12/29/83 R8750-1A

INTERCOM

the international population news magazine
A publication of the Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
ISSN 0092-444X
Vol. 11, No. 9/10
September/October 1983

in this issue . . .

MAJOR ARTICLES

Immigration bill dead 2
Salas on the '70s 2
PRB's new U.S. and marketing data sheets 3
Audubon and population 4
Contraception survey 4
Target 1990 4
D.C.'s demographics 5
Sustainable society "report card" 5
Pied Piper of Populandia 6
A 'Numbers' Approach to the World Data Sheet 8
The great ESCAP 10
Nigeria WFS update 11
State projections to 2000 12
1.9 million unmarried-couple households 14

DEPARTMENTS

New PRB Publication 6
Demographer's Page 8
Positions/Professionals 12
World Fertility Survey 11
World Food News 15
Vital Statistics Update 15
Current Readings 16

New Bulletin Reports:

U.S. Family Alive, Well, and Changing

The statistics look gloomy for the "traditional" American family. Divorce rates and numbers of cohabiting unmarried couples are at all-time highs; so too are proportions of unwed mothers, female-headed family households, young unmarrieds keeping house on their own, and wives and mothers in the labor force. Fertility is at an all-time low and marriage rates seem headed that way.

But the family is resilient and in no danger of extinction, say the authors of PRB's *Population Bulletin* for October. Taking a sweeping look at **The Changing American Family,** University of Michigan family researchers Arland Thornton and Deborah Freedman see some current family patterns as indeed different from the past, but view others as a return to or a new twist on old patterns.

Divorce and Independent Living Up

Clearly different from the past is the high incidence of divorce. Though the rate has now stabilized after a two-decade surge, Thornton and Freedman report that half of all recent first marriages will end in divorce if the current rate continues. Added to marital separation, the high divorce rate implies that one of every three white children and two of three black children born in the late 1970s will experience the breakup of their parents' marriage before they reach age 16. Nine of 10 children of divorce live with their mothers and most live in a fatherless home for at least five years. But the majority sooner or later acquire a stepfather and a ready-made new family of "step-relatives" because remarriage follows divorce "fairly quickly" in the U.S.; 60 to 70 percent of younger divorced women remarry within five years. The new configurations created by divorce and remarriage can be a source of additional family support and interaction, say Thornton and Freedman, but the complications and tensions they can also bring might explain why divorce rates after remarriage are as high or higher than after first marriage.

Also a departure from traditional family patterns is the "dramatic" trend toward "independent" living since 1950, say

Continued on page 7

INTERCOM

VOL. 11, NO. 7/8 September/October 1983

INTERCOM, the international population news magazine, is published bimonthly by the Population Reference Bureau, Inc., a nonprofit organization engaged in the objective dissemination of population information. The views and opinions of INTERCOM's contributors are their own and do not necessarily reflect those of PRB.

EDITORIAL STAFF
Editor: Arthur Haupt
Consulting Editors: Patricia Cancellier, Elaine Murphy, Jean van der Tak, Robert P. Worrall
Demographic Editor: Carl Haub
Book Review Editor: Janice Beattie
Demographic Analysis Consultant: Leon F. Bouvier
Assistant to the Editor, INTERCOM en español: Mena M. Ríos
Editorial Assistants: Karen Lombardi, Susan Murray, Robert Vladova
Circulation Director: Jacki Majewski

Editorial and Circulation Offices
2213 M Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037
Telephone (202) 785-[illegible]
Cable: POPREF WASHINGTON DC

Reprint Permission
Material from this publication may be freely reproduced provided credit is given to "INTERCOM, Population Reference Bureau, Inc.," and a copy of the publication in which the material appears is forwarded to PRB.

Binders/Back Issues
Durable light blue three-ring binders designed to hold two years of INTERCOM issues are available at $2.50 postpaid. Back issues are $1.00 each.

Mailing
Printed in Washington, D.C. Mailed nonprofit postage rate in the United States; printed matter surface rate to Canada, Mexico, and to foreign subscribers.

Address Changes
Send current PRB address label and new address; please allow eight weeks for change.

The Spanish edition of INTERCOM is distributed primarily in Latin America. A limited number of copies are available to individuals and organizations elsewhere; write to INTERCOM's Spanish Editor at the above address.

PRB MEMBERSHIP

In addition to INTERCOM, PRB members receive four in-depth POPULATION BULLETINS annually, the widely used WORLD POPULATION DATA SHEET wall chart, and selected special publications. Educator and library members also receive INTERCHANGE, a population education newsletter, four times a year,and ready-to-use classroom materials.

Annual memberships are as follows:

	U.S.	All other countries
Individual	$ 30	$ 37.50
University students*	10	12.50
Educator—primary/secondary**	10	12.50
Educator—college	20	25.00
Library (public, university, school)	40	50.00
Corporation or institution	200	250.00

*With photocopy of student ID

**Does not include Intercom and Population Bulletins

U.S. Immigration Bill Dies Again

Simpson-Mazzoli—the U.S. Immigration Reform and Control Act—died in the House of Representatives for the second straight year, victim of pre-election-year politics and the same political sensitivities that in recent years have prevented any major legislative action regarding immigration and the presence of illegal aliens in the U.S.

Simpson-Mazzoli, named for Sen. Alan Simpson (R-Wyo.) and Rep. Roman Mazzoli (D-Ky.) passed the Senate in May. The House version was subsequently reported out of the House Judiciary Committee and was slated to go to the House Rules Committee and chances of its passage by the full House this year were considered better than in 1982. While differences had developed between the House and Senate versions of the bill (most notably in the amnesty deadline—Jan. 1, 1982 for the House, Jan. 1, 1980 for at least temporary status for the Senate version), it had been expected that these could be resolved in conference prior to sending the bill to President Reagan for signature.

But on Oct. 4, House Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill, who has the power to determine such things, decided the bill should not go up for a vote. His stated reason: he feared the President would veto the bill in order to curry favor with the U.S. Hispanic population, a group the President has been concentrating on politically. A White House spokesperson denied the charge, but O'Neill's words and action highlighted the touchy status of any bill: namely, that a hodge-podge of interests support and oppose different provisions of immigration reform. ☐

Salas Summarizes Post-'74 Progress

One of the aims of the 1984 International Conference on Population, to be held in Mexico City, will be to discuss responses to global population growth that have been made in the decade since the epochal 1974 World Population Conference in Bucharest.

In light of this purpose, this year's State of the World report from the UN Fund for Population Activities concentrates on summing up responses made to world population growth during the 1970s. UNFPA Executive Director Rafael M. Salas writes that during the 1970s a significant number of governments that had formerly favored national population growth reversed their position. "The new perceptions that developed during this period not only resulted in the formulation of policies and programs for reducing birth rates but also encompasses such other areas as mortality and morbidity, spatial distribution, and different aspects of internal and international migration." Now about 80 percent of the developing nations' population resides in countries that consider their national fertility levels to be too high and would like them reduced.

While impressive strides have been made, Salas, looking ahead through the 80s, sees a need to intensify population and health programs in South Asia and Africa, where fertility and mortality rates remain high. Other population issues facing the world during the rest of the century: the trend toward rapid urbanization; the aging of population (due to fertility and mortality declines); and the importance (in terms of reducing fertility and otherwise) of improving conditions for women. ☐

New Data Sheets Show U.S. Aging and Heading Sunward

PRB members are receiving the just-published new edition of the *United States Population Data Sheet* as part of their mailing. The Data Sheet's figures show significant changes in U.S. population growth and redistribution even in the short time since the 1980 Census; from a population point of view, the decade of the 80s is moving along apace, and the country is changing.

From Census Day 1980 until mid-1982 (the most recent date for which Census Bureau estimates are available), the country gained some 5 million people, and as of July 1, 1982 stood at an estimated 231,534,000 people. The biggest proportionate gainers by state were Nevada, the population of which increased by 10 percent (rather amazing for a single two-year period, and certainly faster growth than any country in the world), and Alaska, 8.9 percent.

The list of losers is even more remarkable. While California, Florida, and Texas continue to siphon off people from the so-called Frost Belt (some 1.8 million are estimated to have migrated to those three states in just two years), some six places either lost population or showed no appreciable gain (Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and the District of Columbia).

This year, for the first time, the Data Sheet gives net migration, 1980-1982, based on Census Bureau estimates (which were calculated from comparing estimated state populations with recorded births and deaths, and ascribing the difference to migration). According to these estimates, some 305,000 people left Michigan during the two-year period, 171,000 left Illinois, and significant numbers left other states in the north and east – because of the recession and the decline of "smokestack industries." (Texas was the biggest net gainer: 667,000 more people are estimated to have migrated into Texas than out of it during the two years.)

The Data Sheet contains a wide spread of basic demographic indicators, including birth and death rates by state, and state populations in 1900, 1970, 1980, 1982, and (projected) 1990. Some other Data Sheet highlights:

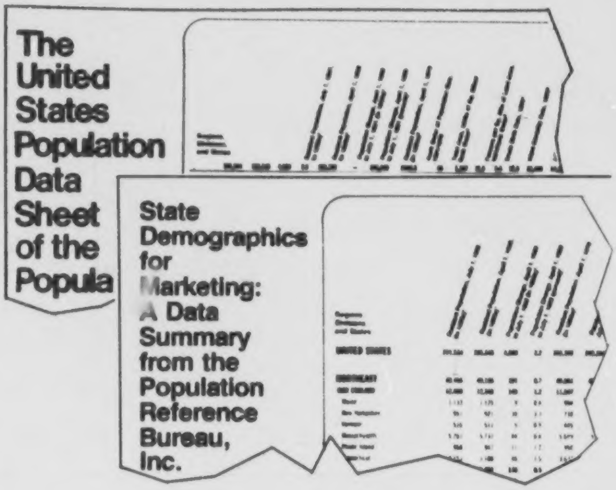
Median age: the U.S.'s is now 30.0 years, and headed up, as the baby boom of the 1947-1961 era steadily ages. The oldest state is Florida, at 34.7 years, because of its many retirement communities; the youngest state in this category is not Alaska, or even Wyoming, which have many new young workers, but Utah, with a 24.2 year median age, due to its 28.6 per 1,000 birth rate, also the nation's highest. (The lowest? Connecticut, with 12.5.)

Percent voting in the 1980 election: the national average at this time was 53.2 percent. The state with the most participating population was Minnesota – 70.6 percent; the state with least participation was South Carolina – 41.1 percent.

New Marketing Data Sheet

PRB has also just published *State Demographics for Marketing*, a new specially prepared wall-size data sheet that gives age-group population state by state, both for 1980 and for 1990 (as projected by the Census Bureau).

Americans tend to spend their money on different objects depending on their age; knowing how large different age groups are in a given state and what projections may show about the future growth or decline of that group can often be helpful to marketers.


The United States Population Data Sheet of the Popula
State Demographics for Marketing: A Data Summary from the Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

The State Demographics for Marketing sheet gives the population of each state as broken down into the following age groups: 0-4; 5-14; 15-24; 25-34; 35-49; and 50 plus. These groups are shown both as of 1980 and projected for 1990.

For the country as a whole, the data summary clearly shows the effects of the historic baby boom (1947-1961) and the following "baby bust" (1961 to present). Between 1980 and 1990, the size of the 15-24 age group is projected to actually shrink by 17 percent – potentially bad news for vendors of popular music and flashy automobiles. Meanwhile, the 5-14 age group will virtually stand pat.

Above age 24, the date sheet shows all the cohorts above 24 will grow (as indeed the country is projected to grow, from 226.5 million in 1980 to 249.2 million in 1990). In fact, the most extensive growth of all will take place in the age group 35-49. This group (the baby boomers now grown up) will balloon about 41 percent during the decade – potentially good news for vendors of upscale consumer goods, and perhaps even flashy automobiles. ☐

The new *United States Population Data Sheet*, measuring 18½ by 24 inches, was prepared by PRB's Carl Haub. Single copies are $2.00; 2-49 copies, $1.75 each; 50 copies or more, $1.50 each. Send orders with remittance to PRB, Circulation Dept., PO Box 35012, Washington, DC 20013 (checks payable to PRB). Please enclose $1.00 for handling on orders of $20.00 or less.

State Demographics for Marketing: A Data Summary, a wallchart measuring 18½ by 24 inches, was also prepared by PRB's Carl Haub. Copies are $5.00. Send order with remittance to PRB, Circulation Dept., PO Box 35012, Washington, DC 20013 (checks payable to PRB). Please enclose $1.00 for handling on orders of $20.00 or less.

Household Growth Levels Off

Between March 1982 and March 1983 the number of U.S. households rose by only 391,000, the Census Bureau reported in an August *Population Report* (Series P-20, No. 382). This was less than a quarter of the 1.6 million average annual increase during the 1970s and the first statistically insignificant annual increase in 20 years. The Bureau said the leveling off was surprising since the baby boom generation is now in the prime household formation ages of 20-35. The recession, high interest rates and the declining divorce rate were cited as possible causes, but Bureau demographers cautioned against drawing firm conclusions based on a single year's change.

Colorado Audubon Meeting Addresses Population Issues

The effect of overpopulation on the environment was the subject of an address given by Governor Richard Lamm at the 1983 National Audubon Society Convention held in Estes Park, Colo. Lamm, playing the role of Secretary of the Interior in the year 2005, stressed the need for man to "exercise control over the Earth and all living things." If this is not done, he warned, the world may be faced with severe shortages of natural resources and extinction of 200 species of animals by the turn of the century.

In his address Lamm suggested that a law may have to be passed in the future rescinding a couple's right to bear an unlimited number of children. Speaking as the future secretary he said, "We are seeking to take away this freedom because people have abused it. No form of life has ever been able to breed indefinitely." The governor also suggested that single-family homes will someday be an unaffordable luxury.

Lamm was followed by other speakers who emphasized the need to better manage our environment in order to avoid global catastrophe. Hubert David of the European Environmental Bureau said that the main concern of European environmental groups is land-use planning. Europeans look to the United States for leadership, he told the audience, because it is "the only nation in the world capable of bringing about global environmental change." Delmar Blasco of the Liaison Centre in Kenya said that groups such as the Audubon Society must work within the U.S. to influence policy and must also work with environmental groups of other nations.

The Global Tomorrow Coalition was represented by Donald Lesh, who said that environmental groups must work to combat the notion that less government regulation will result in the free market solving environmental problems. Carl Haub of the Population Reference Bureau discussed the implications of current world and U.S. demographic trends. The convention ran from Aug. 29 to Sept. 2 and was host to 600 delegates representing 500,000 members of the Audubon Society. ☐

Contracepting U.S. Women Using Sterilization, Survey Finds

Thirty-five percent of an estimated 33.4 million U.S. women practicing contraception rely on sterilization (20 percent have been sterilized themselves and the partners of 15 percent have had vasectomies); 30 percent rely on the pill, followed by the condom at 13 percent. Just 7 percent use the IUD, 6 percent the diaphragm, and all other methods combined add up to 9 percent, including withdrawal (3 percent) and rhythm (2 percent).

Reported in *Family Planning Perspectives* (July/August), these findings are based on reanalysis by the Alan Guttmacher Institute's Jacqueline Forrest and Stanley Henshaw of data collected in the spring of 1982 by Market Facts, a New York research firm. Questionnaires were mailed to 6,500 married women and 3,500 unmarried women aged 18-44 in families of an ongoing panel sample. Responses were received from 77 percent of the married women and half of the unmarried women. Forrest and Henshaw adjusted the data to approximate national distributions of women aged 15-44 by marital status and to account for underrepresentation of black women among the respondents.

The findings are the first to cast light on current contraceptive practice of all U.S. women of reproductive age since Cycle II of the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) in 1976. Findings from Cycle III of the NSFG are due to begin appearing in summer 1984, covering a broad array of fertility-related data gathered in interviews completed between August 1982 and February 1983 with 7,969 married and unmarried women aged 15-44, including 1,918 teenagers and 3,208 black women.

The 1982 mail survey indicated that 67 percent of an estimated 55 million U.S. women aged 15-44 in 1982 were exposed to the risk of unintended pregnancy (sexually active, fertile, and not pregnant or seeking pregnancy). Of these 36.5 million women, 8 percent were not using contraception, with fear of side effects being the most frequent reason.

Among the women "at risk," sterilization is relied on by 60 percent of those aged 35-44, but also by 25 percent of women aged 25-29. Pill use ranges from 48 percent for women under 25 to 5 percent among those aged 40-44.

The survey also found that pill use is higher among unmarried than married women and among black women compared to white women. Sterilization is less popular among blacks than white – mainly because of the small incidence of vasectomy among black couples. Women with family incomes below $6,000 rely on sterilization more than higher-income women. Religious differences are small; only among Jewish women is pill use more prevalent than sterilization. Protestants are more likely to be sterilized than women of other religions. Catholics are more likely to rely on rhythm than members of other denominations, but the researchers report that "only a tiny percentage of Catholics report that they rely on that method." ☐

1990 Population Goals Targeted

It has been projected that in the last two decades of this century 92 percent of the world population growth will occur in the developing nations. In response to this trend, the Population Institute has established Target 1990. The goal of the project is to "substantially reduce the projected growth of world population" by helping to expand family planning services in developing countries and by providing information on the advantages of having a small family. This goal is based in part on a survey which concluded that 75 percent of couples in developing nations might now be receptive to family planning. The time frame is to achieve this goal by 1990; hence, the name.

Fifteen countries have been chosen as initial areas of concentration. These countries have a combined total population of 1.7 billion; they make up 36 percent of the world's population but are expected to account for 53 percent of the population growth. The Population Institute, working with representatives of the developing countries and members of the international population community, will help each nation develop a specific, individual plan of action for achieving expanded family planning services. These individual plans will estimate the number of contraceptive users required to achieve a specific level of fertility and will calculate the costs and physical resources needed.

The Population Institute has hired five regular staffers to work on the project under the direction of James Brackett. Along with volunteers and other P.I. staff they are contacting national leaders and international spokespersons from the Population/Family Planning community to enlist their in-

Continued on next page

Continued from previous page

volvement in the project. Further action will include expanding the number of countries involved in the project, monitoring the progress of countries in meeting their goals, and ensuring that appropriate resources are available. Timing is a crucial factor since a long lead time is needed to increase family planning usage and thus decrease fertility. Funding from public and private sectors, both in donor countries and in the developing countries themselves, is needed if the goals of establishing family planning services are to be met.

P.I.'s aim is to encourage the 15 countries involved in the project to form a leadership bloc at the 1984 World Population Conference in order to encourage other developing nations to accept the goals of Target 1990. Nine of these 15 countries have already adopted a goal of replacement fertility by 2000. If the overall goals of Target 1990 are achieved, population increase in the 15 target countries could be reduced by about 200 million between 1980 and 2000, and by about 1.4 billion between 1980 and 2020. □

D.C. Demographics a Bellwether

On Sept. 14 the Population Reference Bureau sponsored a seminar featuring demographers George and Eunice Grier of the Grier Partnership consulting firm. The Griers discussed the study they conducted for the Greater Washington Research Center entitled "Metropolitan Washington: Leader in Changing Lifestyles." They found that the D.C. area is in the vanguard of the movements toward adult-oriented families and nonfamily households. It also leads the U.S. in the rise of the single-adult percentage of the population. The birth rate is not only lower than the national rate but is dropping at a faster pace. In fact the D.C. area had the lowest general fertility rate of all the major SMSAs.

During the question-and-answer period at the end of the seminar, Albert Mindlin of the D.C. government challenged the Census Bureau's population projections, which are based largely on 1970s out-migration figures and show that the D.C. population will drop dramatically, possibly to as low as 376,500, by the year 2000. Mindlin argued that the out-migration trend has slowed and will not continue at the same rate in the next two decades that it did in the seventies. □

Planet to Get Global 'Report Card'

The Worldwatch Institute has received grants totaling $650,000 to begin work on an annual "report card" that will measure worldwide progress in achieving a sustainable society. The grants ensure that the first progress report can be completed in late fall, for publication in early 1984.

The annual report, according to Worldwatch President Lester R. Brown, who is directing the project, will monitor changes in the global resource base—land, water, energy, and biological support systems. The analysis will focus particularly on how changes in the resource base affect the economy.

"Observers generally agree on the principal actions needed to put society on a sustainable footing, such as stabilizing population, conserving soil and developing renewable energy resources," Brown said. "But confusion persists over how well the world is doing in meeting these goals." Brown noted, for example, that despite some headlines announcing that the population "bomb" has been defused, a close look at recent data indicates otherwise.

"This progress report is designed to provide two things policymakers now often lack," Brown said. "First is a sense of direction, showing where we have made important gains and where we are falling behind. Second is a set of guidelines to evaluate policy options and budgetary priorities."

An annual progress report, Brown said, will also quickly disseminate good news on innovative or particularly successful actions to create a sustainable society. "Though many countries are being overwhelmed by population problems," for example, Thailand has had remarkable recent success in reducing birth rates, and its imaginative family planning programs could be instructive to others.

Brown said that the annual progress reports will emphasize global economic connections that policymakers often overlook, or where data are only now emerging. "Soil erosion anywhere can eventually affect food prices everywhere," Brown asserted, "and the loss of tropical forests in the Third World can affect the price of lumber imports and the cost of housing in industrial societies. For economic reaons alone, we need to keep track of what's happening to the world's forests and soils."

Brown said the progress report will review national policies and programs, including progress toward specific national goals, such as Mexico's plan to reduce annual population growth to 1 percent by the year 2000. The report will also survey major financial commitments by governments and international development agencies.

Initial funding for the project came from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, and additional requests are being considered at various foundations and UN agencies. □

Since Census Bureau Director Bruce Chapman resigned on July 19, no nomination for his permanent replacement has been made. In the meantime, the Bureau's Deputy Director, C. Louis Kincannon, is now serving as Acting Director.

Chapman, who became census director in July 1981, has left to join the White House's Office of Planning and Evaluation, where he is expected to provide a demographic dimension to the Administration's proposals and policies.

Announcement of Social Science Research Fellowships from the Rockefeller Foundation, in agricultural and rural development overseas, and extension of the program to include population sciences. Up to eight highly qualified recent social science doctorates (PhD granted after Jan. 1980 or expected before July 1984) will be selected for appointment as scholars integrated into ongoing programs at universities, international agricultural institutes, or other research and training centers in developing countries. Program is open to citizens or permanent residents of the U.S. and Canada. *Salary:* equivalent to that of an instructor or assistant professor at a North American university. *Applications:* will be accepted through Jan. 31, 1984 for two-year fellowships to be taken up in mid- or late 1984. *For further information,* contact: Fellowship Office, Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036.

Populandia a 'Pied Piper Society,' Critics Allege

It's now been nearly six years since the island of Populandia erupted from the floor of the Pacific to become the solution (or so it seemed at the time) for dealing with world population growth.

Since that dramatic birth, Populandia's history has been prominently featured in INTERCOM* (as well as being taught as a population lesson in many classrooms and reported in newspapers and on NBC-TV's *Today* show). So the time is appropriate for another visit to the world's first population mini-continent to see just how it's doing these days.

Veteran readers will recall that back in 1977, the World League of Countries (which knew a good thing when it saw one) decreed that newly discovered land would henceforth be the repository of all the world's natural increase (surplus of births over deaths). Starting on Jan. 1, 1978, all the babies born who represented increase** would be airlifted to the verdant Pacific isle (now dubbed Populandia), there to be pampered and raised by a staff of public health professionals. The League's object: to stabilize the world's population on the seven other continents at current levels.

How has Populandia fared? And how has the world reacted to this international exercise in population cooperation?

Populandia is doing quite nicely, thank you. Starting with zero residents that January day, the lush island has grown over the years to become the third most populous nation on earth. As of Oct. 1, 1983, it comprises 427,806,468 Populandians, who now consitute 9 percent of all humanity–all younger than six years old, of course.

Since the island territory is 400 x 400 miles, there are now 2,673 Populandians per square mile, which means the mini-continent now has the population density of Phoenix, Ariz. Populandia's food is mostly grown abroad and brought over on refrigerator ships, leaving the land free for parks and playgrounds, and (increasingly) for the massive nurseries, schools, dining halls, and laundries, which are no sooner built than they are enlarged, extended, and retrofitted.

Inevitably Populandia is losing its earlier, delightfully pastoral atmosphere. But the young Populadians are a resourceful lot, and if they no longer jump out of haystacks very often, they can already play a formidable game of city stickball.

Thanks to the dedicated efforts of an army of nannies, nurses, teachers, and support personnel, Populandia's youthful citizens are (experts agree) being brought up with a maximum of emotional support, character development, and TLC. To judge by classroom participation, the cheerful shouts that emanate from the playgrounds, and the fact that at every naptime, nearly every child brings cookies to share, the results of this island upbringing have been a smashing success. Populandia's children are *remarkably* well adjusted.

Their parents have adjusted somewhat less successfully. It's not just that they miss their children. (This remains a thorny problem, despite frequent free visits back and forth, and a communications satellite for unlimited phone calls.) It's that the sudden drop in the number of children in each family back home has been something of a cultural shock. In many less developed countries, families tend to be large. Having a considerable number of children is considered to pay off in terms of free labor (especially in agricultural societies), and in terms of old-age insurance. And, beyond economics, high fertility usually is an integral part of a social structure favoring closeknit, extended families.

Now enter Populandia. Suddenly, people in many countries around the world are finding their families shrinking dramatically. Not countries with little or no population growth (such as East Germany, West Germany, Luxembourg, and Sweden). But countries with positive growth, for example, the U.S., which is now contributing 44 percent of the babies born to the Pacific mini-continent. (With a birth rate of 16 births per 1,000 population, and a death rate of 9 deaths per 1,000 population, the U.S. exports the 7-birth difference.)

Generally, the higher a country's fertility, the higher the contribution to Populandia–but not always. For example, Kenya presently has the highest recorded fertility of any country (a birth rate of 54) and the highest rate of natural increase (4.1 percent). Yet Nicaragua contributes a slightly greater percentage of its births to Populandia–77 percent versus 76 percent. This is because Nicaragua's death rate of 11 is an even smaller percentage of its birth rate than Kenya's 13 rate is.

With sudden social changes like this, and every country going from its traditional fertility to replacement level in one fateful day, it's no wonder that Populandia has become the focus of controversy. "The Pied Piper country," some newspapers have muttered. "Is Populandia out to amass population so it can conquer the world?" Groundless charges, reply Populandia's administrators. They argue that when the dust has settled, most societies will find that a shift to replacement level fertility results in a relatively smaller dependent population and a more productive society, with better maternal and child health and ultimately, more social stability than would otherwise be the case in the latter part of the 20th century.

The administrators have, however, also retained a top-notch public relations firm, which is perhaps an indication that they take the Pied-Piper concern seriously. Of the over 700 million children born in the world since Jan. 1, 1978, 59 percent live nowhere else but Populandia. ☐

---

*See Nov.-Dec. 1982 INTERCOM for a reference list of past Populandia articles.

**Populandia is now increasing by 225,903 children per day (based on 369,650 births and 143,747 deaths daily), using data compiled for PRB's *1983 World Population Data Sheet*. Although this figure is a little higher than that used to calculate 1982's numbers, the difference reflects the availability of better world statistics rather than any fertility upturn.

New PRB Publication

"Hispanics in the USA" by Elaine M. Murphy is the September 1983 issue of *Interchange*, the quarterly population-education newsletter. Based on the *Population Bulletin* "U.S. Hispanics: Changing the Face of America," this 6-page issue summarizes the findings in the Bulletin and adds explanatory information, activities and resources useful to teachers and students.

Continued from page 1

the *Bulletin* authors. Formerly a few young people left the parental nest before marriage, but between 1950 and 1982 the percentage of unmarried men and women aged 25-34 maintaining their own households soared from about 10 percent to 43-53 percent. Between 1970 and 1983 alone, the number of unmarried couples living together more than tripled from something over half a million to nearly 1.9 million; in March 1983 these couples made up 4 percent of all American "couple-households."

Mothers without a current spouse are also more likely than ever to maintain their independence from parents and other relatives. With this trend coupled with high rates of separation, divorce, and births to unmarried women (up to 18 percent of all births by 1980), households headed by mothers without a husband present rose to 19 percent of all households with minor children in 1982. These female-headed families made up 55 percent of all families with children under 18 whose 1981 incomes put them below the poverty level. Among the elderly, two out of three of the widowed, divorced, and never-married now live alone and more than four-fifths of persons aged 65 and over who are still married live with their spouse only. But a national survey of 1975 revealed that three-quarters of the elderly with surviving children live within 30 minutes of a child and an equal number visit with a child at least once a week.

Marriage and Fertility Down

Thornton and Freedman see current low marriage rates as an echo of the past. After a post-World War II boom of very early and nearly universal marriage in the 1950s and 1960s, median age at first marriage has now risen to slightly over 22 for white women and it appears that at least 10 percent will never marry. These are close to the figures for white women born in the 1880s: a median marriage age of 23 and 11 percent still unmarried at age 45.

American white women's fertility, however, is lower than ever before – just 1.7 births per woman from 1975 through 1982, compared to the previous low of 2.1 during the Depression of the 1930s and the postwar baby boom peak of 3.6 in 1957. "There is no evidence of an embracement of childlessness, though parenthood has become more optional," say the *Bulletin* authors. But they point out that white women now in the prime childbearing ages of the twenties, who say they expect to have an average of two children, have been delaying childbearing to such an extent that it has been projected that as many as 29 percent of them could end up without children.

Wives Stream Into the Labor Force

Fifty-one percent of married women were in the labor force in 1982, up from just 14 percent in 1940. A prime new target for retailers and advertising agencies, these working wives boosted their family incomes to a median of $30,300 in 1982, over 40 percent higher than the median of $21,300 for married-couple families where the wife was not in the paid labor force. Thornton and Freedman see this as "a reinstitution, though in a new form" of the contribution women made to family production in the 19th and early 20th centuries when rural women helped with farmwork besides producing all the family's food and clothing and urban housewives often took in paying boarders and lodgers. The difference now is that jobs take women away from home and create the problem of child care – 49 percent of mothers of preschool children were working in 1982. Little different, however, are attitudes toward the division of labor between wives and husbands, the authors report. Despite the recent spate of press stories on "new men," surveys show that young Americans continue to believe that men should always be involved in full-time employment while women should combine outside jobs with primary responsibility for home and child care.

Art Haupt

In the evening, many U.S. families now arrive home from work or day care en masse.

The authors also report that, although most Americans now share a household with few close family members or none at all, research shows that the large majority live close to at least some relatives and maintain contact with many through visits, frequent communication, and mutual assistance.

As they see the broad picture: "Most Americans still regard the family as central to their well-being and happiness," and they conclude that despite changes: "Families and family relationships are likely to continue to play a vital role in the future."

Arland Thornton is Associate Research Scientist at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research and Deborah Freedman is Research Associate at Michigan's Population Studies Center and Assistant Professor in the Department of Economics. Thornton is the author of numerous articles on marriage, divorce, fertility, and gender roles in the U.S. and Freedman has published widely on the interrelationship of economic factors and fertility. Both are currently doing research on changing family patterns in the U.S. and Taiwan.

–Jean van der Tak

Additional copies of the 43-page report on **The Changing American Family** (*Population Bulletin*, Vol. 38, No. 4) can be ordered from PRB for $4.00 each; 2-10 copies, $3.00 each; 11-50, $2.50 each; 51 or more, $2.00 each. Inside the United States, add $1.00 for handling; outside the U.S.: add 25 percent to the cost of Bulletins to cover postage and handling.

demographer's page

Leon Bouvier is Senior Research Associate at the Population Reference Bureau. This article is adapted and updated from his Demographer's Page that appeared in the April 1980 INTERCOM.

A 'Numbers' Approach to The 1983 Data Sheet

by Leon F. Bouvier

The first thing a recipient of PRB's annual *World Population Data Sheet* is likely to look at is the world and national growth rates. On the new 1983 Data Sheet, for example, the world's crude birth rate is estimated at 29 births per 1,000; the crude death rate is put at 11 deaths per 1,000; and the world's population is growing at 1.8 percent per year.

Certainly, rates are indispensable. With the help of rates we can see how frequently demographic events (such as births or deaths) are happening – how common they are. By using these statistical tools, it is possible to compare fertility, mortality, and growth of societies that differ greatly in size. And using various technical manipulations, demographers can eliminate the weaknesses inherent in so-called "crude" measures and come up with specific, refined rates that can be very sensitive to even the slightest changes in fertility or mortality behavior.

However, by their very nature, rates are abstractions. And although they remain a necessary tool for any analysis, it is the *numbers* of people and the *numbers* of births and deaths that are really important for many aspects of population work, as well as the policies of governments. A high rate of population growth may not be of much concern in a small, sparsely settled country, but even a moderate rate of growth can be "too high" in a large, densely populated one.

To put it another way, what does a 1.8 percent growth rate mean? At such a rate, a population will double itself in 41 years. For a population of 100, that means in four-tenths of a century, another 100 will have been added to its population; no big deal. For the world, it means that by 2024, a crushing 4½ billion more people will have arrived. Yet in both cases we are talking about the same simple 1.8 percent growth rate.

In short, sometimes numbers tell the demographic story better than rates. To better grasp the meaning of the real growth taking place on Planet Earth today and during the next two decades, let us examine the raw numbers that emerge from the 1983 Data Sheet (see table).

The World

Estimated world births and death rates can be translated into actual numbers of births and deaths. In 1983, about 134,921,000 births will occur and about 52,468,000 persons will die. The world's natural increase will thus amount to 82,453,000. In three years, the equivalent of the present population of the U.S. will be added to the population of the planet.

When comparing the more developed countries (MDCs) and the less developed countries (LDCs), the numerical changes become quite startling. Not only is the annual rate of natural increase greater for the latter (2.1 versus 0.6 percent), the base population is three times that of the former. As a result the actual natural increase for the LDCs is almost 10 times that of the MDCs – 75,645,000-compared to a mere 16,712,000.

Over the next 17 years, the impact of both higher rates of growth and larger base populations will compound matters, resulting in even greater overall differentials than is presently noted by the turn of the century. While the MDCs are projected to grow by 115,083,000 the LDCs will show a gain of 1,338,250,000 people. Today, 75 percent of the world's population lives in LDCs; by 2000, 79 percent will be living in those same countries. Together, differential rates of growth and differential base population account for this increasing differential in size.

Regions

Africa has the highest rate of natural increase of any region – 3.0 percent. Asia's 1.9 percent is considerably smaller. Africa's birth and death rates are 46 and 16; Asia's are 30 and 11. But Asia's population is more than five times the size of Africa's. As a result, in a single year, Asia adds 52 million people, while Africa "only" adds 15 million. Over the next 17 years, more than 834 million people will be added to the population of Asia; only 338 million will be added to the population of Africa. At the turn of the century, Asia's projected population of 3.6 billion will be four times larger than Africa's 851 million. While Asia's proportional difference in size will have fallen from five times to four times that of Africa, the *numerical* difference between the two continents will have increased by nearly half a billion.

Countries

The combination of a high rate of natural increase and a large base population leads to incredible increase of numbers in a brief period of time. Bangladesh's present population is approximately 97 million. It is the eighth largest country in the world. Its present rate of natural increase is 3.1 percent per year. Over the next 17 years at least 52.9 million people will be added to that already large population and this projection assumes some progress in lowering fertility. This would be equivalent to having France's present popula-

Population Change in 'Numbers'

Estimated Components of Population Change, 1983, and Projected Population Growth, 1983-2000, for Major Areas of the World and the 10 Largest Countries

	Mid-1983 Population	Annual births	Annual deaths	Natural increase[2]	Projected population growth 1983-2000	Infant deaths
World	4,676,966,000	134,921,000	52,468,000	82,453,000	1,453,333,000	11,371,000
More Developed[1]	1,157,999,000	17,812,000	11,004,000	16,712,000	115,083,000	338,000
Less Developed[1]	3,518,967,000	117,109,000	41,464,000	75,645,000	1,338,250,000	11,043,000
Less Developed (excl. China)	2,495,709,000	93,575,000	33,278,000	60,297,000	1,116,909,000	10,008,000
Africa	513,131,000	23,672,000	8,360,000	15,312,000	337,951,000	2,844,000
N. Africa	120,354,000	5,301,000	1,603,000	3,698,000	68,025,000	576,000
W. Africa/	154,772,000	7,533,000	2,803,000	4,730,000	111,323,000	1,052,000
Nigeria	84,219,000	4,169,000	1,432,000	2,737,000	63,993,000	564,000
E. Africa	145,910,000	6,954,000	2,504,000	4,450,000	103,453,000	773,000
M. Africa	57,867,000	2,623,000	1,089,000	1,534,000	34,174,000	320,000
S. Africa	34,228,000	1,258,000	359,000	899,000	20,976,000	123,000
Asia	2,730,162,000	82,652,000	30,702,000	51,950,000	834,282,000	7,393,000
Middle S. Asia	1,011,323,000	38,748,000	15,577,000	23,171,000	379,702,000	4,818,000
Bangladesh	96,539,000	4,730,000	1,737,000	2,993,000	51,673,000	638,000
India	729,531,000	26,190,000	11,088,000	15,102,000	236,476,000	3,206,000
Pakistan	95,658,000	4,122,000	1,434,000	2,688,000	45,811,000	510,000
S.E. Asia	382,081,000	12,593,000	4,448,000	8,145,000	135,027,000	1,063,000
Indonesia	155,564,000	5,009,000	2,380,000	2,629,000	43,123,000	458,000
.W. Asia	107,644,000	4,004,000	1,157,000	2,847,000	60,990,000	401,000
E. Asia	1,229,114,000	27,306,000	9,519,000	17,787,000	258,564,000	1,111,000
China	1,023,258,000	23,534,000	8,186,000	15,348,000	221,341,000	1,036,000
Japan	119,205,000	1,549,000	727,000	822,000	10,447,000	11,000
North America	259,205,000	4,106,000	2,191,000	1,915,000	42,726,000	47,000
USA	234,193,000	3,724,000	2,014,000	9,005,000	174,229,000	43,000
Latin America	389,781,000	12,139,000	3,134,000	9,005,000	174,229,000	791,000
Mid. Amer.	99,823,000	3,347,000	690,000	2,657,000	54,068,000	195,000
Caribbean	30,742,000	804,000	250,000	554,000	10,359,000	48,000
Trop. S. Amer.	215,616,000	6,987,000	1,837,000	5,150,000	100,753,000	508,000
Brazil	131,305,000	4,122,000	1,102,000	3,020,000	56,422,000	309,000
Temp. S. Amer.	43,600,000	999,000	355,000	644,000	9,049,000	39,000
Europe	488,996,000	6,773,000	5,074,000	1,699,000	21,472,000	107,000
N. Europe	82,419,000	1,079,000	933,000	146,000	1,293,000	12,000
W. Europe	154,871,000	1,914,000	1,668,000	246,000	602,000	20,000
E. Europe	111,151,000	1,846,000	1,230,000	616,000	9,144,000	39,000
S. Europe	140,555,000	1,933,000	1,243,000	690,000	10,432,000	37,000
USSR	272,153,000	5,089,000	2,803,000	2,286,000	36,978,000	171,000
Oceania	23,538,000	486,000	199,000	287,000	5,694,000	19,000

Source. Unpublished computer printouts used in preparation of PRB's 1983 World Population Data Sheet, prepared by Mary Medeiros Kent.
Note. Numbers in parentheses indicate the country's rank of population size in mid-1983.

---

[1] The "more developed" regions, as defined by the UN, comprise all countries of Europe, Northern America (Canada and the U.S.), the USSR, Japan in Asia, and ustralia and New Zealand in Oceania. The balance of the world's regions are considered "less developed." For names of countries with regions, see the *Data heet.*

[2] Annual number of births minus the annual number of deaths.

tion move to Georgia (a state whose area is about the same as that of Bangladesh) during the next 17 years.

By contrast, Kenya is among the number of countries exhibiting the highest growth rates in the world. Kenya's is estimated to be 4.1 percent per year, reflecting a crude birth rate of 54 and a crude death rate of 13. Fortunately, its population of 18.6 million will only add 18.5 million people over the next 17 years – an incredibly high rate of growth but not an incredibly large increase in the *number* of people.

Despite China's efforts to limit population growth – its rate of natural increase is now estimated to be 1.5 percent per year – 221 million people would be added by the year 2000, attributable to China's enormous base population. Only India may add more people over the next 17 years – 236 million.

It is therefore crucial that both rates and numbers be considered when examining population growth. Both measurements are important; each has its own meaning and relevance for planners and policy makers.

Demographic Processes

During 1983, the number of babies born in India will surpass the number born in all the MDCs combined *by more than a million.* Indeed, almost one out of five births throughout the world this year will occur in India. India has had some moderate success in reducing its crude birth rate to 36 per 1,000 but its population is nearly three-quarters of a billion. India's expected 26 million births in 1983 surpasses China's 23 million and Indonesia's 5 million – the two countries having the next greatest numbers of births. It dwarfs the 3.7 million births expected in the United States.

Deaths in India also far exceed those for any other country. Its 11 million expected deaths in 1983 equal those for all MDCs and are considerably more than those for China (8 million). About 2 million residents of the U.S. will die during this year. Again, India's crude death rate is far from being the highest in the world, but its base population is so large that deaths are necessarily numerous.

Infant mortality differentials by regions and countries are especially dramatic when sheer numbers are examined. The infant mortality rate for the LDCs is estimated at 93 per 1,000 live births. It is 19 in the MDCs. But of all the infant deaths in the world in 1983 (11,371,000), *97 percent will occur in the LDCs.* India far surpasses any other country in the number of such deaths – 3,206,000. (In the U.S., which has a third as many people as India, there are about 43,000 infant deaths a year.)

Countless other examples can be found if one examines the new Data Sheet carefully and extracts the actual numbers from the rates. Rates are indeed useful, and make international and interregional comparisons possible. But when we write that 10 percent of the people in the world are suffering from malnutrition we mean that close to 500 million people are. The numbers represent people, and often numbers give a clearer picture than rates of how people in the world are faring. ☐

ESCAP Covers Asia

ESCAP's headquarters in Bangkok, Thailand.

A population data sheet for the Asia region is the latest product from ESCAP's population information center, located in Bangkok, Thailand.

ESCAP is the UN's Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific – this region comprises 38 UN member and associate-member countries, which happen to contain about half the world's population. ESCAP is one of five regional UN commissions around the world whose mission is to assist members in agricultural, industrial, and social development.

Besides its other operations, ESCAP has a population division which covers general demography, fertility and family planning, and information. The Population Information Centre was founded a decade ago, with the mission of providing a region-wide information-sharing capability. In that time, it has grown to become a highly visible regional focal point for the collection, storage, retrieval, and dissemination of population information.

The Information Centre's Reference Centre provides inquiry and referral services; maintains a regional library network; and publishes a monthly abstract journal, ADOPT.

Its new Regional Data Bank, set up in 1982, complements the efforts of the Reference Centre through computer and data processing facilities, and also assists countries in upgrading their own demographic computer capabilities.

The Information Centre also provides technical assistance and training for national centers in an expanding regional information network. Whereas in the 1960s not a single national population information center existed in the region, by 1982, some 14 such centers had been established with the assistance of ESCAP.

Finally, a modest Publications Programme at the center develops and disseminates a variety of materials, including the 1982 ESCAP Population Data Sheet, which provides the basic statistics for the 39 countries in the ESCAP region. To obtain the sheet, contact: Chief, ESCAP Population Division, UN Building, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok 10200, Thailand. ☐

Carl Haub, director of PRB's Demographic and Policy Analysis, prepared this report on the World Fertility Survey. Additional reports on the survey which will ultimately cover 62 countries, will appear in INTERCOM as results become available. Copies of the WFS Country Reports may be obtained from the World Fertility Survey, 428 Prinses Beatrixlaan 2770 AZ Voorburg, Netherlands.

Interviewers from the Nigerian WFS.

Nigeria

Nigeria's population of about 84 million makes this country Africa's largest country in population by far, nearly double that of second-place Egypt. Ultimately, this West African nation could grow to over 400 million in population, according to World Bank projections. With the country's economy given an oil-related boost, Nigeria enjoys an above-average GNP per capita, but the recent decline in the world oil market has created some serious debt problems.

Nigeria is divided into three relatively autonomous regions, Northern, Western, and Eastern, which correspond roughly to the three main ethnic divisions, Hausa, Yoruba, and Ibo. Over 250 other ethnic groups and languages give the country a rich diversity. In addition to oil, agriculture has played an important role in the export economy, but now Nigeria's food exports are substantially limited to cocoa, and it must import palm oil and groundnuts. The country's topography changes from the swampy and humid coastal areas to the arid deserts of the North which are affected each year by the dry, dusty *harmattan* winds.

Nigeria's dearth of demographic data has been particularly acute. While the country's lack of vital statistics is not unusual among developing countries, it remains one of the few without usable census data. The country has attempted censuses several times, the last in 1973, but none were thought to be of sufficient accuracy. Another census is reportedly contemplated for 1984.

The recent release of preliminary data from the Nigerian World Fertility Survey, conducted in 1981-1982, gives a detailed look at Nigerian fertility behavior which will be completed with the future publication of the final report.

Nigeria currently has an estimated birth rate of about 52 births per 1,000 population, according to the report, one of the higher rates among developing countries. Given moderately low life expectancy at present (about 50 years), any improvements in the country's mortality situation will tend to increase the current population growth rate. The government currently feels that prospects for overall population growth are satisfactory, but that geographic distribution is not. In order to encourage increased settlement in the interior, the movement of the capital from Lagos to Aduja is under consideration.

The WFS results confirm that Nigeria is a country with high, unrestricted fertility and high infant/child mortality. There appears to be some difficulty with the total fertility rate estimated from the survey of 5.7 lifetime births per woman. This rate seems low when compared with the birth rate of 52 cited above and estimates of the TFR by such agencies as the UN Population Division, which typically run about 7 children per woman. Undoubtedly, the survey data suffer from some lack of recall by the respondents on the number of children they may have had, particularly those who died at an early age.

Among the survey's findings:

- The relation between fertility and education is complex. While among younger women, a lack of schooling is associated with higher fertility, women in the 25-40 age group with primary or middle school education had more children than their counterparts with no schooling. Among currently married women, education mattered little. This may be because the uneducated women are more likely to suffer from sterilizing disease and observe long postpartum periods of abstinence.
- Education exerts a strong influence on age at first marriage. In the 20-24 age group, only 4 percent of the women with no school had never married, while 63 percent of those with secondary educations had not yet married. Area of residence also plays some role, in that the median age at first marriage was 16.2 years in rural areas and 18.1 in urban areas.
- Use of contraception is extremely low, with only 14 percent of the women reporting that they had ever

Continued on next page

State Populations of the Future Projected

The Census Bureau released their new set of U.S. population projections by state in September, the first projections to use the 1980 Census data as a starting point. When published, the new projections stirred up something of a ruckus.

Unlike past publications, the new series contains only one set of assumptions of future interstate migration – that future migration patterns will not vary from those observed during the 1970-1980 period. Signe Wetrogan, the report's author, points out that at this stage, 1980 Census data on migration are presented on a net basis, rather than providing the actual numbers of persons moving in and out of each state. Since (as has been voluminously reported in the media), migration during the 1970s constituted a near-stampede toward the famous Sunbelt, the projection assumptions naturally result in continued Sunbelt growth at the expense of the "Frost Belt" and Plains states – at least on paper.

Some of the changes this method of population projection affect are quite dramatic (see table on page 13). Texas would grow from about 14 million in 1980 to about 21 by 2000, Florida from about 10 to 17 million, and Nevada from 800,000 to 2 million (see table opposite). The area most strongly affected by the projections is the District of Columbia, which is treated statistically as a state equivalent. According to the assumption of continued 1970s out-migration, D.C.'s population would drop from 638,000 to 377,000 from 1980 to 2000!

These projections perform a service by demonstrating that projecting future U.S. migration patterns is a far cry from predicting them. Trends by necessity must be projected on the basis of past experience, but migration can waver or reverse with ease (perhaps more so than fertility, which is also no picnic to predict). The report itself notes that a number of Northeastern states have already experienced a reversal of their 1970s population loss. Users may feel more comfortable using the projections only as far as 1990, since projections will have more predictive value for a shorter period of time, as a general rule.

For now, these projections provide a look at future state populations "should the 1970s' trends continue." The Census Bureau hopes to be able to utilize more detailed place-to-place migration rates from the 1980 Census in future projections in order to analyze projected population change with added geographic detail. ☐

Continued from preceding page

used any type of method, including traditional ones. In addition, the use of a method does not increase significantly with the number of living children. The desire for more children does have some bearing on the likelihood of a woman's contracepting, however. About 16 percent of the currently married and fecund women who did not want any additional children were using a method, about three times the percentage of those do want to have more children.

- In general, the women indicate a preference for large numbers of children. Over all age groups, only about 4 percent of the women reported that they did not want any additional births. Even for those reporting nine or more lifetime births, only 16 percent declared that they wished to cease childbearing. The survey notes that these results indicate that fertility is "likely to remain high for quite some time."
- Child survivorship data suggest rather high levels of mortality. For women 45-49, only 3 of 4 children ever born were still alive at the time of the survey.

While the Nigerian WFS leaves some doubt as to the level of fertility in the country, the survey makes a valuable contribution to the country's demography, which lacks much information of a substantive nature.

Reference

Nigeria Fertility Survey, 1981-1982, Preliminary Report, March 1983, National Population Commission, Lagos and World Fertility Survey, London.

positions/professionals

Positions available in population-related fields are published in INTERCOM without charge, on a space-available basis. Send listings to Positions/Professionals, INTERCOM, PRB, 2213 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

Senior Representative, Latin America and the Caribbean, to assume responsibility for initiation, development and implementation of population projects throughout Latin America & the Caribbean. Responsible for program/policy initiatives, fundraising, recruitment, and representation of organization to governments, donor agencies and professional organizations. *Qualifications:* Doctorate in social or health science relevant to population, demonstrated management/research ability, extensive experience in Latin America and fluency in Spanish and English. Knowledge of Portuguese desirable. *Contact:* Personnel Services, The Population Council, One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, New York, New York 10017.

Economist, with population specialty, the National Research Council, to provide staff support to a 10-24 month study, beginning Fall 1983, on population growth and economic development relationships. *Qualifications:* PhD or equivalent in economics, at least 5 years experience in scientific population work, demonstrated ability to organize and manage research work done by others, plus excellent writing skills. *Salary range:* $32,000-$45,000. *Please submit CV to:* Robert Lapham, Committee on Population, NRC, 2101 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418.

Program Manager, Asia, to be based in New York City, for the Association for Voluntary Sterilization, to have overall responsibility for the development of voluntary sterilization programs within assigned countries and develop new programs. *Qualifications:* masters degree or equivalent in public health, health care administration, or related disciplines. Minimum of 5 years experience in the health field, preferably in family planning programs in Asian countries. Experience in international health field required. *Salary range:* $28,174 to $37,543. *Contact:* Marilyn Riedlinger, Personnel Officer, AVS, 122 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10168.

Projections of the Resident Population of Regions, Divisions, and States: 1980 to 2000

reprinted from *Current Population Reports*, P-25, No. 837. (See article on page 12).

Population rounded to hundreds. As of July 1, except as noted. Percent changes extend from July 1 to July 1 except as noted and are based on the population at the beginning of the interval.

Region, division, and State	Population			Percent change				Percent distribution		
	Census, April 1, 1980	Projections		Census[1] change, 1970-80	April 1, 1970, to April 1, 1980[2]	Projections		Census, April 1, 1980	Projections	
		1990	2000			1980-90	1990-2000		1990	2000
United States	226,504,800	249,203,000	267,461,600	11.41	8.95	9.72	7.33	100.00	100.00	100.00
Region:										
Northeast	49,136,700	48,423,300	46,400,600	0.16	-0.63	-1.66	-4.18	21.69	19.43	17.35
North Central	58,853,800	60,265,400	59,714,000	4.00	2.67	2.11	-0.91	25.98	24.18	22.33
South	75,349,200	87,594,200	98,827,800	19.96	15.42	15.92	12.82	33.27	35.15	36.95
West	43,165,200	52,920,200	62,519,200	23.90	20.46	22.20	18.14	19.06	21.24	23.38
Northeast:										
New England	12,348,500	12,733,100	12,775,200	4.23	3.71	2.90	0.33	5.45	5.11	4.78
Middle Atlantic	36,788,200	35,690,200	33,625,400	-1.14	-2.01	-3.19	-5.79	16.24	14.32	12.57
North Central:										
East North Central	41,669,700	42,371,800	41,646,600	3.49	2.20	1.39	-1.71	18.40	17.00	15.57
West North Central	17,184,100	17,893,600	18,067,300	5.25	3.82	2.85	0.97	7.59	7.18	6.76
South:										
South Atlantic	36,943,100	43,144,400	48,974,800	20.42	15.88	16.51	13.51	16.31	17.31	18.31
East South Central	14,662,900	16,121,300	17,174,000	14.48	10.31	9.62	6.53	6.47	6.47	6.42
West South Central	23,743,100	28,328,500	32,679,100	22.86	18.06	18.90	15.36	10.48	11.37	12.22
West:										
Mountain	11,368,300	15,406,100	20,139,900	37.13	32.93	34.96	30.74	5.02	6.18	7.53
Pacific	31,796,900	37,516,100	42,379,300	19.77	16.55	17.63	12.96	14.04	15.05	15.84
New England:										
Maine	1,124,700	1,229,400	1,308,000	13.18	9.61	9.05	6.39	0.50	0.49	0.49
New Hampshire	920,600	1,138,400	1,363,500	24.80	22.94	23.37	19.76	0.41	0.46	0.51
Vermont	511,500	574,600	625,000	15.00	12.39	12.03	8.78	0.23	0.23	0.23
Massachusetts	5,737,000	5,703,300	5,490,400	0.86	0.74	-0.77	-3.74	2.53	2.29	2.05
Rhode Island	947,200	950,800	925,800	-0.27	-0.32	0.19	-2.62	0.42	0.38	0.35
Connecticut	3,107,600	3,135,600	3,062,400	2.49	2.71	0.70	-2.34	1.37	1.26	1.14
Middle Atlantic:										
New York	17,557,300	16,456,700	14,990,200	-3.75	-4.93	-6.47	-8.91	7.75	6.60	5.60
New Jersey	7,364,200	7,513,100	7,427,600	2.69	2.47	1.41	-1.14	3.25	3.01	2.78
Pennsylvania	11,866,700	11,720,400	11,207,600	0.56	-0.18	-1.43	-4.37	5.24	4.70	4.19
East North Central:										
Ohio	10,797,400	10,763,100	10,356,800	1.31	0.50	-0.60	-3.78	4.77	4.32	3.87
Indiana	5,490,200	5,679,300	5,679,200	5.67	4.47	3.13	-0.00	2.42	2.28	2.12
Illinois	11,418,500	11,502,500	11,187,500	2.77	0.42	0.45	-2.74	5.04	4.62	4.18
Michigan	9,258,300	9,394,300	9,207,600	4.24	2.63	1.16	-1.99	4.09	3.77	3.44
Wisconsin	4,705,300	5,322,700	5,215,500	6.51	7.31	6.66	3.63	2.08	2.02	1.95
West North Central:										
Minnesota	4,077,100	4,353,400	4,489,400	7.12	6.74	6.47	3.12	1.80	1.75	1.68
Iowa	2,913,400	2,943,300	2,972,100	3.12	2.36	2.13	-0.34	1.29	1.18	1.11
Missouri	4,917,400	5,076,900	5,080,000	5.13	2.67	2.99	0.06	2.17	2.04	1.90
North Dakota	652,700	678,400	682,000	5.65	3.93	3.60	0.53	0.29	0.27	0.25
South Dakota	690,200	698,500	687,600	3.59	0.25	0.90	-1.56	0.30	0.28	0.26
Nebraska	1,570,000	1,639,800	1,661,900	5.70	4.37	4.16	1.35	0.69	0.66	0.62
Kansas	2,363,200	2,463,400	2,494,400	5.07	3.86	3.96	1.26	1.04	0.99	0.93
South Atlantic:										
Delaware	595,200	629,800	638,200	8.60	5.87	5.51	1.34	0.26	0.25	0.24
Maryland	4,216,400	4,491,100	4,581,900	7.46	6.07	6.24	2.02	1.86	1.80	1.71
District of Columbia	637,700	501,500	376,500	-15.73	-19.93	-21.44	-24.94	0.28	0.20	0.14
Virginia	5,346,300	5,960,900	6,389,400	14.94	11.24	11.20	7.19	2.36	2.39	2.39
West Virginia	1,949,600	2,037,400	2,067,700	11.78	4.84	4.21	1.48	0.86	0.82	0.77
North Carolina	5,874,400	6,473,400	6,867,800	15.54	12.16	9.90	6.09	2.59	2.60	2.57
South Carolina	3,119,200	3,559,600	3,907,100	20.40	14.55	13.75	9.76	1.38	1.43	1.46
Georgia	5,464,300	6,174,600	6,708,200	19.10	13.06	12.64	8.64	2.41	2.48	2.51
Florida	9,740,000	13,316,000	17,438,000	43.42	37.43	36.55	30.76	4.30	5.34	6.52
East South Central:										
Kentucky	3,661,400	4,073,500	4,399,900	13.68	10.99	10.91	9.01	1.62	1.63	1.65
Tennessee	4,590,800	5,072,600	5,419,600	16.93	11.82	10.20	6.84	2.03	2.04	2.03
Alabama	3,890,100	4,213,800	4,415,300	12.94	8.77	8.01	4.78	1.72	1.69	1.65
Mississippi	2,520,600	2,761,400	2,939,200	13.70	9.04	9.18	6.44	1.11	1.11	1.10
West South Central:										
Arkansas	2,285,500	2,579,800	2,835,400	18.83	13.98	12.59	9.91	1.01	1.04	1.06
Louisiana	4,204,000	4,747,000	5,159,800	15.35	11.20	12.49	8.69	1.86	1.90	1.93
Oklahoma	3,025,300	3,503,400	3,944,500	18.20	14.77	15.48	12.59	1.34	1.41	1.47
Texas	14,228,400	17,498,200	20,739,400	27.05	21.72	22.54	18.52	6.28	7.02	7.75
Mountain:										
Montana	786,700	888,400	963,000	13.29	11.23	12.55	8.39	0.35	0.36	0.36
Idaho	943,900	1,213,800	1,512,200	32.39	26.63	28.02	24.59	0.42	0.49	0.57
Wyoming	470,800	701,300	1,002,200	41.63	40.19	48.26	42.90	0.21	0.29	0.37
Colorado	2,888,800	3,755,100	4,656,600	30.74	29.08	29.54	24.01	1.28	1.51	1.74
New Mexico	1,300,000	1,536,000	1,727,300	27.82	17.19	17.68	12.45	0.57	0.62	0.65
Arizona	2,717,900	3,993,700	5,582,500	53.08	46.63	46.46	39.78	1.20	1.60	2.09
Utah	1,461,000	2,040,300	2,777,400	37.93	38.46	38.73	36.13	0.65	0.82	1.04
Nevada	799,200	1,275,400	1,918,800	63.52	57.48	59.08	50.44	0.35	0.51	0.72
Pacific:										
Washington	4,130,200	5,011,800	5,832,500	21.00	19.12	20.98	16.37	1.82	2.01	2.18
Oregon	2,632,700	3,318,600	4,025,300	25.87	25.12	25.67	21.30	1.16	1.33	1.50
California	23,668,600	27,525,600	30,613,100	18.51	15.06	15.95	11.22	10.45	11.05	11.45
Alaska	400,500	522,100	630,700	32.35	23.10	29.66	20.80	0.18	0.21	0.24
Hawaii	965,000	1,138,100	1,277,700	25.34	18.53	17.49	12.27	0.43	0.46	0.48

[1] The census change represents the change from the April 1, 1970, census date to the April 1, 1980, census date.

[2] The percent change April 1, 1970, to April 1, 1980, represents the change from estimates of the corrected population April 1, 1970, to the April 1, 1980, census date.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

The U.S.'s 1.9 Million Unmarried-Couple Households

By March 1982, the number of unrelated, unmarried men and women in the U.S. who were sharing a household was still increasing, though as a group these households represented only a small proportion of total households. Both men and women seem to be postponing marriage to later ages, and there is a slightly increasing chance they might never marry at all.

These are some of the conclusions reached in "Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1982," part of the U.S. Census Bureau's *Current Population Reports* (Series P-20, No. 380). Reports on this topic have been made by the Census Bureau since the early 1970s, and the report suggests a continuation of recent trends.

Data mentioned in the report are estimates, based on a sample of 60,000 households interviewed in the March, 1982 Current Population Survey. The Bureau's findings include the following:

Unmarried-couple households, which numbered an estimated 523,000 in 1970, have increased 256.2 percent to a total of 1.863 million estimated for 1982. Of the total in 1982, most householders (1.15 million) were male, and the majority of households (1.387 million) had no children under age 15 present.

Though unmarried-couple households have been increasing numerically, their number does not much surpass that of the 1.283 million unmarried persons who live with another person of the same sex. By far the greatest number of households by type are the estimated total 61.019 million family households (where a "family" is defined as "a group of two or more persons [one of whom is the householder] related by birth, marriage, or adoption, and residing together").

A trend toward increasing delay of marriage to older ages is reflected in the rapid climb in recent years of the median ages at first marriage for men and women. The 1982 CPS results indicate a continuation of the trend, with the age for men increasing to 25.2 from 24.8 for the previous year, and for women from 22.3 years of age to 22.5. By comparison during the 1950s and 1960s the measure hovered near 23.0 years for men, and ranged from 20.1 to 20.8 years for women. The 1982 estimated age at first marriage for women is the highest recorded since 1890, and the age for men the highest since 1910.

The estimated total percentage of persons 15 and over who were single in 1982 showed increases for men and women. While the 22.5 million women of single status represented approximately the same number single estimated in 1980, the number of men 15 and over increased from an estimated 29.6 million in 1980 to an estimated 29.7 million in 1982. These estimates indicate that by 1982 the numbers of single women had increased 1.8 percent since 1970 (28.1 million), and the numbers of single men increased 5.7 percent since 1970 (when the single men totaled 28.1 million).

Changes in marital status and living arrangements might have impact on associated demographic factors such as household income, numbers of children born between marriages, childspacing, expected lifetime births, or completed fertility. A study of fertility implications is due "sometime during the near future," according to a Census Bureau official. ☐

Tinker, Tailor, Heckler, Sailor, Hind

If you should ever find yourself plagued by ennui or simply wondering about occupational trends since the 1800's consider perusing a volume or two of early *Customs Passenger Lists*, published by the Genealogical Publishing Co. Originally drawn up as a means of regulating passenger ships and creating healthier conditions for immigrants, these lists classify each arrival by age, sex and occupation. In the process they offer contemporary readers an insightful look at the job market over the past hundred years.

A predominance of the early immigrants, for example, were classified as laborers and farmers. They represented a work force that has since changed dramatically in the move toward service-oriented positions. On the other hand, the small percentage of such specialized and highly educated professionals as doctors, surgeons and chemists seems to have remained relatively constant over the years. Teachers and school-masters came to America in greater numbers than doctors, as did merchants and butchers, but very few students were recorded.

The creative arts were slimly represented by such names as A. Paoini from Italy and William Bridges from Ireland, listed as musician and artist respectively. Only one hairdresser, one naturalist and one economist seem to appear in the *Lists*. Fairly rare also, though probably very popular, were distillers and tobacconists.

Many of the occupations that were well represented among the early immigrants, such as weavers and shoemakers, have since been rendered obsolete by modern machinery. Others have gone into virtual extinction. For instance, how many hecklers do you know? In the 1800's the term did not refer to a person who harassed public speakers. It was a variation of the term hackler and indicated a person who combed flax. With the demise of the horse and buggy went the occupations of farrier and carter. Farriers were blacksmiths who specialized in shoeing horses, while carters, as the name implies, drove carts. The occupation of japanner seems to have been uncommon even in the 1800's – apparently most people were not intrigued by the prospect of applying japan (a hard, shiny lacquer) to leather.

Certain occupational classifications for women remain the same today as they were in the 1800s. A large number of women on the list were categorized as wife and mother, although male passengers were never listed as husband or father. Gloria Steinem apparently had no relatives on these ships. Class and social standing were also used as a basis for assigning job titles. Fortunate immigrants were able to list themselves as gentleman or lady while their unfortunate counterparts had to be content with peasant.

Among the more unusual titles: a young German, Gotlieb Jacob, listed as hind (a hind in the 1800s was a skilled farm worker or manager who was often given a house on the land he attended); and Margaret Gracy, 69, of Ireland, whose job description was Margaret Gracy, Deranged.

Many modern workers are able to hide behind job titles that are so vague as to obscure (however inadvertently) the very nature of their work. Not so of the early immigrants who listed themselves under such titles as wool-comber, rail-straightener, or scaffold-erector. One wonders, however, about Michael Farley, listed as a worm-cutter. The most direct job title belonged to an Irish immigrant named James Connell: he listed himself simply as traveller. ☐

world food news

The consumption of cereal crops as food is generally taken as the measure of how well the developing countries are managing to feed themselves. In 1982-1983, the per capita cereal consumption figure for all developing countries was slightly less than for 1981-1982, the FAO reports. This development reflects serious shortages in many countries, particularly in those designated as low-income food-deficit nations—a designation for all "food deficit" countries with per capita incomes below the level that makes them eligible for assistance from the International Development Agency, the soft-loan window of the World Bank. The present level is a per capita income of $795 or less.

"Food deficit" countries are those which are classified as net cereals importing countries. In these poor, food deficit countries about 80 percent of all cereals are consumed as food. This is in contrast to developed countries where only 22 percent of cereals are eaten directly. FAO estimates the average individual intake of cereals in these food deficit countries, excluding China, has reached the lowest level in four years.

The main reason for this is that cereal output in many of these countries is lagging behind population growth. At the same time, difficulties in financing commercial imports and the lack of growth in food aid availabilities keeps imports below the quantities required to at least maintain per capita supplies. The situation is particularly bad in Africa where total food consumption of cereals is estimated to have roughly stayed at last year's level, causing per capita utilization to decline again in 1982-1983 to almost four percent less than three years ago. Latin America is probably the only developing region where individual consumption of cereals improved somewhat. In China, per capita consumption is estimated to have risen following an excellent harvest, but production in many other Asian developing countries was below requirements and imports could not be increased sufficiently to close the gap. As a result, per capita food consumption of cereals in Asia stagnated.

F. Botts

A young father crushing cassava for his small family in West Africa.

The serious situation prevailing in most developing regions with regard to cereal intake appears to have been compounded by poor cassava harvests. This starchy tuber is an important staple food in the tropics and a major substitute for cereals when the latter are scarce and expensive. The FAO predicts that world cassava production in 1983 will be 125 million tons, down 4 million tons from last year. World cassava consumption is all forecast to drop. In Africa, the forecast decline in output may have serious consequences for food availability in some countries where cassava is the staple food. Prolonged drought in several countries there has not only led to lower yields of cassava but has also seriously damaged the production of other crops. African output is estimated to have dropped by 2 million tons to 47 million tons with particularly severe drought losses in Mozambique and Ghana. Losses in the former country alone are estimated at 1 million tons of roots. ☐

Vital Statistics Update

Latest Provisional Statistics for the U.S.: May 1983

12 months ending with May

Item	Number		Rate			
	1983	1982	1983	1982	1981	1980
Live births	3,701,000	3,667,000	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.7
Deaths	2,009,000	1,958,000	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.7
Natural increase	1,692,000	1,709,000	7.3	7.4	7.1	7.0
Marriages	2,477,000	2,438,000	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.6
Divorces	1,181,000	1,202,000	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2
Infant deaths	40,800	41,900	11.0	11.4	12.3	12.8
Population base (in millions)	...	...	232.5	230.3	228.2	225.7

Note. Rates are given per 1,000 population, except for infant deaths, which are given per 1,000 live births. Rates for 1980 are based on revised population estimates from the 1980 Census.

Source. Monthly Vital Statistics Report (Vol. 32, No. 5) from the National Center for Health Statistics.

current readings

PRB welcomes materials on population topics for possible inclusion in Current Readings. Publishers may address review copies to Book Review Editor, INTERCOM, Population Reference Bureau, 2212 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

THE FUTURE OF THE SUNBELT: MANAGING GROWTH AND CHANGE, edited by Steven C. Ballard and Thomas James. New York: Praeger Press, 1983. 240 pgs. $25.95. ISBN 0-03-063392-3.

The tier of states known as the Sunbelt, "economically disadvantaged throughout most of modern U.S. history," are finally coming into their own. In the next 30 years 20 million people are expected to be added to the southern population, a figure that accounts for 42 percent of the projected national increase. This rise in population has been accompanied by high economic growth, particularly in the area of manufacturing. Although Texas and Florida are the headliners of this phenomenon, every state in the Sunbelt has experienced rates of population and economic growth above the national average.

The possible causes of this growth and the states' efforts to manage the consequent negative side effects are the issues dealt with by the authors of this book. Increased competition for natural resources, a swelling population in need of social programs, and the effect of industry on the environment are all problems the state governments must face if continued growth is to be more beneficial than harmful. The residents of Houston and other Sunbelt hot spots evidently feel that it is better to deal with the problems of rapid expansion than the problems of decline and depression. Fortunately, surveys have indicated that the Sunbelt population is also fully aware of the need for environmental and social planning and is willing to pay the cost.

—Susan Murray

URBAN MIGRANTS IN DEVELOPING NATIONS: PATTERNS AND PROBLEMS OF ADJUSTMENT, edited by Calvin Goldscheider. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1983. 287 pgs. $22.00. ISBN 0-86531-974-X.

Anyone wishing to gain a solid understanding of the study of Third World urban migration would do well to examine this volume. Four case studies conducted in Seoul, Korea; Surabaya, Indonesia; Bogota, Columbia; and Tehran, Iran by the Population Studies and Training Center of Brown University offer a technically detailed, in-depth look at such migrant concerns as job prestige, educational advancement and housing quality. Each city is given its own chapter and the information is reinforced by tables and diagrams.

Although the individual case studies comprise the central and largest portion of the volume, other chapters address an equally important issue—the difficulty of drawing general conclusions about the migration experience. Whether the issue is as broad as determining the impact of migrants on their chosen destinations or as technical as defining the very term "migrant," one senses that problems inherent in migration studies will continue to elude easy solutions.

One conclusion that the editors were willing to draw was that the migrants involved in this study regarded the migration experience as a positive one. The initial disadvantages and inequities they experienced evened out over a period of time. Overall, this is a work that displays a healthy sense of caution toward any attempt to simplify the urban migration phenomenon.

—Susan Murray

THE DECLINE OF THE BREAST: AN EXAMINATION OF ITS IMPACT ON FERTILITY AND HEALTH AND ITS RELATION TO SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS. Edited by Michael C. Latham. Cornell International Nutrition Monograph Series, No. 10, 1982. 79 pgs. $3.00.

This monograph contains three papers on breastfeeding: *The Relationship of Breastfeeding to Human Fertility*, which discusses length of postpartum amenorrhea and other salutory effects of lactation; *Appropriate Strategies to Improve Infant and Young Child Feeding*; and *Infant Feeding Options for Bangkok Professional Women*.

These papers provide an admirable summary in brief of the important issues surrounding breastfeeding today, such as nutritional value, the prevention of pregnancies by lactation, and the controversy surrounding formula during the past few years (including new legislation against formula promotion in such countries as Nigeria and Jamaica).

—Alex von Cube

AMERICA'S BLACK POPULATION: 1970 TO 1982, a Statistical View, by William C. Matney and Dwight L. Johnson. Special Publication PIO/POP-83-1. U.S. Bureau of the Census. 27 pgs. Available from the U.S. Census Bureau; call 301-763-4100.

This pamphlet is the first in a series of special Census publications on U.S. ethnic and racial groups. The aim is to provide in one compact publication a compilation of selected demographic, social, and other statistical data previously appearing in the 1980 Census or recent surveys. Along with the graphs and tables, the text gives readable summaries of various aspects of the population (school enrollment, labor force, etc.). Future publications in the series will cover American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut, the Asian and Pacific Islander, and Spanish origin populations.

—Arthur Haupt

POPULATION: A Basic Orientation, by Charles B. Nam and Susan Gustavus Philliber. (2nd Ed.) Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall. $21.95. ISBN 0-13-687210-7.

This book succeeds Population: The Dynamics of Demographic Change, by Nam and Philliber (1976), as a basic but detailed introductory population text at the college level. The authors begin with a population-oriented world overview (history, present trends) and a history of population studies before launching into well-known types of population change (mortality, fertility, and migration) and geographic and other forms of composition. The text is interspersed with "Technical Supplements"—short and juicy essays that challenge the student and connect the population dynamics described in the book to ongoing current-event issues.

A particularly interesting late chapter details the effects of population issues on the social and political matrix of a society, as well as religion and family structure. After concisely covering the basics of population studies, the text concludes by presenting the student with the questions of whether, and how, population change can be influenced.

—Arthur Haupt

c184
R8750-1

INTERCOM

the international population news magazine

A publication of the Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

ISSN 0092-444X

Vol. 11, No. 11/12

November/December 1983

in this issue . . .

MAJOR ARTICLES

Visiting Scholar Applications . . . 2
PRB Award Dinner 3
Santa's Census Woes 4
Ethnic Information Sources 5
German Census Kaput 6
Gandhi and Xingzhong Comments 7
Projecting Demographic Concerns 8
Recycling a Must 10
Chinese Minority Issues 10
PRB Seminar 12
PCC on Population and Security 12
PIP Report 15

DEPARTMENTS

Vital Statistics Update 6
Benin WFS Update 7
Demographer's Page 8
Positions/Professionals 9
World Food News 11
Publications Received 12
1983 Index 13
Current Readings 16

POPULATION TODAY is coming! Starting in Jan. 1984, INTERCOM becomes POPULATION TODAY, in a new format published monthly. See page 2 for details.

CO_2

Will the 21st Century Be One Long, Hot Summer?

Is the earth's weather about to turn warmer, as a result of increasing carbon dioxide (CO_2) levels from fossil fuels? A newly released study from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency suggests that observable climatic changes due to the "greenhouse" effect may begin as soon as the 1990s – and that, furthermore, there may be no way to change global energy-consumption habits soon enough to prevent a significant long-range effect on weather, agriculture, possibly changed patterns of rain and water distribution, and even coastlines, where a sea-level rise of 2 to 12 feet over the next 120 years is considered plausible, due to melting polar icecaps.

In the years since people became sensitive to the fact that population was increasing rapidly, one issue often debated has been the environmental effect of humanity upon its home planet. In some ways the earth has proved resilient; in others, the picture is clearly not that happy. In the leveling off of fishery catches and the deforestation of regions in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, it's apparent that the very size and demands of the human population are hitting the limits of particular resources (e.g., trees and fish species).

Climate can be thought of as another, vaster "resource." And the question for many years has been whether the atmosphere would someday react in a serious way to humanity's air emissions. Researchers agree (a) that CO_2 in the atmosphere has increased dramatically in industrial times, due to the burning of vast quantities of fossil fuels;[1] and (b) that the "greenhouse" theory is a valid model of how a planet's CO_2-containing atmosphere can heat.[2] However, beyond those two points lies projection: because no dramatic weather changes have taken place and the atmosphere is such a complex "object," the warming-planet debate has been a battle in which anyone could take up arms.

The EPA study is the latest – and perhaps most powerful –

Continued on page 5

INTERCOM

VOL. 11, NO. 11/12 November/December 1983

INTERCOM, the international population news magazine, is published bimonthly by the Population Reference Bureau, Inc., a nonprofit organization engaged in the objective dissemination of population information. The views and opinions of INTERCOM's contributors are their own and do not necessarily reflect those of PRB.

EDITORIAL STAFF
Editor: Arthur Haupt
Consulting Editors: Patricia Cancellier, Elaine Murphy, Jean van der Tak, Robert P. Worrall
Demographic Editor: Carl Haub
Book Review Editor: Janice Beattie
Demographic Analysis Consultant: Leon F. Bouvier
Assistant to the Editor, INTERCOM en español: Mena M. Rios
Editorial Assistants: Karen Lombardi, Susan Murray, John Ragusa
Circulation Director: Jacki Majewski

Editorial and Circulation Offices
2213 M Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037
Telephone (202) 785-4664
Cable: POPREF WASHINGTON DC

Reprint Permission
Material from this publication may be freely reproduced provided credit is given to "INTERCOM, Population Reference Bureau, Inc.," and a copy of the publication in which the material appears is forwarded to PRB.

Binders/Back Issues
Durable light blue three-ring binders designed to hold two years of INTERCOM issues are available at $2.50 postpaid. Back issues are $1.00 each.

Mailing
Printed in Washington, D.C. Mailed nonprofit postage rate in the United States; printed matter surface rate to Canada, Mexico, and to foreign subscribers.

Address Changes
Send current PRB address label and new address; please allow eight weeks for change.

The Spanish edition of INTERCOM is distributed primarily in Latin America. A limited number of copies are available to individuals and organizations elsewhere; write to INTERCOM's Spanish Editor at the above address.

PRB MEMBERSHIP

In addition to INTERCOM, PRB members receive four in-depth POPULATION BULLETINS annually, the widely used WORLD POPULATION DATA SHEET wall chart, and selected special publications. Educator and library members also receive INTERCHANGE, a population education newsletter, four times a year,and ready-to-use classroom materials.

Annual memberships are as follows:

	U.S.	All other countries
Individual	$ 30	$ 37.50
University students*	10	12.50
Educator—primary/secondary**	10	12.50
Educator—college	20	25.00
Library (public, university, school)	40	50.00
Corporation or institution	200	250.00

*With photocopy of student ID
**Does not include Intercom and Population Bulletins

Special Announcement

With this issue, INTERCOM as we know it bids farewell . . . to return in January in a new form and under a new title, **POPULATION TODAY.** The new publication will be very familiar to regular INTERCOM readers, containing all the regular features and population news, but in a redesigned format and on a monthly basis.

We have been thinking of a facelift for INTERCOM for some time. Some readers found the blue paper stock not entirely to their liking and we ourselves have often been made aware that INTERCOM's title does not immediately tell a potential new reader just what it's all about. So, with its new title, **POPULATION TODAY** will appear in publications listings and libraries under "p" for population, right where it belongs. With the use of some color and an easier-to-read format, **POPULATION TODAY** will bring you all the old features of INTERCOM, such as Demographer's Pages, World Fertility Survey Reports, Vital Statistics Update, World Food News, Populandia, plus several new ones, including profiles of countries, states, and cities of topical interest and columns for readers' opinions on population-related subjects.

PRB members will receive POPULATION TODAY monthly. We hope that you'll like PRB's newest publication. If you have any thoughts or suggestions on our latest efforts, please let us know.

Applications Invited for PRB Visiting Scholar

Applications are invited for PRB's Visiting Scholar Award for the 1984-1985 academic year.

The award, made available under a grant to the Population Reference Bureau by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, provides the opportunity for mid-career demographers and population specialists to spend up to an academic year at the Bureau's Washington headquarters during which they have the opportunity to pursue their own policy-oriented research and educational interests while interacting with the Bureau's professional staff.

Interested individuals are invited to apply by submitting the following to: Visiting Scholar Program, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 2213 M Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20037:

- an up-to-date curriculum vitae;
- a description of proposed research or educational activity emphasizing its relevance to policymaking;
- a description of how the results of the proposed activity will be utilized;
- copies of recent relevant publications or manuscripts;
- three letters of recommendation from professional colleagues.

Deadline for application for the 1984-1985 program beginning September 1984 is May 31, 1984. Selection will be made by the PRB Policy Advisory Committee. ☐

PRB Annual Dinner Cites 3 for Achievements

Caroline Cochran accepts citation from Bert Edwards, PRB Board Member.

Russell Peterson addresses audience after receiving award for mobilizing population awareness.

Jonas Salk delivers keynote address.

Tom Merrick, PRB Board Member, presents demographic award to Phil Hauser.

PRB's Annual Awards Dinner was held October 20, the 54th anniversary of its founding, at the University Club in Washington and provided an enjoyable evening for the 160 attendees.

The evening's principal speaker, Dr. Jonas Salk, eminent medical researcher and PRB Board member, gave the keynote address. Dr. Salk based his presentation on his book, *World Population and Human Values,* and he pointed out that present world population growth is a unique occurrence in world history, one which cannot help but alter many basic human values and perceptions.

Awards were presented to Philip Hauser, formerly head of the Population Research Center at the University of Chicago, for Outstanding Contributions to the Field of Demography, which truly are too numerous to mention. A Special PRB Award was presented to Russell W. Peterson, the President of the National Audubon Society, for his leadership in mobilizing citizen action in population and the environment and establishing a population program in the Audubon Society. Caroline Cochran received a Special PRB Award for her pioneer work in developing an urban population education program in the Baltimore City public schools.

Phil Hauser got the laugh of the night when he concluded his brief acceptance remarks, "Well, as Mark Anthony said to Cleopatra, as he sneaked into her tent, 'I didn't come here to make a speech'." ☐

Santa's Census Woes

Twas a month before Christmas, and sprawled in his chair,
St. Nicholas was reading his Vanity Fair.
When what to his wandering eyes should appear,
But a column entitled, "Employers, look here!"

"In modern day business," the article purred,
"Demography's now a significant word.
"The boss who with all of his helpers still rates,
"is the one who has analyzed all of their traits."

St. Nick went that morning to all of his elves,
And asked them to give an account of themselves.
He listed their ages, their skills and IQ's,
He listed their hobbies, the size of their shoes.

The info he gathered went into a file,
That stretched end to end for the length of a mile.
And now merry Santa was faced with the job,
Of weeding out suitable elves from the mob.

At first he decided to group them by age,
And then he decided to settle the wage.
But those who would work for the wage he could pay,
Could only work nights, or at most half a day.

And he found that the ones who toward daytime did lean,
Were too old or too young, or too in-between.
So Santa skipped down to the section on skills,
Which soon had him running for aspirin pills.

The elves who were tailors had never used tools,
While those who could hammer were useless with spools.
Poor Santa was feeling a strain on his nerves,
And shook with despair like a bowl of preserves.

A census, he found, did not fill him with glee,
So he picked up the phone and he called PRB.
"I'm in trouble," he cried, "from my head to my toes,
"I need expert advice for my elf-sorting woes."

The demographers jumped to the task with a snap.
(Tho' they'd just settled down for their after-lunch nap.)
They shouted suggestions, they plotted and planned.
While Santa Claus listened with pencil in hand.

"You'll need a ripe Apple with 48 ROM.
"And (hot off the presses) the new INTERCOM.
"You'll find pop. dynamics to be such a joy,
"You'll want to create a demography toy!"

So Santa Claus jumped in his sleigh with a roar,
And raced to the nearest Computerland store.
He chose a computer, a Plum 4KE,
Then waited for all of his worries to flee.

Alas, Santa's problems had only begun,
He had no idea how to make his Plum run.
He read the instructions from Alpha to Z,
Then, crossing his fingers, he pressed on a key.

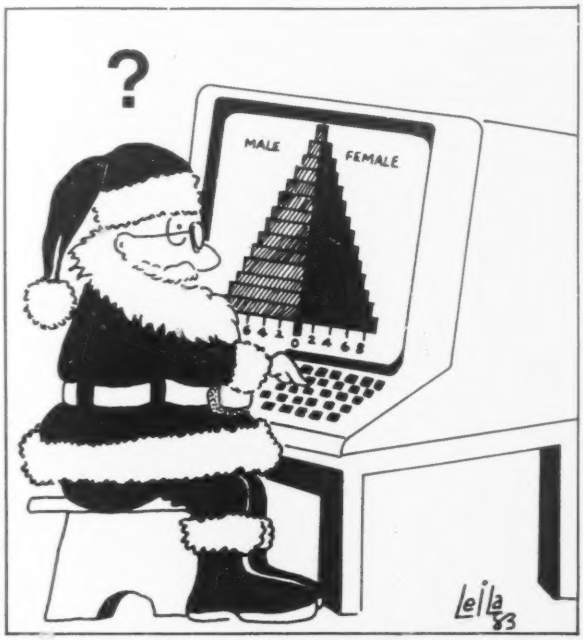
The Plum started shaking, the wires grew hot.
And then Santa's helper blew up on the spot.
The blast was so strong that it rattled his teeth.
And the smoke, it encircled his head like a wreath.

"That does it!" cried Santa, "I'll manage, you'll see,
"To hire my helpers traditionally.
"These new-fangled methods are rubbish I say!
"They're driving me crazy, and ruining my day."

And back to his workshop went old Santa Claus,
The elves started working with nary a pause.
Demographers think that their work is a ball,
But magic is still the best method of all.

—Susan Murray

Susan Murray is a PRB intern, majoring in English at the University of Maryland.



Drawing by Leila Cabib

Continued from page 1

shot fired so far. Prepared by Stephen Seidel, Dale Keyes, and the agency's Strategic Studies staff and reportedly reviewed by some 100 researchers in the field, "Can We Delay a Greenhouse Warming" is a carefully constructed set of projections that takes into account the carbon cycle on a global scale, climate computer modeling, the world's present and projected energy needs, and the whole global economy (which determines which energy sources are likely to predominate in future years).

Based on these inputs, the study concludes that global average temperatures could increase by 2 decrees C. by 2040, and 5 degrees C. by 2100. These projections assume that by the 21st century, atmospheric CO_2 levels reach double the "preindustrial" age level. At present, CO_2 is considered to be close to 20 percent higher than in the 19th century.

The earth's climate undergoes various cycles (e.g., it was 1 degree C. warmer on average a thousand years ago, enabling the colonization of a Greenland that was truly green). But the EPA's projected rises would be unprecedentedly rapid. If true, you really could buy oceanfront property for your children by buying land a little inland. Critics are quick to point out that these projections are just that – projections – and that the drastic temperature rises predicted by the computers have yet to start. However, although it's difficult to isolate the "greenhouse" component from ever-shifting climatic patterns, ("It's usual for the weather to be unusual," as weather forecasters like to say), the EPA study notes at least one study that finds a 0.4 degree C. increase in average temperature due to CO_2 buildup since the 1880s. And according to the study, CO_2 has just begun.

This month's Demographer's Page (p. 8) points out that a study's assumptions are often more crucial and revealing (and more interesting, too) than the projections that result. Perhaps the feature of the EPA projection of greatest interest to population and development specialists is its assumptions about world energy use (themselves the result of submodels and projections, of course). The study asserts that, economically speaking, there is no practical way in the world to stop further CO_2 buildup in the atmosphere. Because of the world's present and future energy requirements, even new technologies coming onstream – even outright bans of CO_2-"dirty" fuels such as coal and shale oil (two scenarios that seem unlikely to take place on a global basis), even zero population growth by 2075 – would not prevent a 2-degree C. temperature rise by sometime in the middle of the next century. Rather, the study concludes, the "findings call for an expeditious response. A 2-degree C. increase in temperature by (or perhaps well before) the middle of the next century leaves us only a few decades to plan for and cope with a change in habitability in many geographic regions. Changes by the end of the 21st century could be catastrophic taken in the context of today's world. A soberness and sense of urgency should underlie our response to a greenhouse warming." ☐

---

[1] CO_2 constitutes a small but important 0.03 percent of the atmosphere and comes from interactions within the terrestrial biosphere, from volcanic activity, and now, from burning fossil fuels; the two main components of the atmosphere are nitrogen (about 80 percent), a relatively inactive gas; and oxygen (about 20 percent), continuously given off by plants, and rapidly absorbed again in chemical reactions, the most important of which is human life.

[2] The so-called "greenhouse effect" stems from the fact that CO_2 is relatively opaque to infrared radiation, compared to the rest of the atmosphere. The atmosphere readily admits visible light and some ultraviolet light from the sun. When these rays strike the ground they heat it, but the radiant heat from the ground, emitted as infrared light, heats the atmosphere rather than totally radiating out into space. In other words, the warmth gets in the window, but can't get out – just like a greenhouse. (Were it not for beneficent CO_2, the earth would be 35 degrees C. colder than it is now – a perpetually frozen planet on which life as we know it would be almost impossible.)

All About U.S. Ethnic Groups

Gale Research Company has published the second edition of its comprehensive reference work on major ethnic groups in the United States, *Ethnic Information Sources of the United States*. This two-volume publication lists more types or organizations and sources than one would have thought existed and, as such, is a most valuable tool for anyone researching American ethnicity.

The book contains a wealth of information on 91 separate groups, with some broken down into subcategories, such as French-speaking peoples, who are categorized as being of Arcadian, Cajun, French-Canadian, or Huguenot descent. From Afghans to Yugoslavs, most major nationalities are there, although American Indians, Blacks, and Eskimos are not included as the editors feel they have extensive coverage elsewhere. Added groups in this edition are several categories of Asians, including Indochinese, and Byelorussians.

The scope of the book can only be described as far-reaching: Listings are given for fraternal organizations, specialized libraries, newsletters, research centers, audiovisual materials, public affairs organizations, even airline and shipping offices. For example, we can learn that there are 16 magazines published for Vietnamese in the U.S., from *Huoung Viet (Remember Vietnam)* in San Jose, Calif., to *Van Nghe Tien Phong* in Arlington, Va. Although the directory indicates that Polish-Americans living in Texas are out of luck if they are looking for Polish programming, those in Willimantic, Conn., can tune to WILI, 3 hours per week. In short, a comprehensive guide.

A section of just over 100 pages lists many organizations for Hispanic Americans and there are separate sections for Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Costa Ricans, and Salvadorans, among others. Under "Russians," the directory lists 27 research centers, gives the address of the Polar Bear Association, a group of veterans who are the only Americans ever to have engaged a Russian unit in formal combat (at Archangel, in 1918-1919), tells you that you can see an exhibit of ornate Russian Easter eggs made for Czar Nicholas at a museum in Richmond, and gives the address of the Congress of Russian Americans, a group which seeks to promote Russian cultural heritage.

Ethnic Information Sources of the United States, 2nd ed. is available from Gale Research Company, Book Tower, Detroit, Mich. 48226. $135.00. ☐

The 'Greening' of the '83 West German Census

To those who work in the fields of population and demography, or have any reason to use "demographics," the population census stands as the ultimate source of data. This statistical necessity provides more fundamental information than any other source – down to the smallest geographic unit in any country. But today these numerical juggernauts (with their enormous computers, armies of enumerators and bunches of data) are coming under more and more hostile fire.

While past censuses have sometimes been unpopular with the public at large or been delayed by national crises or technical problems, the phenomenon of a census effectively canceled due to public outcry is a relatively recent event. The 1981 Census of the Netherlands was canceled after public resistance produced nonresponse rates of about 50 percent in some cities and the Swiss Census had many obstacles thrown in its path in the same year. And now, in West Germany, the once routine process of taking a census every 10 years has come to at least a temporary end.

Censuses are not taken in Germany as a constitutional requirement, but must be approved each time by an enabling act of the Bundestag and Bundesrat. It may be that the census became somewhat of an innocent bystander to the heated debate within Germany on the basing of new U.S. missiles, the census finding itself as the population's way of retaliating against the controversial missile policy.

In early 1983, the Green Party, a West German antinuclear organization, also picked up the census issue as a focal point for attacking the increasing use of computers to keep track of personal information. This concern has arisen in many other countries and is not entirely unjustified, although census-file confidentiality remains a solid tradition in these countries and is never abused, as far as census specialists know. In Germany, the anticensus sentiment spread and was echoed by prestigious publications such as *Die Zeit*, *Der Spiegel* and the *Frankfurter Allegemein*. Sales of George Orwell's *1984* rose, and novelist Gunther Grass added his name to the rolls of the down-with-data-ists.

Why all the commotion? For one, the conduct of German statistical operations is quite dispersed, with a good deal of the authority and functions at the Lander, or state, level. Censuses and surveys are conducted by the state statistical offices who also hire and train census staff and enumerators. In addition, cities and municipalities have their offices. Once the census has been taken (and the large, cumbersome form picked up by hand), the first six questions are then checked independently against the population registers, a system used in many European countries to continually keep track of population. The first six questions are on name, address, age, sex, citizenship, and religion, but also on that page are answers to other more detailed questions. Thus, local registry officials will often see more detailed information on the population than they actually need to.

After the census, tape files are available to any person or organization with a reasonable need to see them. While names have been deleted at this point, addresses have not, a potential source of a confidentiality breach. In addition, many smaller communities without computer facilities argue that they must see the actual census form itself since the data cannot be machine processed. Despite such potential opportunities for abuse, no cases of any actual transgression have been reported, and all who see the data at the micro level must sign a pledge of confidentiality. Finally, the entire process is monitored by Data Protection Officers who are appointed for 5-year terms and are influential and respected, particularly in the press.

Whether or not there will be another German census remains to be seen. The Constitutional Court will hear 2 of the 1,000 lawsuits brought against the census. Judging by the arguments given in the past, census defenders will probably point out that only the census provides detailed data needed for planning that goes beyond the registration system and has had an unblemished record on the confidentiality issue. Opponents will bring up the possibility for abuses, particularly given the increasing variety of computer files on the population, which could well be merged in some unauthorized way.

No matter what the results of this dispute, this new development in Germany and elsewhere raises many interesting questions on the future of "the government's right to know." ☐

For an account of events leading up to the German census's postponement, this article is indebted to the informal paper by William Butz, Associate Director of the U.S. Census Bureau, "Public Protest and the Postponement of the West German Census," Sept. 1983. Responsibility for the accuracy of this article is PRB's.

Vital Statistics Update

Latest Provisional Statistics for the U.S.: July 1983

	12 months ending with July					
	Number		Rate			
Item	1983	1982	1983	1982	1981	1980
Live births	3,685,000	3,689,000	15.8	16.0	15.9	15.7
Deaths	2,014,000	1,967,000	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.7
Natural increase	1,671,000	1,722,000	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.0
Marriages	2,451,000	2,454,000	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.6
Divorces	1,173,000	1,196,000	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.2
Infant deaths	40,500	41,800	11.0	11.3	12.0	12.8
Population base (in millions)	...	...	232.9	230.7	228.5	226.1

Note. Rates are given per 1,000 population, except for infant deaths, which are given per 1,000 live births. Rates are based on revised population estimates from the 1980 Census.

Source. Monthly Vital Statistics Report (Vol. 32, No. 7) from the National Center for Health Statistics.

Gandhi and Xinzhong's Comments at UN Awards Ceremony

The dramatic population increases experienced by China and India in recent decades were the result of increased governmental responsibility rather than neglect. So commented Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India and Dr. Qian Xinzhong of China's State Family Planning Commission as they received awards from the United Nations Sept. 30 for their work in the population field.

"Before the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, our country's socio-economy was very undeveloped and we Chinese were labeled the 'sick men of East Asia.'" Xinzhong declared in his acceptance speech. Before 1949, he continued, China's high birth rate was balanced by a high mortality rate which kept the overall growth rate low. Shortly after 1949 a low mortality rate was achieved which, along with the steadily high birth rate, led to an increase of 280 million people in 20 years. The subsequent establishment of family planning programs in the 1970s helped bring down the birth rate and overall growth rate.

Prime Minister Gandhi stressed the same point, arguing that the low growth rate experienced in India in the late 1800s and early 1900s "was an unhealthy one, a result of disease, famine and an unconscionable high death rate – very different from the demographic stability achieved by modern affluent societies." Since that time, the eradication of famine and of diseases such as plague and smallpox have caused India's population to triple. This growth was brought back down by recent progress in education and the establishment of family planning services. "The death rate is brought down by the community's responsibility to the individual and the birth rate by the individual's responsibility to the community," Gandhi declared.

Both award recipients acknowledged that much work remains to be done. China's growth rate is still over 1.4 percent; it has been estimated that 11 million Chinese couples a year will marry and have children from now until the turn of the century. In both nations the rural population clings firmly to old habits and traditions. Additional children are still seen as extra help and as insurance against the death of their siblings. Gandhi claimed that in India young mothers, even rural ones, are becoming more eager to plan their families, "but husbands and mothers-in-law sometimes pose problems."

Both speakers (whose nations together make up one-third of the human race) pledged their continued commitment to efforts at population control. Gandhi cited India's earmarking of special funds and staff as well as efforts to make family planning an integral part of the health and education system. The Chinese government is strongly emphasizing the need for late marriages and births, as well as fewer and healthier births, if China's population is to remain within the 1.2 billion figure by the end of the century.

Dr. Xinzhong concluded by commending the UN as an example of the international cooperation that is needed to deal with world population growth. "I am convinced that a more rational trend will undoubtedly emerge in the world population issue, a trend towards progress, happiness, and health of all peoples." ☐

wfs update

Carl Haub, director of PRB's Demographic and Policy Analysis, prepared this report on the World Fertility Survey. Copies of the WFS Country Reports may be obtained from the World Fertility Survey, 428 Prinses Beatrixlaan 2770 AZ Voorburg, Netherlands.

Benin

The People's Republic of Benin, a West African nation of about 3.8 million inhabitants, conducted a World Fertility Survey in late 1981 through early 1982 and has released the first preliminary report. The results indicate that fertility in Benin is quite high and the use of any effective family planning method is virtually nonexistent.

The country consists of over 40 ethnic groups speaking many languages, with the Adjas, Baribas, Fons, and Yorubas accounting for about 40 percent of the population. To the south, the country consists of coastal lagoons which taper off to a flat, densely vegetated lowland which takes on characteristics of the Sahel near the border with Niger to the north. The economy is largely based on subsistence agriculture and food processing, but is also supplemented by some significant commerce in handling of luxury items ultimately destined for neighboring Nigeria.

The Benin WFS sample of 3,844 women reflects both low educational levels and a universality of marriage in the country. Fully 82 percent of the women had no education at all and, by their late 20s, only 1 percent had not married. The vast majority of married women lived in consensual unions, and of these marriages, over one-fourth were polygamous.

The desire for large families was evident in Benin. When asked if they would like to have additional children, 80 percent of the women who had 5 or more children at the time of the survey indicated that they would. By age, only about 14 percent of the women in their late 30s indicated a desire to cease childbearing. On average, the number of children ever born to women who had completed childbearing age was reported as 6. This figure, however, may understate actual completed childbearing due to recall lapses on the part of the respondents. As might be expected, fertility was somewhat higher in the rural provinces, about 6.2 children ever born, nearly one child more than in urban areas.

About 39 percent of the women reported that they had heard of some form of family planning, either traditional (26 percent) or modern (13 percent) methods, but less than 1 percent reported that they were actually using a modern method. Of socioeconomic factors, education had the most positive effect on contraceptive use.

For the entire sample of women, about one child in four had died, a percentage which rose from 16 percent for the 15-19-year-old respondents to 31 percent for those 45-49. While early survey results do not contain an estimate of infant mortality rates *per se*, the high proportion of children dying for the younger women suggests a rather high rate.

At present, the Marxist-Leninist government of Benin has not adopted a policy on fertility, and, in fact, judges current levels to be satisfactory. The government does wish to introduce family planning education in schools and clinics, but more as a way of reducing current high child mortality levels with birth planning and childspacing. ☐

demographer's page

Leon Bouvier is Senior Research Associate at the Population Reference Bureau.

Projections: Always Right, Always Wrong

by Leon Bouvier

"I have never seen a demographic projection that was correct." This comment was made recently by a well-known American educator. He is not alone in thinking baleful thoughts about demographers. This is unfortunate because in fact all demographic projections are correct by definition, assuming no mathematical errors. The numbers derived from the projection are not the crucial part of the study; the assumptions behind the projections are.

The recent Census Bureau state projections to the year 2000 are an excellent example of the true intent of population projections. One set of assumptions on fertility, mortality and migration are used in this report, "Provisional Projections of the Population of States, by Age and Sex: 1980 to 2000."[1] For the sake of their projection, the Census Bureau demographers assumed a continuation of the 1970-1980 net migration rates to the year 2000. But in the Report, they make it abundantly clear that this is highly unlikely to happen.

Their comments are worth repeating in full:

> Continuation of net migration rates is only realistic for short time periods. However, extending the 1970-80 net migration rates for the next two decades may provide usable results. Although we prepared only one series of population projections, this does not imply certainty about the course of future events. These projections indicate the levels of population that would result if the estimated rates of net migration by age and sex for 1970 to 1980 were to continue unchanged.[2]

Later, they continue:

> At the State level, net migration has the greatest effect on population change. In general, it is also the component that shows the greatest degree of fluctuation and is the hardest to measure and project.[3]

Indeed, since 1980 some changes have already taken place in interstate migration that suggest that migration into the Sunbelt region may have receded. Comparing their net migration assumptions to what has apparently transpired since 1980, the Report concludes: "...while these comparisons between the projected and estimated rates of change do indicate the tentative nature of population projections, these comparisons are based on 2 years of growth and much change could occur between now and the year 2000."

Assumptions, Not Projections

The Census Bureau has done its best to alert the reader and the user to the inherent problems involved in relying on population projections. Yet both the media and policymakers have embraced the Census Bureau projections as the "final word" insofar as the future population of the respective states is concerned. One Congressman went so far as to request the Congressional Budget Office to estimate the impact of changing population on the representation in the Congress. The results of this study gained wide publicity, including an article in a major news magazine. Thus, despite the caveats of the Census Bureau, many users interpreted the report as a prediction of the future distribution of the United States population. In other words, they looked at the projected numbers while almost ignoring the assumption. (Perhaps, rather than trumpet sensational new projection numbers, newspapers would be better advised to headline: CENSUS BUREAU ISSUES NEW ASSUMPTIONS.)

In its projections, the Census Bureau made assumptions about net migration that are clearly unrealistic. Yet they serve a useful purpose. The changes in state populations 2000 reflect what would occur **if the net migration observed in the 1970 decade were to continue for the next 20 years.** *That* should be the main discussion topic for media and policymakers interested in future U.S. population distribution. Given such an assumption, Texas's population *would* grow by 50 percent, more than double in a mere 20 years; the District of Columbia *would* drop from 637,000 to 376,500. Though common sense tells us that the actual situation in 2000 may be quite different.

But the blame should not be attributed only to the users of demographic projections; the producers too must share some of the responsibility for misinterpretation. Perhaps it does not suffice to simply state the caveats somewhere deep in the methodology section of such reports. Perhaps a warning could be printed at the outset of a projection report explicitly stating limitations and contraindications.

Using alternative scenarios can be quite helpful in supplying the user with various projections to play with and ponder. The aforementioned Census Bureau report might have been better if two migration alternatives had been prepared. The Bureau could have (as it did in 1977) followed the assumption of no interstate migration. To be sure, this is totally unrealistic, but so is assuming that the 1970-80 pattern will continue. By having two alternative projections representing the opposite ends of "reality" the user could then make a conscious decision to develop his or her own projections which presumably would lie somewhere between these two extremes.

Projections, Not Predictions

Much of the misunderstanding lies in confusing projections with predictions. Predictions report what a writer thinks will actually occur in the future. For example, one might predict, hopefully, that no nuclear confrontation between the major powers will take place in future years. Population projections (or any other projections for that matter) are something else: simply the mathematical results emanating from various alternative assumptions about relevant behavior patterns – assumptions about fertility, mortality and migration behavior which are the only variables that can contribute to changing the size of the population.

Given certain clearly stated assumptions about these demographic variables, the population size in any future year can then be projected. Barring mathematical errors the projection itself can never be incorrect. As demographer Peter Morrison has stated: "In fact, the purpose of projecting population is not exclusively, or even primarily, to make accurate predictions. Rather it is to identify and chart the likely effects of influences and contingencies that will determine future population size."[5]

For example, it has been calculated that should the population of the planet continue growing at recent rates, its weight would cause the planet's surface to collapse in less than 6,000 years. This is a correct projection; it is not a prediction and it clearly will not happen. But, as Richard Engels has observed, "It is in some sense... the intent of projections to be inaccurate. For example, there are two competing reactions to projections: the first emphasizing the need to plan for the anticipated pattern of change, but the second an expression of alarm, with corresponding actions instituted to avoid projected unfavorable conditions."[6]

Nevertheless, for projections to be of immediate value to policymakers and others interested in population change, some effort to utilize realistic assumptions is desired. This is generally achieved by preparing alternative sets of projections based on different assumptions on one or more of the demographic variables. As a result, the eventually proven accurate projection is highly likely to fall within the limits of the alternative assumptions. With fertility often being the most volatile variable, it is common practice to hold constant (or use only one assumption) mortality and migration while offering two or three or even four alternative assumptions on future fertility behavior. The user of these projections can then best determine what scenario to follow and when to shift scenarios as changes in demographic behavior take place. Furthermore, this allows for some relaxation in making decisions based on some projected number – a spectrum of population possibilities replaces a single projection.

Or to take things a step further: projections could be lumped in two categories. One would not even attempt to be realistic; rather, its purpose would be to indicate "what if X happened." The other would attempt to include plausible "predictions" within its alternative projections.

So far, so good – as long as the projections are being utilized by people soberly aware of the pitfalls of demography. But it remains a responsibility of the producers and disseminators of projections to make it *extremely* clear what the intention of their work is and how it should and should not be interpreted – lest anyone still be tempted to view their figures as literal visions of populations to come.

Some 500 years ago, Francis Bacon commented that "dreams and predictions ought to serve but for winter tales by the fireside." That caveat holds true today. If demographers are (as we assume) in the projections business, not the "dreams and predictions" one, they should constantly, ad nauseum, make that plain to potential users of their products.☐

References

1. "Provisional Projections of the Population of States, by Age and Sex: 1980-2000," by Signe I Wetrogan. *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 937, August 1983.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 1.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 4.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 9.
5. Peter Morrison, "Forecasting Population of Small Areas: An Overview." Rand Corp., 1977.
6. Richard Engels, in testimony before Select Committee on Population, 1978.

positions/professionals

Positions available in population-related fields will be published in POPULATION TODAY without charge, on a space-available basis. Send listings to Positions/Professionals, POPULATION TODAY, PRB, 2213 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

Research Associate. The Urban Institute, a public policy research group based in Washington, D.C., is seeking a research associate to work on demographic research projects. Responsibilities will include: designing and managing ongoing research and developing future projects. *Qualifications:* PhD in economics, sociology, demography or related field; training and previous experience in demographic research; strong quantitative and writing skills; and experience in conducting research using large-scale, social science data bases. *Salary:* based on qualifications. *Send resume, list of references, salary requirements and writing samples to:* Employment Manager, The Urban Institute, 2100 M St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

Associate, Population/Family Planning. The Population Council is seeking a social or health scientist with expertise in the field of population/family planning for two-year assignment based in Bogota, Colombia. Responsibility for designing, implementing and evaluating projects in family planning in collaboration with local institutions. *Qualifications:* PhD in social or health science related to population; fluent writing and speaking ability in Spanish and English; field experience with family planning programs related to operations research, preferably in Latin America. Excellent benefits package. *Submit resume with salary history to:* Betty Joyner, Deputy for Personnel Services, The Population Council, One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, New York, New York 10017.

Recycling Needed to Maintain Living Standards

Unless there is a systematic recycling of materials, a decline in the living standards of the more developed nations could well ensue, according to William Chandler, a senior researcher at Worldwatch Institute in Washington, D.C. Writing in *Worldwatch Paper 56*, **Materials Recycling: The Virtue of Necessity,** Chandler points out that discarding one aluminum can is the energy equivalent of a half gallon of gasoline.

The ability of countries to set up successful recycling programs is evidenced by countries such as Japan and the Netherlands, which recycle half of their paper, and Spain and Italy which remain competitive in steel by using iron and steel scrap for about half their production.

And, in the U.S., one-third of all aluminum is now recycled. The recycling of materials has many benefits, such as lessened dependence upon raw material suppliers and imports, reduced energy and capital costs for production, and reduced environmental damage. Although recycling does produce some air pollution, it amounts to only about 4 percent of what would be produced by manufacturing the same product from scratch.

Developing countries can also benefit greatly from recycling where shortages of basic materials hinder development efforts. In South Korea, for instance, raising literacy levels has been facilitated by producing 40 percent of its paper from waste.

Still, about three-fourths of the world's paper, aluminum, iron, and steel are not reused. One of the larger obstacles to recycling are subsidies favoring the use of virgin materials. Such subsidies can result in the overcutting of forests and the cost can be kept artificially low when the cost of energy is also subsidized, according to Chandler.

One way in which recycling can be encouraged is for governments to set up world exchange markets for recycled products and reduce the restrictions on scrap exports. Otherwise, notes Chandler, "To subsidize energy consumption is to subsidize a 'throwaway' society." ☐

Copies of *Worldwatch Paper 56* are available from PRB. Single copies are $2.00 each; 2-10 copies, $1.50 each; 11-50 copies, $1.25 each; 51 or more $1.00 each. Orders and checks (made payable to PRB) should be sent to the Population Reference Bureau, PO Box 35012, Washington, DC 20037. (PRB assists Worldwatch Institute in the distribution of its papers.)

Express Yourself! Well, at least in INTERCOM's successor, POPULATION TODAY, coming in January 1984. A new feature will be "Opinion," a column in which readers can give an opinion, pro or con, on some issue in the world of population and demographics or present a new idea. Submissions should be no more than 2 typewritten, doublespaced pages and include a stamped, self-addressed envelope if you wish your original copy returned. All submissions are, of course, subject to PRB editorial policy and may be edited for length. Please send to POPULATION TODAY, Opinion, 2213 M St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

Change in Wind for China's Minorities?

Until recently, the 55 minority groups residing in China were considered exempt from the strictures of China's population policy. The minorities, who comprise 6.7 percent of the 1982 Census population, or 6.7 million people, were not included in the campaign to limit families to one child each. Rapid population growth among the minorities was often taken as a sign of increasing health and prosperity in minority areas. In addition, the geographic dispersion of many minority groups throughout the more remote West and border areas perhaps made population growth seem either less of a problem or actually desirable.

The minorities range in size from the 13.4 million Zhuang in the South to the 1,476 Hezhe in Heilongjiang Province to the far Northeast. Stewart Fraser of Latrobe University in Australia has been a frequent visitor to China and to the Central Minorities Institute in Beijing and reports that there has been an increasing tendency to move toward a possible reevaluation of the policy on minorities.

Although there had been some official hints on the subject as early as 1980, the opportunity for review of actual census counts of minorities may have prompted some change. A statement by Prof. Huo Wenruo of the Population Research Institute of the Chinese Peoples University noted that "It is inconceivable that spontaneous and anarchical population growth should be permitted among the minority nationalities when the majority Han nationality is developing in a planned way." This concept, Huo notes, would probably not apply in more sparsely settled areas.[1]

Fraser reports that some minorities such as the Yi (5.5 million in 1982) located in the populous provinces to the East and South are now thought to be limited to four children each and may be asked to reduce family size still further. It may be that the ultimate consequences of limiting the number of children to the Han majority alone are beginning to be realized. (Should the minorities continue their 2.5 percent rate of growth, they could easily number 900 million within a hundred years and account for over half the total population.) At present, China's population policy appears to be concentrating its attention on minority groups of 1 million population or more. ☐

---

[1] From "Population Policy," in *China's Population: Problems and Prospects,*" New World Press, Beijing, 1981.

全国各族人民积极参加人口普查
POPULATION CENSUS IS THE CONCERN OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF OUR NATIONALITIES

Chinese census poster emphasizes minorities.

world food news

FAO's Director-General has stated that the food supply situation in 22 African countries could deteriorate to the extent that a significant proportion of the more than 150 million people living in those countries may face hunger and malnutrition on a massive scale. Edouard Saouma made this assessment at a meeting in Rome of representatives of the 22 affected states, 35 donor countries, leading funding institutions and concerned UN agencies.

Mr. Saouma cited the second situation report of the FAO/World Food Program Special Task Force, which he established in April 1983 to monitor the African food situation, and one by FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture. Both show a compounding food supply crisis in southern, western and eastern Africa resulting from natural and man-made causes.

The Task Force report recommends exceptional food aid of 700,000 tons and $76 million for essential production inputs, measures to control animal diseases and post emergency agricultural rehabilitation.

Mr. Saouma said that the already adverse food supply situation in the 22 affected African states has been further threatened by a variety of unfavorable factors.

"These factors," he said, "include prolonged drought for the second or third growing season in succession in some countries, below-normal rainfall or delayed and interrupted rains, exceptional heavy crop infestation, outbreaks of rinderpest and other animal diseases, and lack of production inputs."

In West Africa, the situation was aggravated by the unseasonal continuation of the Harmattan Wind and consequent dryness favoring bush fires and by evidence in some regions of various Sahel countries of rainfall patterns "similar and worse than those of 1973."

In southern Africa, the 1983 food crop appears exceptionally low for the second straight year and has depleted the stocks of those countries, he said.

Other deteriorating factors include the influx of returnees and refugees, civil disturbances and unsettled rural security.

The report of the Global Information and Early Warning System pointed out that the food supply position of affected African countries deteriorated sharply during 1982-1983 and that the prospects for 1983-1984 "are even more alarming."

"The food shortages of 1982-1983 and 1983-1984 have been superimposed on a longer term deterioration of food availabilities," the report stated. "For Africa as a whole, per capita food production fell throughout the 1970s. Even before the present food shortages, the average person in Africa had considerably less access to food than ten years ago and average dietary standards were below nutritional requirements."

"Food aid has remained stagnant and actual deliveries have fallen short of pledges," Mr. Saouma noted. "The consequences are obvious: human suffering, economic distress, growing dependency on food imports, social and political instability, and a general 'drag' on overall development."

Citing the reports presented to the meeting, he noted that the total cereal import requirements of the 22 countries, both commercial and food aid, are forecast to rise to 5 million tons in the 1983-1984 crop year, or 600,000 tons more than in 1982-1983.

Total food aid needs are estimated at 3.2 million tons of which only 19 percent has, so far, been pledged by donors. But deliveries as a whole have fallen short of pledges. The 22 countries' commercial imports are also stagnant at around 1.8 million tons or less per year during the past few years of shortages, Mr. Saouma said.

"In order to maintain supplies in these 22 countries in the months ahead, a minimum of one million tons of additional food aid is required, of which over 700,000 tons constitute the immediate exceptional needs of the affected countries," he said.

The Director-General outlined steps for action including intensified efforts by donor countries to speed food aid deliveries. He also issued a plea to governments and funding institutions assisting African countries to make a special effort to contribute to the exceptional needs of those countries as regards crop production in 1984, control of animal disease and for post emergency disaster preparedness programs.

Mr. Saouma told the meeting he was convinced that "Africa has the human and natural resources potential to extricate itself from its present food quandary" and that all development programs, when successfully implemented, will help to stabilize the agricultural situation. □

Letters to the Editor: In addition to the new Opinion column in POPULATION TODAY, a policy of publishing letters to the editor, subject to space availability, has also been established. Both this addition and the Opinion column are designed to provide a forum for feedback on issues of importance within the population/demographic community. Please address to POPULATION TODAY, Letters to the Editor, 2213 M St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

New Visiting Scholar Named

Dr. Emily Moore has been named PRB's 1984 Visiting Scholar, it was announced at the PRB Annual Awards Dinner on October 20. Dr. Moore, a population specialist, formerly with the House of Representatives Committee on Science and Technology will conduct a qualitative study of the dissemination and utilization of population information by the U.S. Congress. Welcome Emily!

Publications Received

DEMOGRAPHY OF THE BLACK POPULATION IN THE U.S. Jamshid A. Momeni. Greenwood Press, Westport, CT. 1983. 345 pp. $35.00.

U.S. NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS IN DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE ABROAD: TAICH Directory 1983. ed. Wynta Boynes. TAICH, New York. 1983. 584 pp. $15.00.

THE ECONOMICS OF HEALTH IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. ed. Kenneth Lee and Anne Mills. Oxford Univ. Press. New York. 1983. 245 pp. $32.50.

YEARBOOK OF POPULATION RESEARCH IN FINLAND. Population Research Institute, Helsinki. 1983. 183 pp.

THE TIME FOR ANOTHER WORLD. Pierre Crabbé and Leon Cardyn. Univ. Printing Services. Columbia, MO. 1983. 75 pp. $7.50.

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING RESEARCH, 1961-1981. Bureau of Population Data, Jakarta, Indonesia. 1983. 124 pp.

THE STUDY OF POPULATION. George A. Schnell and Mark Monmonier. Charles E. Merril Publishing Co., Columbus, OH. 1983. 371 pp. $24.95.

FERTILITY DECLINE IN INDONESIA. Geoffrey McNicoll. National Academy Press, Washington, DC (Committee on Population and Demography Report No. 20). 1983. 130 pp.

STATISTICS IN FERTILITY RESEARCH. David R. Brillinger. National Academy Press, Washington, DC (Committee on Population and Demography). 1983. 30 pp.

POPULATION CHANGE AND SOCIAL POLICY. Nathan Keyfitz. Abt Books, Cambridge, MA. 1983. 265 pp. $28.00.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES: PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS. (Editorial Research Reports), Congressional Quarterly, Inc. Washington, DC. 1982. 161 pp.

CHILDBIRTH IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. M. Potts and B. Janowitz, eds. MTP Press Ltd., Boston, 1983. 162 pp.

THE CHALLENGE OF AGING: A BIBLIOGRAPHY. Margaret E. Monroe and Rhea Joyce Rubin. Libraries Unlimited, Inc., Littleton, CO. 1983. 209 pp. $22.50.

1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION, GENERAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS. VOL. 1, CHAPTER C. Various state issues. U.S. Bureau of the Census. USGPO, Washington, DC.

HONDURAS, ENCUESTA NACIONAL DE PREVALENCIA DEL USO DE ANTICONCEPTIVOS, RESULTADOS GENERALES. (Results of the 1981 Contraceptive Prevalence Survey of Honduras). Westinghouse Health Systems, Columbia, MD. 1983. 163 pp.

Immigration: Status of the Statistics

PRB's most recent monthly seminar in the series "Population Today: Myths and Realities" was held November 16 and featured a lively report on U.S. immigration data presented by Daniel Levine, a former Associate Director of the Census Bureau. Mr. Levine is currently the Study Director of the Panel on Immigration Statistics of the National Academy of Sciences, which is engaged in a two-year evaluation of the U.S. statistical system in immigration.

Although the Panel's final report is not due out until September 1984, Mr. Levine said that some preliminary observations are certainly possible at this point.

It came as a surprise to many in the audience that, although it is well known that the number of illegal aliens is a mystery, we also do not know the number of *legal* aliens in the country. This is, of course, partially due to the fact that legal aliens have not been required to register since 1981, but even before that, the system was probably not a complete count.

Data on immigration (no statistics are attempted on *emigration*) are collected by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) as a part of its administrative functions. While the system is described as "not coherent," it must also be pointed out that the INS is not a statistical agency, but an administrative one charged with police powers. Still, far better data could be collected if statistics were given higher priority and funding within INS..

Inconsistencies in definition and arbitrary elimination of data once provided complicate any analysis of immigration data. Even the very definition of "border crossing" is applied nonuniformly from border station to border station; and it appears that a table showing immigrants by occupation will be dropped in future editions of the INS Yearbook.

Many of the problems stem from the sheer volume of the work which confronts the INS, which administers U.S. immigration policy along an open border which may be crossed over 300 million times a year. Nonetheless, our knowledge of basic immigration data and the impact of it on our society is woefully lacking, said Levine. The final recommendations of the Panel next September will make interesting reading. ☐

Population and Security Linked in New Analysis

"In an increasingly interdependent world, the economic and political health of both rich and poor nations has come to depend on the relative stability of neighbors, allies and trading partners." According to the briefing paper "World Population Growth and Global Security" put out by the Population Crisis Committee, this stability is being threatened by the consequences of high population growth in the developing nations.

Among the factors that the PCC lists as contributing to possible social and political unrest are the following:

- Massive urbanization, caused by high urban birth rates and heavy migration from overcrowded rural areas, is taxing Third World governments who must strain existing resources to care for the bourgeoning population. Over a third of the urban population in developing countries lives in slums and squatter settlements – a significant figure in areas such as Latin America, where the majority of the population is now urban.
- By all calculations, labor force growth in the Third World will far exceed the number of jobs available between 1980-2000. It is estimated that in that time 700 million people will be added to the labor force of the developing world; developing countries already suffer from an unemployment and underemployment rate of about 40 percent.
- Third World countries have borrowed extensively from developed nations for capital investment and government budgets. The burden of debt they now bear represents a growing threat to the political and financial structure of not only the Third World, but the world. ☐

Limited quantities of "World Population Growth and Global Security" are available free from the Population Crisis Committee, 1120 19th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

INTERCOM 1983
Cumulative Index

compiled by Wynne Bumpas and Karen Lombardi

INTERCOM was published in six combined issues during 1983, which are referred to by issue number in the Index below ("1/2," for example, refers to the Jan./Feb. issue)

ABORTION, INDUCED
Tietze book (5th ed.) details hard to find abortion data (5/6, p. 4)
In Cuba (7/8, p. 5)

AFRICA
African drought causing worst famine in a decade (5/6, p. 3)
Assistance (World Food News) (5/6, p. 15)
FAO task force on African food situation (World Food News) (11/12, p. 11)

AGING
The aging society and economic burden (1/2, p. 8)

AGRICULTURE
The (U.S.) Census Bureau's other censuses (1/2, p. 6)

ANIMAL DISEASES
World Food News (5/6, p. 15)

AMNIOCENTESIS
Amniocentesis for sex selection (1/2, p. 4)

ASSISTANCE
FAO task force on African food situation (World Food News) (11/12, p. 11)
Ethiopia's drought, aid not reaching 1 million (7/8, p. 7)

AUDUBON SOCIETY, NATIONAL
Colorado Audubon meeting addresses population issues (9/10, p. 4)

BENIN
World Fertility Survey (11/12, p. 7)

BOOK REVIEWS (Unless otherwise noted, in each issue's "Current Readings")
Archdeacon, Thomas J. Becoming American (11/12)
Ayres, Roger L. Banking on the poor (5/6)
Ballard, Steve, and James, Thomas. The future of the sunbelt: managing growth and change (9/10)
Buviic, Mayra. Women and poverty in the Third World (3/4)
Coale, Ansley, and Demeny, Paul. Regional model life tables and stable populations (11/12)
Enger, Eldon D. Environmental science: the study of interrelationships (1/2)
Goldscheider, Calvin. Urban migrants in developing nations: patterns and problems of adjustment (9/10)
Goyer, Doreen S., and Domschke, Elaine. Latin America and the Caribbean, North America and Oceania: the handbook of national population censuses (5/6)
Kahn, Herman. The coming boom: economic, political, and social (1/2)
Kritz, Mary M. U.S. immigration and refugee policy (1/2)
Latham, Michael, The decline of the breast: an examination of its impact on fertility and health and its relation to socioeconomic status (9/10)
Matney, William, and Johnson, Dwight D. America's black population (9/10)
McIntosh, Alison. Population policy in Western Europe (3/4)
Mitroff, Ian I. et al. The 1980 census: Policymaking amid turbulence (5/6)
Nam, Charles and Philliber, Susan Gustavus. Population: a basic orientation (9/10)
Papademetriou, Demetrios, and Miller, Mark. The unavoidable issue: U.S. immigration policy in the 1980s (11/12)
Portney, Paul. Current issues in natural resource policy (3/4)
Nortman, Dorothy L. Population and family planning programs: a compendium of data through 1981 (3/4, p. 7)
Tepper, Michael H. Passenger arrivals at the port of Baltimore, 1820-1834 (1/2)
Tietze, Christopher. Induced abortion: a world review (5/6)
Tomasi, Lydio F. In defense of the alien: Vol V. Refugees and territorial asylum (5/6)
U.S. Bureau of the Census. Statistical abstract of the U.S. 1982-83 (3/4)

BUTZ, WILLIAM
Butz appointed Census Bureau assoc. director (1/2, p. 13)

CENSUS
How accurate was China's 1982 population census? (1/2, p. 3)
The West German census postponed (5/6, p. 3)
Historic censuses have their own tales to tell (7/8, p. 14)

CHINA
The shadow of female infanticide (1/2, p. 1)
How accurate was China's 1982 population census? (1/2, p. 3)
China likely to overshoot year 2000 target (3/4, p. 3)
China steps up sterilization as population control (5/6, p. 3)
Change in wind for China's minorities (11/12, p. 10)

CITIES
But why Albany? A U.S. per capital survey (3/4, p. 11)
U.S. city nicknames (7/8, p. 2)

CONFERENCES
Conference recommends Nigerian population policy (1/2, p. 10)
Experts confer on Taiwan's population growth (1/2, p. 7)
Working toward the '84 meeting (3/4, p. 2)
Double the hemisphere's population aid, say legislators (in Brasilia meeting) (3/4, p. 5)
Conference meets at Wingspread (3/4, p. 14)
PAA congregates in Pittsburgh for annual meeting (5/6, p. 5)
Salas on population trends leading to '84 conference (7/8, p. 7)

CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS
FDA panel reevaluates Depo (1/2, p. 6)
Contraceptive sponge to be marketed over the counter (1/2, p. 6)
Contracepting U.S. women using sterilization, survey finds (9/10, p. 4)

CONTRACEPTIVE PRACTICE
Applying cost effectiveness to family planning (p. 1/2, p. 5)

CUBA
Low fertility, relatively high abortion (7/8, p. 5)
Cuban workers around the world (7/8, p. 6)

DATA SHEET
The two 'worlds' of world population (3/4, p. 1)
New data sheets (U.S. sheet, marketing sheet) shows U.S. aging and heading sunward (9/10, p. 3)
A 'numbers' approach to the 1983 (world) data sheet (9/10, p. 8)

DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEYS
The challenge of surveying (Somalian) nomads on the move (1/2, p. 3)

DEPENDENCY RATIO
The aging society and economic burden (1/2, p. 8)

DEPO-PROVERA
FDA panel reevaluates Depo (1/2, p. 6)

DEMOGRAPHER'S PAGE
Bouvier, Leon, Assumptions, not projections (11/12, p. 8)
Bouvier, Leon, A numbers approach to the 1983 Data Sheet (9/10, p. 8)
Bouvier, Leon, On reifying numbers: Its theory and practice (9/10, p. 8)
Friedlander, Dov, and Malul, Ruth Klinov, The aging society and economic burden (1/2, p. 8)
Haub, Carl, What do we know about future population growth? (5/6, p. 8)
Haub, Carl, Where does the U.S. stand in infant mortality? (3/4, p. 8)

DIVORCE
U.S. divorce dips 3 percent (3/4, p. 4)

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
State of the art population policies from Lester Brown (3/4, p. 7)

Continued on next page

Continued from page 13

ENERGY
Photocells could power future (1/2, p. 15)

ESCAP (The UN's Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific)
ESCAP covers Asia (9/10, p. 10)

ETHIOPIA
African drought causing worst famine in a decade (5/6, p. 3)
Ethiopia's drought, aid not reaching 1 million (7/8, p. 7)

FAMILY
U.S. Family Alive, Well, and Changing (9/10, p. 1)

FAMILY PLANNING
Applying Cost Effectiveness to Family Planning (1/2, p. 5)
Contraceptive Sponge to be Marketed Over the Counter (5/6, p. 12)

FAMILY PLANNING (By Country)
CHINA The Shadow of Female Infanticide (1/2, p. 1)
CHINA China Likely to Overshoot Year 2000 Target (3/4, p. 3)
LATIN AMERICA Double the Hemisphere's Population Aid, Say Legislators (3/4, p. 5)
TAIWAN Experts Confer on Taiwan's Population Growth (1/2, p. 7)

FAMILY SIZE
One-child, (1/2, p. 1), (3/4, p. 3), (5/6, p. 3)
The Shadow of Female Infanticide (1/2, p. 1)
China Likely to Overshoot Year 2000 Target (3/4, p. 3)
China Steps Up Sterilization as Population Control (5/6, p. 3)

FEINLEIB, MANNING
NCHS Gets New Director (3/4, p. 7)

FEMALE INFANTICIDE
The Shadow of Female Infanticide (1/2, p. 1)

FERTILITY DECLINE
State-of-the-Art Population Policies from Lester Brown (3/4, p. 7)
Encouraging a Small Family World (5/6, p. 12)
Experts Confer on Taiwan's Population Growth (1/2, p. 7)
What's Going On in Italy? (7/8, p. 13)
Cuba: Low Fertility, Relatively High Abortion (7/8, p. 5)

FERTILIZERS
World Food News (3/4, p. 15)

FOOD
Year 2000 Population Could Exceed Countries' Ability to Raise Food (3/4, p. 6)
Food Supply Situation (World Food News) (3/4, p. 15)
African Drought Causing Worst Famine in a Decade (5/6, p. 3)
Task Force on African Food Situation (World Food News) (5/6, p. 15)
As Ethiopia's Drought Continues, Aid Not Reaching 1 Million (7/8, p. 7)
1982 Harvest Outlook (World Food News) (7/8, p. 14)
Food Deficit Continues (World Food News) (9/10, p. 15)
FAO Task Force in African Food Sitaution (11/12, p. 11)

GEOGRAPHY
But Why Albany? A U.S. Per Capital Survey (3/4, p. 11)
How Many Countries Are There? (Round 2) (7/8, p. 10)
A Nation of Capitals, Gateways, and Buckles Everywhere (7/8, p. 12)

GHANA
Nigeria Expels 1 Million Aliens (1/2, p. 4)

GOVERNMENTS, CENSUS OF
The Census Bureau's Other Censuses (1/2, p. 6)

HECKLER, MARGARET
HHS's Schweiker Steps Down (1/2, p. 4)

HEWLETT-PACKARD
HP Microcomputer Joins PRB (1/2, p. 2)

HISPANICS
Hispanics Gradually Change Face of America (5/6, p. 1)

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION
1982 Immigration Bill Dead (1/2, p. 7)
U.S. Immigration Bill Dies Again (9/10, p. 2)

IMMIGRANTS
Nigeria Expels 1 Million Aliens (1/2, p. 4)
Strife Over Migrants Erupts in Indian State (3/4, p. 6)
U.S. Immigration: Status of the Statistics (11/12, p. 12)

INDIA
Strife Over Migrants Erupts in Indian State (3/4, p. 6)

INFANT MORTALITY
Where *Does* the U.S. Stand in Infant Mortality? (3/4, p. 8)

INTERCOM
Intercom's Last Issue (11/12, p. 2)
As INTERCOM Marks Its 10th Anniversary (7/8, p. 1)
10 Years of INTERCOM (7/8, p. 2)

ITALY
What's Going On in Italy? (7/8, p. 13)

LATIN AMERICA
Double the Hemisphere's Population Aid, Say Legislators (3/4, p. 5)

LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
The Two 'Worlds' of Population (3/4, p. 1)
Working Toward the '84 Meeting (3/4, p. 2)

MECKLENBURG, MARJORY
HHS's Schweiker Steps Down (1/2, p. 4)

MENKEN, JANE
Menken Elected PAA President (7/8, p. 13)

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)
So Long, SMSA! (3/4, p. 3)

MIGRATION
Some Results of the Rural Revival (3/4, p. 13)
. . . And Cuban Workers Scattered Around the World (7/8, p. 6)

MIGRATION, FORCED
Nigeria Expels 1 Million Aliens (1/2, p. 4)
Strife Over Migrants Erupts in Indian State (3/4, p. 6)

MORTALITY
Four Small Steps . . . ORT (3/4, p. 4)
Where *Does* the U.S. Stand in Infant Mortality? (3/4, p. 8)

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS (NCHS)
NCHS Gets New Director (3/4, p. 7)

NOTESTEIN, FRANK
Frank Notestein, 1902-1983 (3/4, p. 10)

NIGERIA
Nigeria Expels 1 Million Aliens (1/2, p. 4)
Conference Recommends Nigerian Population Policy (1/2, p. 10)
Nigeria Report from World Fertility Survey (9/10, p. 11)

NOMADS
The Challenge of Surveying Nomads on the Move (1/2, p. 11)

OCCUPATIONS
Tinker, Tailor, Heckler, Sailor, Hind (9/10, p. 14)

PHOTOVOLTAIC CELLS
Photocells Could Power Future (1/2, p. 15)

POPLAB
The Challenge of Surveying Nomads on the Move (1/2, p. 11)

POPULANDIA
Populandia a 'Pied Piper Society,' Critics Agree (9/10, p. 6)

POPULATION AID
Population Aid to Increase? (5/6, p. 9)
Double the Hemisphere's Population Aid, Say Legislators (3/4, p. 5)

POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA (PAA)
PAA Congregates in Pittsburgh for Annual Meeting (5/6, p. 5)
Menken Elected PAA President (7/8, p. 13)

POPULATION BULLETIN
Third World Family Planning Programs: Measuring the Costs (1/2, p. 5)
China: Demographic Billionaire (3/4, p. 3)
U.S. Hispanics: Changing the Face of America (5/6, p. 1)
The Changing American Family (9/10, p. 1)

POPULATION COMPOSITION
Strife Over Migrants in Indian State (5/6, p. 1)
Hispanics Gradually Changing America's Face (5/6, p. 1)
The U.S.'s 1.9 Million Unmarried-Couple Households (9/10, p. 14)

Continued on next page

Continued from preceding page

POPULATION GROWTH
The Two 'Worlds' of World Population (3/4, p. 1)
State-of-the-Art Population Policies from Lester Brown (3/4, p. 7)
The World Population Bomb Still Ticks Away (3/4, p. 10)
China Likely to Overshoot Year 2000 Target (3/4, p. 3)
As INTERCOM Marks Its 10th Anniversary (7/8, p. 1)
1990 Population Goals Targeted (Population Institute) (9/10, p. 4)
State Populations of the Future Projected (9/10, p. 12)
World Population Growth and Global Security (11/12, p. 12)

POPULATION POLICY
Conference Recommends Nigerian Population Policy (1/2, p. 10)
1982 Immigration Bill Dead (1/2, p. 7)
State-of-the-Art Population Policies from Lester Brown (3/4, p. 7)
China Likely to Overshoot Year 2000 Target (3/4, p. 3)
U.S. Immigration Bill Dies Again (9/10, p. 2)

POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU (PRB)
PRB Visiting Scholar Award Call for 83-84 Applications (1/2, p. 2)
Conference Meets at Wingspread (3/4, p. 14)
D.C. Demographics a bellwether (9/10, p. 5)
New PRB Publication (Hispanics) (9/10, p. 6)
New Data Sheets Show U.S. Aging and Heading Sunward (9/10, p. 3)
Annual Awards Dinner Cites 3 (11/12, p. 3)

POPULATIONS, STATE
State Populations of the Future Projected (9/10, p. 12)

PREGNANCY
Amniocentesis for Sex Selection (1/2, p. 14)
Drinking and Fetal Brain Damage (3/4, p. 13)

PROJECTIONS
The World Population Bomb Still Ticks Away (3/4, p. 10)
What *Do* We Know About Future Population Growth? (5/6, p. 8)

RURAL GROWTH
Some Results of the Rural Revival (3/4, p. 13)

SALAS, RAFAEL
Salas on the 1984 Conference (1/2, p. 3)
Salas on Population Trends Leading to '84 Conference (7/8, p. 7)
Salas Summarizes Post-74 Progress (9/10, p. 10)

SCHWEIKER, RICHARD
HHS's Schweiker Steps Down (1/2, p. 4,5)
'Squeal' Rule Implemented, Challenged (1/2, p. 5)

SEX PREDETERMINATION
Amniocentesis for Sex Selection (1/2, p. 14)

SEX PREFERENCE
The Shadow of Female Infanticide (1/2, p. 1)

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA, see MSA

STERILIZATION
China Steps Up Sterilization as Population Control (5/6, p. 3)
Contracepting U.S. women using sterlization, survey finds (9/10, p. 4)

TAIWAN
Experts Confer on Taiwan's Population Growth (1/2, p. 7)

TITLE X, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT
'Squeal' Rule Implemented, Challenged (1/2, p. 5)

UNITED NATIONS
Working Toward the '84 Meeting (3/4, p. 2)
Four Small Steps . . . . (ICEF) (3/4, p. 4)
ESCAP Covers Asia (9/10, p. 10)

UNITED STATES
But Why Albany? A U.S. Per-Capital Analysis (5/6, p. 4)
U.S. Divorce Dips 3 Percent (5/6, p. 4)
The U.S.'s 1.9 million Unmarried-Couple Households (9/10, p. 14)

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
The Census Bureau's Other Censuses (1/2, p. 6)
Census Bureau Director Bruce Chapman Resigns (9/10, p. 5)

U.S. DEPT. OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (HHS)
HHS's Schweiker Steps Down (1/2, p. 4)
'Squeal' Rule Implemented, Challenged (1/2, p. 5)

U.S. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
FDA Panel Reevaluates Depo (1/2, p. 6)

VITAL STATISTICS
U.S. Monthly Vital Statistics Update, each issue, page 15
Vital Rates for Selected Developed Countries, 1970 and Most Recent Year Available (5/6, p. 13)

WEST GERMANY
The West German Census, Set for April 27, 1983, Has Been Postponed (5/6, p. 3)
The "Greening" of the West German Census (11/12, p. 6)

WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY
Nigeria (9/10, p. 11)
Benin (11/12, p. 7)

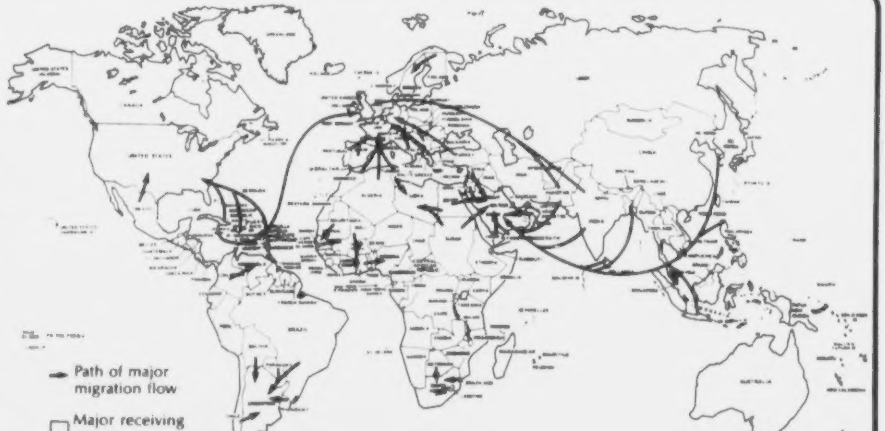
WORLDWATCH INSTITUTE
Planet to Get Global 'Report Card' (9/10, p. 5)

WORLDWATCH PAPERS
Brown, Lester. Population Policies for a New Economic Era (3/4, p. 7)
Chandler, William. Materials Recycling: The Virtue of Necessity (11/12, p. 10)
Flavin, Christopher. Electricity from Sunlight: The Future of Photovoltaics (1/2, p. 15)
Jacobsen, Judith. Promoting Population Stabilization: Incentives for Small Families (5/6, p. 12)

About 15 to 20 million workers, mostly from less developed countries, are now international migrants, the Population Information Program reports. Not unnaturally, they are on the move due to economic pushes and pulls. In the broadest sense, what is happening is a worldwide population phenomenon: in the world's less developed countries, "surplus" population is coming off the land, (already operating at capacity), and moving to the rapidly growing urban areas of their own countries—and, in the case of international migrants, other countries.

In its latest Population Reports, PIP gives a comprehensive summary of this process (including internal rural to urban migration). To obtain a copy of "Migration, Population Growth, and Development" (M-7), write Population Information Program, Johns Hopkins University, 624 North Broadway, Baltimore, Md. 21205.

From Population Reports, Series M No. 7, published by the Population Information Program, 624 North Broadway, Baltimore, Md. 21205. Reprinted by permission.



Note: All flows are continuing at substantial levels except flows into Europe, Ghana, and Nigeria.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

current readings

PRB welcomes materials on population topics for possible inclusion in Current Readings. Publishers may address review copies to Book Review Editor, POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, 2213 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

BECOMING AMERICAN: An Ethnic History, by Thomas J. Archdeacon. New York: The Free Press, 1983. 320 pages. $17.95. ISBN 0-02-900830-1.

Dr. Archdeacon prefaces this insightful volume with the warning that any study of the American immigration experience "must contend with the self-images of the United States as a nation of immigrants and as the world's refuge for the oppressed." While there is definite truth to the image, it is enlightening to realize that the U.S. is not the only nation of immigrants (Canada and Australia are other notable examples), and that the U.S. cannot even claim the highest number of immigrants per total population. Archdeacon further warns that it is tricky to evaluate how well a society has assimilated immigrant groups and to what degree those groups have retained their ethnic heritage because of the intangibles involved in such an evaluation.

Having been forewarned of the complexities of the situation, the reader is free to go on and explore the fascinating history that Archdeacon presents. In 1776, for example, before the newly formed nation had had a chance to establish a national identity, the Continental Congress considered including the symbols of the country's six major European sources in the Great Seal. Scarcely 10 years later, the delegates to the Constitutional Convention thought it inappropriate to emphasize the nation's ethnic diversity, thus inaugurating a future of grappling with the problems created by the immigration movement. By the 1830s America had become the favored destination of European immigrants and by 1890 the Census Bureau defined 32.7 percent of the total population as being of "foreign origins."

After 1890 the picture of immigration to the U.S. changed sharply. Immigrants came from backgrounds of unprecedented diversity, and many now viewed the U.S. as a temporary domicile. During the period before the Great Depression, America began to realize the limits of its capacity to assimilate. Because of such events as the First World War, which threatened the society's sense of social stability, a growing trend toward restrictionism began to emerge. Archdeacon follows this period with a look at the ethnic situation from the 1950s to the present day.

Numerous tables and graphs support the work done in this volume. Although scholarly in its scope, the narrative makes for enjoyable reading for professionals and laypeople alike.

—Susan Murray

ACROSS THE BORDER: Rural Development in Mexico and Recent Migration to the United States, by Harry E. Cross and James M. Sandos. Berkeley, Calif.: Institute of Governmental Studies, 1981. 198 pages. $12.00. ISBN 0-87772-280-3.

The authors give an overview of rural Mexican history, followed by political and social changes, the Green Revolution, and finally Mexico's inability to provide its rapidly growing labor force with jobs, resulting in the movement of large numbers of Mexicans to the U.S. labor market.

—John Ragusa

FERTILITY, BIOLOGY, AND BEHAVIOR: An Analysis of Proximate Determinants, by John Bongaarts and Robert G. Potter. New York: Academic Press, 1983. 230 pages. $27.50. ISBN 0-12-114380-5.

Bongaarts and Potter have gathered together in one short 225-page volume all the relevant information on the proximate determinants of fertility. In recent years, demographers have become increasingly aware of the importance of these proximate determinants that intervene between the traditional independent variables and the dependent variables: actual fertility behavior. This text surveys the literature beginning with the classic study by Davis and Blake and the later work by Louis Henry. The more recent work done by the authors and other colleagues is also summarized.

Examining the relative importance of proximate determinants, such as contraceptive utilization, length of lactation period, age at marriage, can be statistically difficult. Yet the authors have produced a very readable text of importance to anyone interested in this topic.

The well-known models developed by the authors are explained in detail and yet in a very comprehensible manner. Each chapter has a summary which succinctly explains the details of the sections and each chapter has a long and informative bibliography.

Fertility, Biology, and Behavior is highly recommended for *all* scholars and policymakers who really want to learn everything there is to know about proximate determinants.

—Leon Bouvier

REGIONAL MODEL LIFE TABLES AND STABLE POPULATIONS (2nd Edition), by Ansley J. Coale and Paul Demeny with Barbara Vaughn. New York: Academic Press, 1983. 496 pages. $48.50. ISBN 0-12-177080-X. LC 83-8733

Whenever demographers use the expression "model life table," they more often than not mean the classic set of tables originally produced by Coale and Demeny at Princeton's Office of Population Research in 1966. A well-worn copy of the original is as ubiquitous a presence in any computer room used for population projections as a video display terminal.

One of the first things you will notice about the second edition is its new format. In its 8½ x 11-inch format, the book itself is lighter and more convenient to use, with each page now containing two "levels" of life tables for each sex, rather than one. Although the type is a good deal smaller than the first edition, the brilliant white paper stock and clear print do make it easy to read; small points, but appreciated by the frequent users.

There are now 25 mortality levels shown, instead of 24, with the highest life expectancy given as 80 years for females, rather than 77.5. In addition, in order to make the tables more useful for low fertility populations, age detail is now shown to age 100; still, for those wishing to project low mortality populations far into the future, some extrapolating will be necessary for life expectancies above 80.

A thoughtful feature of the new tables is that the intervals between female life expectancies have been kept consistent with the first set, 2.5 years, a process which required slight alterations to the death rates below age 80. Finally, the stable population models and age distribution of deaths are now given on one page for each level-sex combination.

—Carl Haub

G84 [illegible]-1

formerly INTERCOM

POPULATION TODAY

Vol. 12, No. 1 January 1984 ISSN 0092-444X

FEATURES

2 CENSUS DATA TO REMAIN AT CENSUS
Administration proposal to share special statistical data is floated, then shelved

3 700 MILLION IN ABSOLUTE POVERTY
FAO finds little improvement in world rural conditions

3 NEW CANADIAN IMMIGRATION LEVELS
90,000 to 95,000 will be admitted in 1984, down slightly

4 HONDURAS CPS
27 percent of married women use contraceptives

4 VASECTOMIES—NO HEALTH RISK?
In fact, vasectomized men may be healthier, new study says

5 NUCLEAR ENERGY PRICE TAG GOING UP
And 'substantial' redesigns necessary, Worldwatch reports

6 SUNBELT SURPRISES
More migrants leave some Sunbelt states than enter

8 GROUP CHILD CARE INCREASES
As does women's labor force participation

8 PREGNANCY DATA BASE
New AIR facility

9 NEW CENSUS DIRECTOR NOMINATED
John G. Keane

DEPARTMENTS

SURVEY REPORT (Honduras CPS) 4
SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY 5
OPINION 5
DEMOGRAPHER'S PAGE 6
POSITIONS/PROFESSIONALS 8
POPULATION UPDATE 9
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR 10
CORRECTION 10
TAKE A NUMBER 10
CURRENT READINGS 11
SPOTLIGHT (Egypt) 12

States with Net In-migration, 1980-1982

Net In-migration

See page 6

published by the Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

Plan to Share Census Data Rises, Falls

For three days in November, census data were front-page news, when the story broke that the Reagan administration was floating proposals to make personal census data available to other government agencies and would ask for legislation to that effect.

The plans were the culmination of two years of discussion within the Office of Management and Budget. But when the news was aired on Nov. 20 in a *New York Times* article by David Burnham, the revelation caused a whirl of public criticism, and disclosure of dogged resistance to the plan on the part of the Census Bureau and the Internal Revenue Service (which had been included in some plan versions). On Nov. 23, the OMB announced that the White House had killed the project.

At first blush, the story sounded like another Tale of Big Government. (Different versions of the plan called for sharing of data from the Internal Revenue Service, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Dept. of Agriculture.) But on reflection, the plans seem to have been innocuous in intent. A handful of government agencies are interested in obtaining information for statistical reasons that they are unable to collect themselves.

What kind of information? Not files on citizens, but conceivably such items as master address lists, and business statistics that the Census Bureau customarily deletes from its published data for confidentiality reasons when there are too few businesses in a cell. (The need for information on small demographic areas, as valuable as it is, eventually runs into the need for confidentiality.)

Dorothy Tella, Statistician of the United States, called the data sharing proposals "a quality issue" of statistical collection, rather than an effort at economizing—while other government agencies conduct studies on the country's economic and social structure, they simply are not capable of the coast to coast blanket coverage that is second nature to the Bureau.

In general, the plans would have granted the Secretary of Commerce discretion to allow Census Bureau information to be shared with a limited number of other agencies, if they could demonstrate need. Census Bureau confidentiality is already written into law, and would have to be changed before any such sharing could take place. To protect the Bureau's data outside of the Bureau, the plans also provided for uniform government-wide confidentiality provisions. The shared files would be designated "protected statistical files." The limited number of agencies using the data would be "protected statistical centers." Furthermore, the data could not be used for law enforcement, national security, or administrative purposes. So, the bubble of security surrounding the Bureau data would theoretically still be there, albeit differently shaped and larger.

However, government theory and practice are two different things, a fact well known to the public. And the Bureau is a government agency (a) proud, if not jealous, of its data gathering prowess, and (b) very dependent on voluntary response to its humble data requests to the public at large. (All this is doubly true of the IRS.) And by all reports, officials at Census (and at IRS) were alarmed at any perception by the public that the agencies might conceivably share information in any way.

The result (and perhaps ultimate significance) of the OMB proposal may be that it provided an unexpected 1983 airing of that perennial issue, census confidentiality. "Why should we weaken the protection surrounding Census Bureau information, in the sense of allowing more agencies to share the information?" the Bureau's Deputy Director, C.L. Kincannon,

Continued on page 9

POPULATION TODAY

VOL. 12, NO. 1 **January 1984**

POPULATION TODAY, the newsmonthly of population and demography, is published 11 times a year (a combined issue in July/August) by the Population Reference Bureau, Inc., founded in 1929, a nonprofit organization engaged in the objective dissemination of population information. The views and opinions of POPULATION TODAY's contributors are their own and do not necessarily reflect those of PRB.

STAFF
Editor: Arthur Haupt
Demographic Editor: Carl Haub
Consulting Editors: Leon Bouvier, Patricia Cancellier, Elaine Murphy, Jean van der Tak, Robert P. Worrall
Book Review Editor: Janice Beattie
Special Assistant: Mena Rios
Editorial Assistants: Karen Lombardi, Susan Murray, John Ragusa
Circulation Director: Jacki Majewski

Editorial and Circulation Offices:
Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
2213 M Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 785-4664

Reprint Permission: Material from POPULATION TODAY may be reproduced freely, provided that credit is given to "POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, Inc.," and a copy of the publication in which the material appears is forwarded to PRB.

Back Issues: Back issues of POPULATION TODAY and its predecessor INTERCOM are available in limited quantities from PRB for $1.00 per copy.

Mailing: Printed in Washington, D.C. Mailed nonprofit postage rate in the United States; printed matter surface rate to Canada, Mexico, and to foreign subscribers.

Address Changes: Send current PRB address label and new address; please allow eight weeks for change.

PRB MEMBERSHIP

In addition to POPULATION TODAY, PRB members receive four in-depth POPULATION BULLETINS annually, the widely used WORLD POPULATION DATA SHEET wall chart, and selected special publications. Educator and library members also receive INTERCHANGE, a population education newsletter, four times a year, and ready-to-use classroom materials.

Annual memberships are as follows:

	U.S.	All other countries
Individual	$ 30	$ 37.50
University students*	10	12.50
Educator—primary/secondary**	10	12.50
Educator—college	20	25.00
Library (public, university, school)	40	50.00
Corporation or institution	200	250.00

*With photocopy of student ID

**Does not include Population Today and Population Bulletins.

PRB Launches 'Population Today'

With this issue, PRB inaugurates its new magazine of population and demographic news, the successor to INTERCOM, our well-known newsletter, published for over 10 years. During INTERCOM's career, population events have accelerated in frequency and increased in variety and complexity. And it's become apparent to PRB that members and other readers need still more complete and rapid coverage of what's going on in population today.

POPULATION TODAY is PRB's answer to those needs. The successor to INTERCOM will come to PRB members monthly, with one combined issue (July-August), in order to report the latest population events as they occur. Regular readers of INTERCOM will recognize all of its features, such as the Demographer's Page, Current Readings, survey reports, Vital Statistics Update, World Food News, and, of course, the latest U.S. and international news relating to population and demography. New features will spot the "demographics" of different countries and places, summarize the latest data, and share population views, insights, and ideas.

We'll appreciate any comments you may have on our new efforts. We also hope that you like PT's new layout and design, put together for PRB by artist Debra Standeford. Our new format is designed to be easier to read with its new typeface, three-column layout, and white paper stock.

A title change for INTERCOM seemed in order since the old title didn't communicate just what the publication was about. With the growing interest in population and "demographics," we felt it appropriate to have the title make the subject matter more apparent. Another benefit is that POPULATION TODAY will now be listed in libraries, bibliographies, and publications listings under "P" for population, which is, after all, where it belongs.

No Easy Answers to Poverty, Malnutrition

Almost 700 million people in the rural areas of developing countries live in absolute poverty, according to a new study by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and there is little reason to believe that their condition is improving.

This gloomy assessment emerges from a 100-page review of changes in rural conditions since the 1979 World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD) prepared for the FAO Conference which met in Rome last month.

In 1980, the report notes, an estimated 1.34 billion people lived in the rural areas of the 68 developing countries studied with just over half of them in absolute poverty.

"If we project the findings of this report onto the population of the developing countries as a whole," says FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma, "we must assume that more than 1.5 billion people—almost every third human being—are living in countries where half the rural population is absolutely poor and exposed to high risk of malnutrition."

"The situation is even worse than we had feared," Saouma said.

Ways to overcome rural poverty were studied at the 22nd biennial FAO Conference. Delegates from more than 140 nations were told that despite widespread efforts by developing countries to introduce new strategies for rural development agreed upon at the WCARRD Conference in 1979, such as growth with equity for the poor and increased popular participation in decision making, progress has been scattered at best.

Dr. Murul Islam, an Assistant Director-General of FAO told the Conference that "available evidence shows that the post-WCARRD period has not been marked by any major land distribution in favour of the rural poor."

"Man-land ratios are getting worse in the agricultural sector of the developing countries," he added, "in spite of the large-scale shift of population from the agricultural to the non-agricultural sector."

However, the FAO report reveals a statistical paradox. Of three indicators of rural poverty measured— food consumpton, health and literacy— at least some gains have been made "on average" on all three. Since 1979, per capita calorie consumption rose in the countries studied, while infant mortality and rural illiteracy fell by about 2.5 percent a year. But—because population has increased in the meantime, the absolute poor have actually increased. ☐

Canada Sets New Immigration Levels

Canada plans to admit 90,000 to 95,000 immigrants in 1984, a slight reduction from 1983, John Roberts, the Minister of Employment and Immigration announced Nov. 1.

Canadian immigration policy, as established by law, provides for the admission of close relatives of persons already in Canada; refugees and other victims of persecution; and workers whose skills are deemed needed in the labor force. The government has the power to set immigration levels over a three-year planning cycle, and fine-tune the levels each year as needed to adjust to changing conditions. (In the United States, immigration law is much more complicated; basically, there are no immigration limits on closest relatives of U.S. citizens; refugee limits are set by the President in consultation with Congress; and there is a 270,000 preferred-visa class that takes in most other cases—this limit is set from time to time by Congress.)

For 1984, the Minister announced that family-reunification entries will be 50,000; government-assisted refugee intake at 12,000 (though actual entries are likely to approach

Continued on next page

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

As you might imagine, the last few months have been exciting ones, bringing up our new "baby." While POPULATION TODAY owes much to its forebear INTERCOM, we also plan to bring some fresh features up to speed right away, with more to follow.

PT will report population and demographic news and insights from the U.S. and around the world. Although our reporting may be lively, we'll avoid editorializing, since *PT*, and PRB for that matter, are nonadvocacy. Nonetheless, one thing we would definitely like to do is stimulate an exchange of ideas with our readers. So you are cordially invited to supply your feedback comments and complaints in "Letters to the Editor" and perhaps contribute an "Opinion"— the latter a short, "my-turn" column for outside comments on the latest population issues of the day (Why can't I get data on [blank]? Why doesn't the U.S. take a census every five years? Do Americans really spend more on video games than on alleviating world hunger, and if so, how do they justify it?).

Well, here we go, coming to your mailbox monthly. We will do the best we can from our end, but we'd also like to hear from you!

—Art Haupt

Canada

From preceding page

20,000, when claims for refugee status and private sponsorship are taken into account) and selected workers at 6,000 to 8,000, reflecting continuing restrictions on entering workers due to a "Canadians first" employment policy. (Canada's unemployment rate continues relatively high, and was 11.1 percent as of November 1983.)

Along with the U.S. and Australia, Canada is one of the world's major immigrant-receiving countries, with Canada and Australia receiving 1 immigrant for every 30 residents during the period 1974-1978, and the U.S. receiving 1 for every 73 residents. Incidentally, a recent Canadian government study estimated the upper limit of illegal migrants in that country to be about 50,000. □

SURVEY REPORT

Honduras CPS

The Republic of Honduras, bordered by Guatemala, El Salvador, and Nicaragua, has a population of over 3.5 million people in an area about the size of Ohio. Ninety percent are Mestizo (mixed Indian and European) with Spanish being the predominant language. Honduras is primarily an agricultural country with bananas, coffee, timber, beef and sugar as the main production exports. The climate ranges from temperate in the mountainous interior to tropical in the lowlands, with a dry season from November to May.

According to the recently published 1981 Contraceptive Prevalence Survey there is a wide disparity between rural and urban Honduran women when it comes to contraceptive use and family formation. The survey sampled 3,593 women, aged 15-49, from all parts of Honduras, which is still predominantly rural. Although the median first-marriage age is 17 in the country and just over 18 in the city, the total fertility rate of rural women is twice as high as that of urban women—an average of 8.2 children per woman versus 4.1, respectively. On the other hand the survey showed that urban women wanted almost as many children as did rural women, urban women listing 4 children as the average number desired and rural women listing 5.

Although over 90 percent of Honduran women were familiar with at least one modern contraceptive method and 76 percent knew where to get it, only 27 percent of married women were using a method at the time of the survey. Some 47.4 percent of urban women were using a contraceptive as opposed to only 16.1 percent of rural women; educated women, who were more likely to be urban dwellers, were more likely to be using birth control. In all regions of Honduras the Pill was the most popular contraceptive method, followed by female sterilization. Use of such traditional methods as rhythm and withdrawal accounted for almost 20 percent of family planning in rural areas.

The survey found that 68.2 percent of urban women had their last birth in a hospital or clinic while 71.3 percent of rural women used the services of a lay mid-wife. Also, 47.3 percent of married women (56 percent in rural areas) who wanted to prevent another pregnancy were not using family planning services, which may indicate a need for expanded availability of these facilities. □

Vasectomies No Risk To Health, Says Study

Men who have had vasectomies appear to face no greater health risks than those who haven't, according to the findings of an extensive new study that followed over 10,000 vasectomized U.S. men for up to 14 years. The results showed that if anything, the vasectomized men seem to be healthier and suffer fewer deaths from all diseases than the equal sized control group, which was matched for age, race, marital, and social status.

The study, the most extensive investigation of vasectomy effects ever, was conducted by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD). It was launched because of concern that vasectomy might cause immunological problems in the human body (the majority of vasectomized men develop antibodies to their sperm) or increase the risk of atherosclerosis (which was the case in experiments on monkeys). The results, however, show no evidence that any long-term health problems are developing.

Some 7½ million American men have had vasectomies, and some one-half million undergo the simple surgical operation every year. □

Nuclear Plants Face 'Substantial' Redesign

The 1980s may be a disastrous decade for nuclear power, according to a study recently released by Worldwatch Institute. "The real cost of nuclear power has risen in every country for which reliable data are available," says Christopher Flavin, author of *Worldwatch Paper 57*, "Nuclear Power: The Market Test." "In only a few nations are new nuclear plants a less expensive power source than new coal plants." As a result, declares Flavin, the demand for nuclear power has dropped dramatically in the last decade; and the world is now using less than half as much nuclear power as was projected a decade ago.

Flavin feels cost overruns can be traced to technical problems left unresolved in the haste to commercialize nuclear power. What the nuclear industry needs most, he feels, is a good dose of market discipline. Incentives for cost control must be built into the industry.

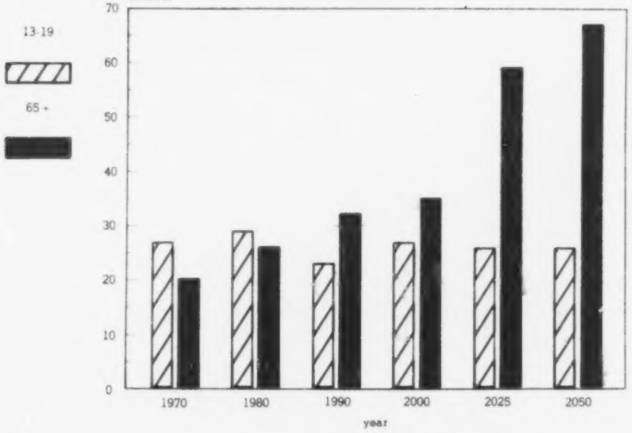
"The question is not whether to make minor adjustments to encourage a thriving industry, but whether to prop up a dying business," Flavin comments. "Nuclear technologies would have to be substantially redesigned to compete effectively. Individual nations will have to decide whether such efforts are worth the substantial cost."

Copies of *Worldwatch Paper 57*, "Nuclear Power: The Market Test," are available from PRB. Single copies are $2.00 each; 2-10 copies, $1.50 each; 11-50 copies, $1.25 each; 51 or more, $1.00 each. Orders and checks (made payable to PRB) should be sent to the Population Reference Bureau, PO Box 35012, Washington, D.C. 20037. (PRB assists Worldwatch Institute in the distribution of its Papers.) ☐

SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY . . .

Number of Teenagers and Elderly, United States, 1970-2050

(in millions)



One of the many indications of the projected "aging" of the U.S. population is the large increase of those age 65 and over relative to the number of teenagers. As recently as 1970, teenagers outnumbered the elderly by about one third. By 1990, the situation will be almost exactly reversed and, by 2050, for every 100 teenagers, there will be about 260 persons 65 and over. The projections are from the Census Bureau's "middle series," which assume that future U.S. fertility will remain about where it is at present, about 1.9 lifetime births per woman.

Sources: 1970 and 1980 Censuses and the Census Bureau's most recent projections, published in *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 922.

Opinion

A regular feature of POPULATION TODAY will be a column devoted to the opinions of our readers. We want this column to develop into a lively "give and take" between people of good will on both sides of important population related issues.

How does this fit the non-advocacy stance of PRB? Admirably, since the Bureau is an educational organization. The essence of education is presenting the facts as completely and objectively as possible. If there are differences of opinion, and there usually are, educators present both sides, leaving the decision to the client.

If you have an opinion on some population related issue, development or problem, let us hear from you. Perhaps you feel Congress has been lax in dealing with the ever growing tide of immigration. Maybe you'd prefer the United States leave the problems associated with population growth in developing countries to those countries rather than contributing US taxpayers' money for the purpose. You may have wanted to sound off on the so-called "squeal rule" which would require that parents be notified when their teen-aged youngsters ask for help at family planning clinics.

Whatever population or demographic opinion is on your mind, we're interested. Each month we will print—within the limits of journalistic propriety—even criticism of PRB.

I invite you to make this the best read feature in POPULATION TODAY.

Robert P. Worrall
President
Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

DEMOGRAPHER'S

Sun Belt Growth: Not What It Seems?

by Carl Haub

Unless one had just arrived in the U.S. from an extended sojourn on a remote island, it would be difficult not to know about that elusive geographic entity, the "Sun Belt." Everyone "knows" that the Frost Belt of the North, with its plethora of abandoned factories, is being forsaken by hordes of migrants seeking the good life of the Sun Belt. The traditional industries of the North, reeling from competition from Japan, have been unable to support continued population growth as people head for the new, "high-tech" and short-sleeve areas of the South and West. This would, at least, be the impression one would get from today's literature and media.

To be sure, there are many sound reasons for such an impression. Since 1980, over 90 percent of total U.S. population growth has been in the Sun Belt. In the 821 days between April 1, 1980, and July 1, 1982, during which the Frost Belt states lost an estimated 1 million persons via migration, the Sun Belt gained about 2.3 million. Thus, one might glean a rather dichotomous picture of U.S. population change.

But to really understand current U.S. demography, it is necessary to take a closer look at what is actually happening in the Sun Belt. First, contrary to the picture of westward and southward heading "hordes," not all Sun Belt states have net inmigration; in fact, more than a third have net *out*-migration. Second, it may well be that higher fertility in the Sun Belt will prove to be a more important factor in future growth than the arrival of new residents. Finally, there is the eternal problem of the definition of the "Sun Belt"—just where is it?

Let's tackle the last problem first. A March 1981 issue of *American Demographics* pointed to at least half a dozen definitions of the Sun Belt: one definition included Missouri, while another excluded the Gulf states of Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi! Most typical, however, is use of the Census Bureau's two large Regions, the South and West, as a convenient grouping. This choice, it should be noted, takes in all states from Delaware to Florida as well as such Mountain states as Idaho and Montana.

Defining the Sun Belt as the Census Bureau's South plus West is really only justified by its ease. Other definitions require often lengthy regroupings of data. Demographer Calvin Beale of the Dept. of Agriculture has analyzed U.S. migration trends by ignoring state boundaries and creating 26 regions using county-level data. These economically and socially interrelated areas, such as the Southern Corn Belt and Northern Pacific Coast, make much more sense than the two part Sun Belt-Frost Belt categorization and give a truer picture of population change. For the purposes of this article, however, we will stay with the more common "Sun Belt," the South and West.

The next point to set straight is the impression that all Sun Belt states are receiving heavy in-migration. In fact, 12 of the 29 Sun Belt states actually lost population by migration from 1980 to 1982 (see Table 1). These states range from Delaware and Maryland in the northern areas of the Sun Belt to the Gulf States of Alabama and Mississippi and the Pacific states of Oregon and Hawaii. In the meantime, a majority of Frost Belt states (14 out of 21) were experiencing outmigration, just as expected, but this outward flow was concentrated in only four states (Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio).

One note is necessary on the estimates of migration themselves. The Census Bureau derives them by a combination of methods which uses such indicators as changes in school enrollment, tax returns, state of intended residence of immigrants from abroad, resident births and deaths, and Medicare records. Estimates are subject to some error, which the Bureau continually evaluates. Thus, the estimate of -1,000 outmigration for Hawaii cannot be taken completely on face value; it is possible that there was actually a small amount of net migration into Hawaii.

The figures in the table tell us several things about the Sun Belt/ Frost Belt trends. On both the losing side and the gaining side, the phenomenon is really only found in a few states. On the receiving side, California, Florida, and Texas stand out. It is these three states that have largely given the Sun Belt its reputation as a magnet for migration; they account for just under 80 percent of the Sun Belt's migration gain. On the losing side, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio account for three-fourths of the Frost Belt's loss. As for the other 43 states, they are presently gaining or losing migrants at a very modest rate.

So much for the present. What of the future? Migration patterns can be volatile and today's given can be tomorrow's old news. The oil shortage of the 1970s caused an unprecedented demand for coal causing rapid population growth in the Appalachian coal areas. But, with the stabilization of oil prices, those areas, such as West Virginia, are now losing population. In the future, limited water supplies cast doubt upon just how long rapid population growth can continue in the Southwest. In addition, states attractive to large numbers of migrants often take some steps to discourage too many new residents. While direct action to stop migration is unconstitutional (as Hawaii found out a few years ago), state or local action on zoning, housing permits, sewer moratoriums and the like can effectively discourage growth. And, in other states environmental groups are becoming

PAGE

Carl Haub is Director of PRB's Demographic and Policy Analysis Department

alarmed at infringement of wilderness areas.

One notable difference does stand out between the Sun Belt and the Frost Belt, however, and that is the relative youth of the population and the difference in that part of population growth caused by natural increase (the surplus of births over deaths). This situation is not likely to change very quickly in the near future since it depends on a state's age structure, and any change in a state's age structure is likely to occur only very slowly. Therefore, during the 1980s, we can expect greater growth due to births than migrants in the Sun Belt compared to the Frost Belt.

The "birth-death ratio" in Table 2 is simply the number of births per 100 deaths in each state from 1980 to 1982. While some of the difference among states on this measure is caused by variation in birth rates among the states, it is also due to the younger age structure of many Sun Belt states. (The younger a population, the lower the crude death rate, generally speaking.) Some northern states, where births are now only about one-third higher than deaths, will probably decline in population if these rates continue, as their populations age. The majority of states have fertility below the level needed for long-term "replacement" of the population (about 2 children per woman), but in the Sun Belt both higher levels of actual fertility and generally younger population ensure population growth due to fertility alone, at least for the 1980s.

So, the Sun Belt/Frost Belt phenomenon, upon closer inspection, illustrates that there are often more factors underlying many demographic trends than indicated by the "obvious." While migration certainly contributes its share to U.S. population change, only a small number of states are affected in a significant way and migration trends themselves can be quite changeable. Perhaps the ultimate difference between the two areas will prove to be their differences in fertility. □

Table 1: States Ranked by Migration Rate per 1, 000 Population, 1980-1982, with Absolute Migration Numbers Shown
(Sunbelt States shown in boldface).

Rank and State	Rate	Number
1. **Nevada**	78	62,000
2. **Florida**	62	601,000
3. **Texas**	47	667,000
4. **Alaska**	45	18,000
5. **Wyoming**	34	16,000
6. **Oklahoma**	31	95,000
7. **Colorado**	28	82,000
8. **Arizona**	27	75,000
9. **California**	23	535,000
10. New Hampshire	18	17,000
11. **Georgia**	13	71,000
12. **New Mexico**	12	16,000
12. **Louisiana**	12	51,000
12. **Utah**	12	17,000
15. **Virginia**	11	61,000
16. **North Carolina**	10	57,000
17. **Washington**	7	29,000
17. **South Carolina**	7	21,000
UNITED STATES	6	1,257,000
19. Connecticut	5	17,000
20. Rhode Island	4	4,000
21. North Dakota	3	2,000
22. Massachusetts	1	7,000
22. New Jersey	1	8,000
24. Kansas	0	—
24. **Tennessee**	0	-1,000
26. **Hawaii**	-1	-1,000
27. **Delaware**	-2	-1,000
28. **Alabama**	-3	-12,000
28. **Maryland**	-3	-13,000
30. Wisconsin	-4	-17,000
30. New York	-4	-65,000
30. **Montana**	-4	-3,000
30. Maine	-4	-5,000
34. Minnesota	-6	-23,000
34. Vermont	-6	-3,000
34. Missouri	-6	-31,000
37. Pennsylvania	-7	-88,000
38. Nebraska	-8	-13,000
38. **Idaho**	-8	-8,000
40. **Mississippi**	-9	-23,000
41. **West Virginia**	-12	23,000
41. **Arkansas**	-12	-27,000
43. **Oregon**	-13	-33,000
44. **Kentucky**	-14	-50,000
45. Illinois	-15	-171,000
45. Ohio	-15	-167,000
47. Iowa	-18	-53,000
48. Indiana	-19	-107,000
49. South Dakota	-22	-15,000
50. Michigan	-33	-305,000

Note. Data from *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 927. Rates based on 1980 Census population.

Table 2: States Ranked by Births per 100 Deaths, 1980-1982
(Sunbelt States shown in boldface)

State	Birth/Death Ratio
1. **Alaska**	550
2. **Utah**	522
3. **Hawaii**	373
4. **Wyoming**	329
5. **New Mexico**	300
5. **Idaho**	300
7. **Colorado**	270
8. **Texas**	256
9. **Arizona**	240
10. **Nevada**	238
11. North Dakota	233
11. **Louisiana**	233
13. **California**	225
14. **Washington**	215
15. **Montana**	213
16. Minnesota	208
17. South Dakota	207
18. **South Carolina**	205
18. **Georgia**	205
20. **Mississippi**	200
21. **Oregon**	198
22. Kansas	190
23. Michigan	189
24. Nebraska	188
24. **Oklahoma**	188
26. **Virginia**	187
27. Wisconsin	185
28. Illinois	184
UNITED STATES	184
29. Indiana	183
30. **Delaware**	182
30. **Maryland**	182
30. New Hampshire	182
33. Vermont	180
34. **Alabama**	177
35. **Kentucky**	175
36. Ohio	174
37. **North Carolina**	173
37. Iowa	173
39. **Tennessee**	169
40. **Arkansas**	164
41. Missouri	159
42. Maine	154
43. **West Virginia**	149
44. Connecticut	148
45. New York	144
46. New Jersey	143
47. Rhode Island	133
47. Pennsylvania	133
49. **Florida**	129
50. Massachusetts	128

TEACHING POPULATION

How many high school or undergraduate students know:

- the population of the United States?
- how fast the U.S. is growing?
- how the "Baby Boom" affects their chances for jobs and housing?
- why we'll need more nursing homes than nurseries?
- why the U.S. adds almost two million people a year through natural increase (births minus deaths) when the total fertility rate is below replacement level?
- the role of immigration in U.S. population growth?
- demographic trends between developed and developing countries?
- the connections between population trends and the economy, the environment and social change?

The field of population education was established in the late 1960s when rapid population growth became a matter of worldwide concern. Suddenly, it seemed, population was a "hot topic" and many teachers wanted to include it in their classrooms. Programs were begun in several developing countries and in the U.S. educators looked for appropriate books and films. At that time, a list of resource materials for teachers could scarcely fill a page.

In the following 15 years, "pop ed" has flourished. Teachers have many written and audiovisual resources to select. There are solid pop ed programs in at least a dozen developing countries and more are in the planning stage. In the U.S., a 1977 national survey found that about 40 percent of science and social studies high school teachers included population topics in their classroom. While no large-scale surveys have been done since then, it is safe to say the number of teachers teaching about population has increased.

Nonetheless, it is probably true that most high school and undergraduates could not answer most of the questions above. PRB does its part to keep pop ed on the nation's agenda even after the "fad" has passed. Its education department publishes a quarterly pop ed newsletter, accompanied twice each year by ready-to-use student materials. PRB staff leads pop ed workshops for teachers. Its film library distributes population-related audiovisuals throughout the continental U.S. for a $5 handling fee. The education department also acts as a clearinghouse of information on data and resources for educators. In the coming months this column will highlight teaching tips, research findings, new materials and "lessons learned." ☐

Use of Child Care Increases

According to a Census Bureau study based on data from the June 1982 Current Population Survey, the use of group child care has increased since 1977, the date of the last such study.

Between 1977 and 1982, the labor force participation rate of women 18 to 44 years of age with children under 5 went from 41 to 48 percent. At the same time those using a group child care arrangement increased from 13 to 15 percent. The tendency to use child care outside the home did not increase, however, with about 40 percent of mothers using outside care in 1977 and 1982.

The use of paternal care inside the home was more often found among the children of blue-collar workers, possibly due to parents who do shiftwork; these children were also more likely to receive care at workplaces outside the home. Still, 2.2 percent of women in professional-managerial occupations are able to care for their preschool children at the workplace. ☐

Pregnancy Data Base Established by AIR

The American Institutes for Research's Office of Population Affairs has established a Data Archive on Adolescent Pregnancy and Pregnancy Prevention. Through the Archive, researchers, practitioners, administrators, and policymakers will be able to access large-scale data on important issues in the fields of adolescent pregnancy and pregnancy prevention. The archive will include computer-readable information from 50 to 90 studies dealing with adolescent family life, sexuality, contraception, pregnancy, childbearing, and parenting.

For more information, or to be on the mailing list for the Archive's newsletter, contact: J.H. Card, Ph.D., American Institutes for Research, P.O. Box 1113, Palo Alto, CA 94302; (415) 493-3550. ☐

POSITIONS / PROFESSIONALS

Positions available in population-related fields will be published in POPULATION TODAY without charge, on a space-available basis. Send listings to Positions/Professionals, POPULATION TODAY, PRB, 2213 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

Program Support Coordinator, Hopkins Population Center, to perform a variety of administrative tasks for the director of a project concerned with providing technical and financial assistance to agencies based in developing countries in the field of population/family planning assistance. *Qualifications:* master's degree preferred, B.A. required in related field; experience and training in international relations, population studies, communication or a related field; fluency in French or Spanish desirable. *Salary:* $14,800-$17,000. *Send resume to:* Director of Personnel, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, 615 N. Wolfe St., Baltimore, Md. 21205.

Data Sharing

From page 1

asked rhetorically, when asked about the plan. Newspaper editorials were rife, condemning the proposal. (Sample Titles: "Efficiency Loses, Privacy Wins" "Keep Data Confidential," etc.) Coincidentally, the story also came out at the time of a Harris poll that found that Americans were concerned about information sharing; 70 percent thought it was likely that "a government in Washington will use confidential information to intimidate individuals and groups it feels are its enemies," and 51 percent thought the Census Bureau now shares data with other institutions. (It does not.)

When the White House announced that the proposal would not be pursued any further, Edward Meese III said it was stopped "because not enough work had been done to assure that the census information would be adequately protected."

So the flow of government data will continue to be one way: data (motor vehicle records, postal address information, the works) going into the Census Bureau to help it prepare its surveys and decennial censuses; and nothing (except depersonalized statistical data, freely published) going out. ☐

PRB's Population Handbook

The POPULATION HANDBOOK is an invaluable reference tool for anyone needing information on population terminology. The 60 page pamphlet is divided into various sections which cover, among others, such topics as fertility, mortality and migration. A glossary is included as well as a list of population information sources. $4.00 each; 2-49, $3.50 each; 50 or more, $3.00 each. ☐

New Census Director Nominated by Reagan

John G. Keane (pronounced "Kane"), a Chicago management consultant, has been nominated by President Reagan Nov. 16 to succeed Census Director Bruce K. Chapman, who resigned in July. Keane, 53, is a former president of the American Marketing Association and a member of the census advisory committee at the Census Bureau, and has had a great deal of experience as a user of census materials, which would be presumably a concentration of the Bureau in the post-1980 Census years. He must be confirmed by the U.S. Senate, which will probably take up his nomination in early 1984. ☐

PRB Occasional Series:

The Caribbean

PRB announces the first in a series of eight publications by Leon Bouvier on the Caribbean. Bouvier begins the series with a profile on Barbados, detailing the demographic history and contemporary status of the island and offering projections for the future. Barbados, along with Cuba, is unique among independent developing nations in having a fertility rate below the level needed to replace the population. The situation is far from secure, however, in that Barbados relies on heavy emigration to help keep the population growth rate low and a change in emigration rates or a rise in the birth rate could wreak havoc in a country that cannot tolerate much increase in its population.

The Caribbean study is being funded by a grant from USAID to Caricom. Copies are available from PRB for $2.00 each. (Add $1.00 handling per order.) ☐

Population Update

Estimated United States Population:

As of October 1, 1983	234,875,000
As of October 1, 1982	232,702,000

The above estimates include armed forces overseas and are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 941.

Estimated World Population:

As of January 1984	4,725,000,000
Annual Growth	83,000,000

Estimated by extrapolation of the mid-1983 world population given on the 1983 World Population Data Sheet.

Latest Provisional Statistics for the U.S.: July 1983

	12 months ending with July					
	Number		Rate			
Item	1983	1982	1983	1982	1981	1980
Live births	3,685,000	3,689,000	15.8	16.0	15.9	15.7
Deaths	2,014.000	1,967.000	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.7
Natural increase	1,671,000	1,722,000	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.0
Marriages	2,451,000	2,454,000	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.6
Divorces	1,173,000	1,196,000	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.2
Infant deaths	40,500	41.800	11.0	11.3	12.0	12.8

Note. Rates are given per 1,000 population, except for infant deaths, which are given per 1,000 live births. Rates are based on revised population estimates from the 1980 Census.

Source. Monthly Vital Statistics Report (Vol. 32, No. 7) from the National Center for Health Statistics.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Congratulations and best wishes on your plans for POPULATION TODAY as a successor to INTERCOM. Our firm, Snyder Associates, served as contract editors for INTERCOM during its first four years—initially under Population Services International's sponsorship and then a year after its transfer of ownership to the Population Reference Bureau.

Looking back, I believe that INTERCOM's debut in 1973 signalled a new era for population publications. Its founders said in effect, "Yes, the population field needs its PhDs, but publications needn't be turgid tomes and news didn't appear six months after the event."

The real credit for taking the journalistic bull by the horns goes to Phil Harvey, founder of Population Services International, who sank a lot of money into a new publication for no reason other than a belief that his profession could benefit by timely reporting and concise writing.

The PRB deserves equal credit, not only for maintaining that standard, but by adding warmth, style, a sense of humor, and your global perspective. Thus, in learning of your plans for a successor publication, I look forward with confidence to reading an even better product.

Sincerely
James D. Snyder
President
Snyder Associates, Inc.

As one editor to another, I wish you many happy days ahead, and many new readers too, with your expanded and renamed INTERCOM. The Population Reference Bureau has been a leader for more than 50 years interpreting demography to a broad audience, and this editorial change should enhance that role. INTERCOM, along with other PRB publications, has been a valuable source of information to me, and I look forward to receiving the new issues of POPULATION TODAY.

Sincerely,
Bryant Robey
Editor, American Demographics

TAKE A NUMBER...

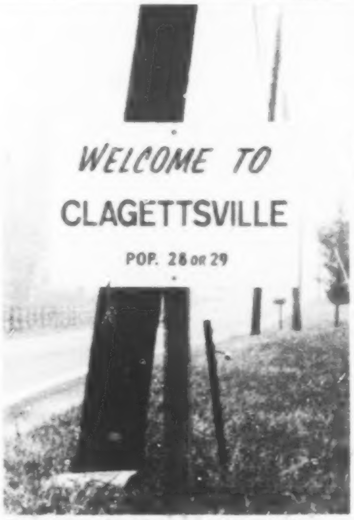
European Fertility Levelling Off? European total fertility rates (TFR), as reported in the July/October issue of *Population* suggest that fertility is a number of European countries, which had shown very modest increases in recent years, have either levelled off or declined slightly once again. The 1982 West German TFR has dropped to 1.4 births per woman, France has declined to 1.9 after rising to 2.0, and Sweden has dropped to 1.6 after rising to 1.7, to cite a few examples.

U.S. Life Expectancy Continues Rise: Provisional statistics indicate that U.S. life expectancy rose in 1982 for the second year in a row after the setback in 1980. Overall, life expectancy in 1982 was 74.5 years, up from 73.7 in 1980. The slight decline of 0.2 years in 1980 had been due to an influenza outbreak. By sex and race, the 1982 figures are as follows: white females, 78.7 years; black females, 73.8; white males, 71.4; black males, 64.8.

New Soviet Rates Published: According to the most recent statistics available from the U.S.S.R. in *Narodnoye khozyaystvo* (National Economy), 1982 edition, both the Soviet crude birth and death rate continued to rise in 1982. The birth rate was 18.9 live births per 1,000 population, up from 18.1 in 1975 and the death rate was 10.1, up from 9.3. Asian Republics continue to report the highest birth rates, 38.2 in the Tadzhik S.S.R. and 35.0 in the Uzbek S.S.R., for example. These non-Russian Republics have rates of natural increase over 2.5 percent, compared to 0.9 for the country as a whole.

1980 Immigration Data Released: The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) has issued the 1980 *Statistical Yearbook,* which indicates higher immigration levels than in 1979. In FY 1980, 530,639 immigrants were admitted to the United States. This group was composed of 289,479 persons subject to the numerical limitations of U.S. immigration law and 241,160 not subject to limitation, the majority of those being immediate relatives of U.S. citizens. The total number of immigrants does not include approximately 140,000 Cubans and Haitian refugees admitted in 1980 as "entrants" under the complex provisions of U.S. immigration law. ☐

...addenda



Carl Haub/POPULATION TODAY

Demographic honesty in rural Maryland.

Correction

Due to a production error, the table "Population Change in 'Numbers'" on page 9 of the Sept. Oct. 1983 INTERCOM listed incorrect numbers for the United States's annual natural increase and projected population growth 1983-2000.

The correct figures are:

Natural increase...
1, 710, 000
Projected population growth 1983-2000...33, 979, 000

We regret the error.

CURRENT READINGS

PRB welcomes materials on population topics for possible inclusion in Current Readings. Publishers may address review copies to Book Review Editor, POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, 2213 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

THE UNAVOIDABLE ISSUE: U.S. Immigration Policy in the 1980's, edited by Demetrios G. Papademetriou and Mark J. Miller. Philadelphia, Pa.: ISHI, 1983. 295 pages. $30.00. ISBN 0-89727-047-9

The 10 chapters of the book are authored by specialists who provide insight into the various issues involved in the study of immigration policy reform. Ellen Percy Kraly authors the chapter on the demographic aspects of immigration policy. Demographics have often been put on the back burner when issues of immigration are considered. And Kraly shows why this should not be so. Kraly explores various means of assessing immigrant impact on the population using mortality and fertility rates for certain groups over predetermined lengths of time. She cites a study done by Ansley Coale which concludes that the present levels of immigration will not interfere with goals toward a stationary population.

The book offers an interesting comparison of Western European and U.S. attitudes toward immigration. Unlike the U.S., Germany and Switzerland have firmly declared themselves to be non-immigrant-welcoming countries while in fact receiving huge influxes of guest workers and their dependents. The study of immigration policy appears to be full of such contradictions, but, say the authors, "if there is one aspect of U.S. immigration policy that is marked by substantial consensus, it is the need to rethink immigration policies."

—Susan Murray

POPULATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS. New York: United Nations, 1983. 208 pages. ST/ESA/SER. R/51.

This paperbound volume comprises the proceedings of a UN Symposium, "Population and Human Rights," held in Vienna in the summer of 1981. One of the goals of the Symposium was to provide a report on this important topic that could be used by the International Conference on Population, scheduled to take place in Mexico City, Aug 6-13, 1984.

The first part of the volume presents a brief report on the Symposium and its conclusions concerning seven topics related to human rights: fertility, mortality, morbidity, status of women, aging, internal migration, international migration, and new institutional functions in the area of human rights and population.

The second, and longer, part consists of background papers prepared by experts for the Symposium on the above topics. Particular attention was focused at the Symposium on the status of women and on aging; the background papers dealing with these issues are among the most interesting in the collection.

—Elaine Murphy

STATISTICS SOURCES. (8th ed.) Paul Wasserman, Managing Editor and Jacqueline O'Brien, Associate Editor. Detroit, Gale Research Co., 1983. 1,875 pages in 2 volumes. $185.00. ISBN 0-8103-0391-4.

The eighth edition of Statistics Sources provides a fully comprehensive international coverage of statistical sources, as well as live and print sources. This new expanded edition features over 20,000 specific subject headings arranged in alphabetical order for easy reference. Also expanded is the Selected Bibliography of Key Statistical Sources. All sources are completely revised. The present edition comes in two neat volumes and contains 1,875 pages; 487 pages more than the previous edition. The best feature is perhaps the ease of finding guides to statistics. Included within the subject headings are geographic headings for states and countries. The new feature is the Primary Financial Statistical Source. This provides economic, financial and monetary data for individual countries. Because of the clear print and the alphabetical sequence of the detailed subject headings, this new edition provides a quick reference of statistical sources to scholars and researchers.

—John Ragusa

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

MEASURING MORTALITY, FERTILITY, AND NATURAL INCREASE by James A. Palmore and R.W. Gardner. Honolulu, HI: East-West Center, 1983.

THE PROBLEMS OF ABORTION. ed. by Joen Feinberg. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Publishing. 1984. 201 pp.

MIGRATION, URBANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN MALAYSIA: Comparative study in the ESCAP region, Country report IV. New York: United Nations, 1983. 169 pp.

DIVORCE AND REMARRIAGE: problems, adaptations and adjustments, by Stan L. Albrecht et al. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1983. 211 pp. $29.95.

FAMILY PLANNING IN JAPANESE SOCIETY: traditional birth control in a modern urban culture, by Samuel Coleman. Princeton, NJ: Princeton Univ. Press, 1983. 269 pp. $25.00.

HOW WORKING WIVES AFFECT FAMILIES' MIGRATION AND DIVORCE DECISIONS, by Mark Menchik and Christina Witsberger. Santa Monica, CA; Rand, 1983. 47 pp.

FAMILY PLANNING IN FIVE CONTINENTS. London: IPPF, 1983. 111 pp.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA (Country Monograph Series No. 9). New York: United Nations, 1982. 2 volumes.

A SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: prospecting 1984, by Ann Mattis, ed. Durham, NC: Duke Univ. 1983. 248 pp. $9.75.

THE NEW AMERICANS by Brent Ashabranner. New York: Dodd and Mead, 1983. 212 pp. $13.95.

FERTILITY LEVELS AND TRENDS AS ASSESSED FROM TWENTY WORLD FERTILITY SURVEYS. United Nations, NY. 1983. 297 pp.

THE REPORT OF THE U.S. SELECT COMMISSION ON IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE POLICY: A critical analysis, ed. by Ricardo Montoza and Wayne Cornelius. La Jolla, CA: Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of California-San Diego, 1983. 34 pp. □

SPOTLIGHT

EGYPT

Population, 1983: 46 million
Pop per sq. Mile: 119, total area; 2,400, inhabitable area
Births per 1,000 pop. (est., 1982): approx. 40
Deaths per 1,000 pop. (est., 1982): approx. 11
Infant mortality rate: (est., 1982) 100 deaths per 1,000 live births
Annual rate of population growth (1982): 2.9 percent
Area: 386,660 sq. miles (about 50% larger than Texas); approx. 19,000 sq. miles inhabitable (equiv. to New Hampshire and Vermont)
GNP per capita 1981: $US650
Major exports 1981: petroleum, cotton, vegetables, chemicals, cement - $4 billion
Major imports 1981: food, machinery, fertilizer, wood — $8.8 billion

While the Arab Republic of Egypt is one of the largest countries in Africa, its 387,000 sq. miles belie the fact that nearly all Egyptians, as they have for centuries, must live in the narrow band of the Nile Valley and Delta. Since Egypt is 96 percent desert, the need to accommodate population growth is perhaps more apparent than elsewhere.

Following the pattern of many other developing countries, Egypt's population grew at a relatively slow pace prior to World War II, increasing from just under 10 million at the 1897 Census to 19 million by 1947, an average annual rate of 1.3 percent for that period. Since 1947, the rate of growth has approximately doubled, primarily a result of declining mortality conditions with the overall improvement in health conditions. In 1983, the population stood at about 46 million, giving Egypt one of the highest population densities in the world.

Egypt remains a largely agricultural nation, dependent upon an intricate irrigation system of canals, drains, dams, and pumping stations, all of which are supplied by the Nile. Nearly half of the labor force is engaged in farming or food processing, maintaining an agronomy with relatively high production, despite some inefficiencies. The completion of the Aswan High Dam in 1970 may provide enough water to increase the cultivatable area from about 10,400 sq. miles to 12,400. Nonetheless, Egypt must still import foodstuffs to meet the demand and, in recent years, food has risen from one fourth of all imports to one third. The government has sought to limit the production of cotton, which can be lucrative to farmers, in favor of grain or wheat. Egypt is also fortunate that the climate allows for multiple crops each year.

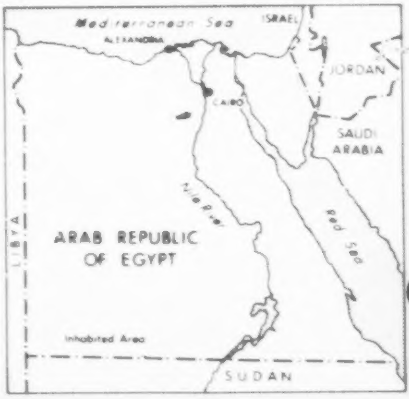
The country's economy was aided in the early 1970s, when Sadat's "turn to the West" caused an increased flow of foreign economic assistance. But, despite the rising importance of petroleum products as an income earner, Egypt still has a large negative trade imbalance, in part caused by the necessity to import food, scarce wood, and machinery for development.

Egypt's predominately Muslim population has had a history of high fertility and a traditional preference for large families. As the death rate fell in the postwar era, Egypt's high fertility caused a more rapid increase in population growth. If the present rate of growth were sustained, the population would double in size about every 25 years. The government has long been concerned with the effects of population and has, in recent years, adopted a vigorous national program to reduce fertility and slow growth.

There seems little doubt that there has been some fertility decline in Egypt in recent years, but it is difficult to fix precise values for recent levels and trends. Egypt has a long history of data collection, with censuses taken since the 19th Century, but the completeness of birth registration is still doubtful. Evaluations of Egyptian birth registration suggest that over 90 percent of births are registered and that there has been gradual improvement. But the issue remains clouded, particularly when the reported number of births jumps from 1.5 million to 1.7 million, as it did in 1978-1979. This sharp increase may only be due to increased efforts to register births.

The government had set a goal in 1973 to reduce the crude birth rate by one point per year and although that specific target was probably not reached, 1980 survey data now indicate that about 40 percent of married women in urban areas and 12 percent in rural areas practice some form of contraception. A campaign to increase family planning by rural couples is underway. Still, fertility remains high, with a national average of about five to six children per woman.

Egypt's future has a number of challenges: the reclamation of arable land from the desert, expansion of industries such as petroleum to raise export capital, urbanization, and industrialization as a means of overcoming limited land resources. President Mubarak has made clear statements, however, on the effects of a rapidly growing population on these development efforts. Even with a rapid fertility decline, the country's population will probably rise from the present 46 to over 80 million and may well exceed 100 million, if the decrease in the birth rate is more protracted. Thus, for many years to come, Egypt's demography will be an overriding issue. ☐



G84 R8750-1

formerly INTERCOM

POPULATION TODAY™

Vol. 12, No. 2 February 1984 ISSN 0092-444X

FEATURES

2 A VIEW OF 2034
Demographer Leon Bouvier looks at 1984 plus 50

3 1984 UNICEF REPORT
UNICEF outlines program for the world's children

3 CAMEROON WFS
Fertility survey finds low levels of contraceptive use

5 CENSUS DATA FOR MICROCOMPUTERS
Census Bureau will release data on diskette for do-it-yourself analysts

5 PROJECTING U.S. POPULATION
A very different U.S. population emerges from Census Bureau projections.

6 CRUDE RATES REEXAMINED
Crude birth and death rates can be statistically suave

8 FERTILITY IN THE 50 STATES
The highs and lows of U.S. fertility from the latest data from the National Center for Health Statistics

9 WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE
FAO reports on the status of women who must work the fields

12 VIETNAM'S POPULATION
Vietnam moves to adapt population policies to the postwar period

DEPARTMENTS

SURVEY REPORT (Cameroon WFS) 3
SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY 5
DEMOGRAPHER'S PAGE 6
POPULATION UPDATE 9
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR 10
TAKE A NUMBER 10
CURRENT READINGS 11
SPOTLIGHT (Vietnam) 12

TÜRKMEN
AKDENIZ
DOGAN
EXPORT

German Information Center

Turkish market in West Berlin. German government issues report on population situation. See page 3.

published by the Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

An Armchair View of 2034

Around the turn of the century, an aggressive U.S. newspaper chain wired an eminent astronomer: IS THERE LIFE ON MARS NEED COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE STOP WIRE THOUSAND WORDS COLLECT.

The next day the astronomer wired his reply: the phrase NOBODY KNOWS, repeated 500 times.

In respect to one important question, the population field is almost in the same fix as that astronomer. That question, however, is nothing less than: Is the interaction between population growth and nondemographic social and economic factors going to result in success or disaster, ultimately, during the next 50 years? There are encouraging trends, sobering problems, and much speculation, but at the moment, the bottom line is that nobody yet knows.

In the new *Population Bulletin* for February, "Planet Earth 1984-2034: A Demographic Vision," PRB demographer Leon F. Bouvier is inspired by 1984 as the year of both George Orwell's futuristic novel and another international population conference to take an educated look at the world's population possibilities during the next 50 years. A departure from PRB's usual publications, the Bulletin reflects the views and vision of one demographer, rather than relying primarily on standard demographic techniques and data sources.

Bouvier notes that as of the present Orwellian year, world population is approaching 5 billion, growing at 1.8 percent a year, and divided into a minority (25 percent) in developed nations, most with fertility below the replacement level of 2.1 births per woman; and a majority (75 percent) in less developed nations, which despite falling fertility are still experiencing rapid population growth due to earlier, rapid mortality decline. Also important in the world population picture is massive migration from rural to urban areas in less developed countries and across international boundaries from poor to better-off nations.

Now—what will happen during the next 50 years? A few suppositions about crucial nondemographic trends are in order. Bouvier assumes no world war in the next half century, nuclear or otherwise; global resource adequacy; continuing technological progress; and—with military expenditures eventually reduced—greatly increased economic aid from advanced to less advanced nations.

If (a big if) those conditions prove to be the case, Bouvier envisions the projected world of 2034 to be quite different, populationwise and otherwise, from today's. India, with 1.3 billion people and still growing, has bumped China, with population stabilized at 1.2 billion, to second place. Only 7 percent of the globe's inhabitants live in what are now called developed nations. Bouvier puts the global total at some 8 billion—doubled from just 58 years earlier. This will have happened, he projects, even though fertility has dropped close to replacement level in most less developed nations and the growth rate has dropped to just over 0.8 percent. This rate still means an increase of about 67 million people a year (compared to about 83 million in 1984). Nevertheless, for the LDCs to have brought fertility down so far was still a major undertaking, Bouvier says.

More remarkable (for observers in 1984) than the world's population size in 2034 is Bouvier's view of its composition. He sees the world's countries evolved into four types of societies:

1. **Service/information societies** (4 percent of the world's population). This group includes most of Europe (except for the USSR), the US, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. These societies are

Continued on page 7

POPULATION TODAY

VOL. 12, NO. 2 February 1984

POPULATION TODAY, the newsmonthly of population and demography, is published 11 times a year (a combined issue in July/August) by the Population Reference Bureau, Inc., founded in 1929, a nonprofit organization engaged in the objective dissemination of population information. The views and opinions of POPULATION TODAY's contributors are their own and do not necessarily reflect those of PRB.

STAFF
Editor: Arthur Haupt
Demographic Editor: Carl Haub
Consulting Editors: Leon Bouvier, Patricia Cancellier, Elaine Murphy, Jean van der Tak, Robert P. Worrall
Book Review Editor: Janice Beattie
Special Assistant: Mena Rios
Editorial Assistant: Tony Agresta
Circulation Director: Jacki Majewski

Editorial and Circulation Offices:
Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
2213 M Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 785-4664

Reprint Permission: Material from POPULATION TODAY may be reproduced freely, provided that credit is given to "POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, Inc.," and a copy of the publication in which the material appears is forwarded to PRB.

Back Issues: Back issues of POPULATION TODAY and its predecessor INTERCOM are available in limited quantities from PRB for $1.00 per copy.

Mailing: Printed in Washington, D.C. Mailed nonprofit postage rate in the United States; printed matter surface rate to Canada, Mexico, and to foreign subscribers.

Address Changes: Send current PRB address label and new address; please allow eight weeks for change.

PRB MEMBERSHIP

In addition to POPULATION TODAY, PRB members receive four in-depth POPULATION BULLETINS annually, the widely used WORLD POPULATION DATA SHEET wall chart, and selected special publications. Educator and library members also receive INTERCHANGE, a population education newsletter, four times a year, and ready-to-use classroom materials.

Annual memberships are as follows:

	U.S.	All other countries
Individual	$ 30	$ 37.50
University students*	10	12.50
Educator—primary/secondary**	10	12.50
Educator—college	20	25.00
Library (public, university, school)	40	50.00
Corporation or institution	200	250.00

*With photocopy of student ID

**Does not include Population Today and Population Bulletins

German Government Expresses Concern On Population

In what may be a landmark event, considering the West German government's usual reticence conerning the country's declining population, a ministerial report to the Cabinet has now addressed the issue.

Serious economic and social consequences are seen if the country's very low fertility continues. At present, women in Germany average 1.4 children each and a continuation of this historically low fertility would cause the native German population to decrease from about 57 million today to 38 million in less than 50 years, with continued decrease after that.

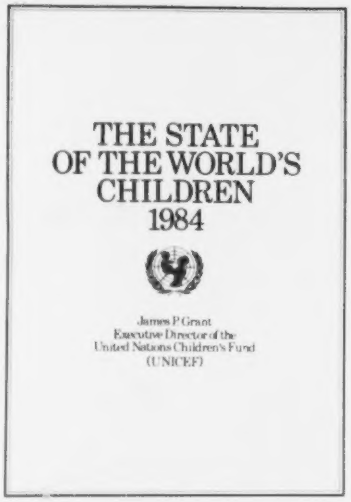
The report expressed concern over shortages in the labor force, a lack of recruits for the armed forces, high unemployment in the teaching professions, among others. An additional concern is the presence of 4.5 million "guestworkers," many of Turkish and Southern European origin who will increase their share of the population with a higher birth rate with possible ethnic tensions arising in a country which does not normally see itself as a "melting pot."

The attention of the Kohl government to the issue is notable, given the sensitivity of population subjects as a holdover from National Socialism. POPULATION TODAY will report more fully on the subject when a copy of the ministers' report is received. ☐

1984 State of the World's Children Report

In its 1984 report, *The State of the World's Children,* UNICEF calls children the real "wealth of nations" and points out that affordable means exist to alleviate many childhood diseases which are now uncommon in the industrialized world.

The report states that a "child survival revolution" is definitely possible via several "cutting edge" techniques often referred to as GOBI-FFF—standing for **G**rowth monitoring, **O**ral rehydration therapy, **B**reastfeeding, and **I**mmigration, plus the more difficult elements of **F**amily spacing, **F**ood supplements, and **F**emale education.



THE STATE
OF THE WORLD'S
CHILDREN
1984

James P Grant
Executive Director of the
United Nations Children's Fund
(UNICEF)

UNICEF points out that earlier reductions in infant and child mortality in developing countries were often caused by interventions such as insecticides, immunizations and epidemic control, antimalarial campaigns, and control of famines. These efforts, however, will ultimately be limited in their effectiveness and additional medical services required for continued mortality decline often prove too expensive for individuals in the poorer nations.

The report points to successes and failures such as the virtual elimination of polio in Brazil since 1980 and the failure of an ORT program in the Menoufia governorate of Egypt due to inadequate education of mothers.

For further information contact the U.S. Committee for UNICEF, 331 E. 38th St., New York, NY 10016. ☐

New IPPF Head Named

The International Planned Parenthood Federation has a new Secretary-General. Bradman Weerakoon, of Sri Lanka, has been appointed to the post, effective April 1, 1984. Weerakoon previously served as principal Adviser to Sri Lanka's Prime Minister, and has also worked in that country's social and economic development, international assistance, and in the national family planning movement.

Weerakoon succeeds Dr. Carl Wahren, whose six-year term of office expired at the end of 1983. IPPF is the umbrella organization for national family planning organizations around the world.

SURVEY REPORT

Cameroon WFS

The United Republic of Cameroon, sometimes called the "hinge" of Africa, lies to the east of Nigeria and has about a 200 mile coastline on the Gulf of Guinea. About three-fourths the size of Texas, the country is home to a population just over 9 million, growing at about 2.7 percent per year.

The country ranges from tropical rain forests on the coast to the semiarid plains near Lake Chad. Cameroon's economy has been aided by some oil production, begun in 1978, and a diversity of agricultural products available for export such as coffee, timber, cocoa, rubber, cotton, and palm oil. Although Cameroon has a modest trade deficit, foreign aid from France and the encouragement of outside investment should gradually help the economy. Some development efforts have, however, been hampered by inadequate roads and the inaccessibility of parts of the country during the rainy season.

The National Fertility Survey of Cameroon was taken in 1978 as a part of the World Fertility Survey and the results have recently been released. In all, three separate questionnaires were used in this comprehensive survey: one which asked questions about the geographic region the family lived in (transport, health conditions, etc.); a second, household *(menage)* questionnaire; and the third, the individual schedule for women 15-54, which emphasized fertility.

Results from the individual survey

Continued on next page

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Last month's premier issue of POPULATION TODAY contained a variety of regular and occasional features—Demographer's Page (old), Current Readings (old), Spotlight (new), Take a Number (new). It also contained a department (not a regular one, we hope) shared with most publications in the world—"Correction."

The correction was a repeated table line in the Sept.-Oct. INTERCOM—a regrettable error found by staff after the issue had gone to press (and later pointed out to us by several readers). Other kinds of errors possible on any publication include problems of fact, interpretation and nuance, style inconsistencies, and the ever-dreaded trnaspoistoin.

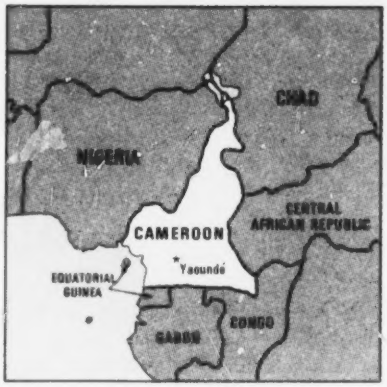
At PRB we proof the text of POPULATION TODAY with care at several stages during production. Tables are checked by two proofreaders, one reading aloud to the other—a dull but necessary method widely used in the publishing industry.

And yet. Like the B-52 bomber in the movie *Dr. Strangelove,* a typo will sometimes heroically fly past all defenses. (A major news magazine recently had to reprint its entire cover run because of a misspelled word.) The question is, how to cope with it.

You can ignore it—as did a prestigious European biological journal, caught in the middle of an academic scandal involving faked research which it had trustingly published. Sorry, a spokesperson for the august journal explained. We simply do *not* run errata.

But taking one's lumps and publishing a correction is undoubtedly a more realistic approach. The U.S. Census Bureau publishes high-quality data by the ream; it also publishes corrections, and no one thinks the worse of the bureau. Seeing an occasional erratum, in fact, can be reassuring. It means that somebody is looking out for you, and if the errata appear rarely enough, you can feel free to place some trust in the numbers (and words) you're reading.

—Art Haupt



Continued from preceding page

indicate a high level of fertility in Cameroon, despite evidence of moderately high sterility. A total fertility rate (TFR) of 6.5 lifetime births per woman can be calculated, a figure which agrees fairly well with an adjusted TFR of 6.0 from the 1976 Census. Women in Cameroon marry early and a median age of marriage of about 17 has changed little over the years. Only about 1 percent of the women in the survey remained unmarried by age 35-39.

The level of sterility in the country can be inferred by the percent of women who had no living children in the older age groups. About 15 percent of those 45-49 had no children, but the accuracy of this figure as an estimate of sterility is in doubt due to data reliability.

The survey respondents also indicated a preference for large families, with those aged 15-19 giving 8.1 children as the number they wanted; women who had 4 living children said that they wanted about 6 more. This wish for many children is coupled with low levels of contraceptive use. Although nearly 30 percent said that they had heard of a modern method, only about 3 percent had ever used one. Periodic abstinence was the most frequently used method by far. Use of family planning varied greatly by several basic socioeconomic categories. While only 9 percent of rural women had ever used a method, 31 percent of those in the cities of Yaounde and Douala had. Similarly, as educational levels increased, contraceptive use went up, from 3 percent for women with no schooling (about two-thirds) to 54 percent for those with secondary or higher education.

The household survey also measured infant mortaltity and derived an estimate of 113 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

The government of Cameroon has recently changed its position on the rate of population growth and now considers it too high, but has not as yet adopted a full program. Population projections prepared by the World Bank indicate that the population would rise to over 30 million, if fertility declined to the "replacement level" of 2 children per woman by the middle of the 21st century. Thus, Cameroon appears to have a good deal of population growth in its future. ☐

Copies of the WFS Country Reports may be obtained from the World Fertility Survey, 428 Prinses Beatrixlaan 2770 AZ Voorburg, Netherlands.

Global Resource Assessment Published

The Worldwatch Institute's first annual assessment of global resource availability and its influence has just been published.

On the pessimistic side, the 250-page report *State of the World—1984* cites dwindling oil supplies and their effect on world oil prices. But a more serious long-term threat may be worldwide soil erosion which has now reached "epidemic proportions," with dire consequences for food prices.

More optimistically, says study director Lester R. Brown, "Each threat to sustained economic progress has been successfully addressed by at least a few countries," with impressive gains in reducing global dependence on oil. "The issue," he says, "is not technology or resources, but awareness and political will. Only the strengthening of the latter can lead to the formulation of national population and economic policies that will put the world on a sustainable development path, one that will restore a broad-based improvement in the human condition." ☐

State of the World—1984 (Norton) is available in hardcover at a discount to PRB members. Send $8.00 to PRB, P.O. Box 35012, Washington, DC 20013. The price to non-members is $15.95. (PRB assists Worldwatch Institute in the distribution of its publications.)

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Vatican On Misuse Of Statistics

Laying down guidelines for sex education, the Vatican's Congregation for Catholic Education last December issued a document "Educational Guidance in Human Love."

The document reaffirmed the church's teachings on sexuality as a fundamental component of personality and of communication, and of expression of love.

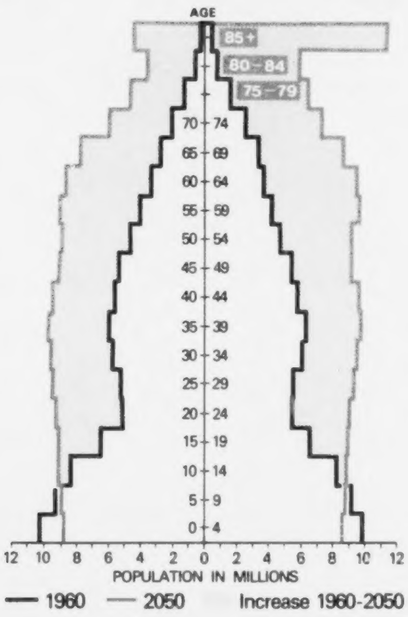
Paragraph 65 of the document, however, deserves some amplification for demographers, because it notes: "It is the task of the state to safeguard its citizens against injustices and moral disorders such as the abuse of minors and every form of sexual violence, degrading dress, permissiveness and pornography, and the improper use of demographic information."

While seeming to lump demographic analysis with more tawdry practices, the purpose of this paragraph is more plain. The 1980 Synod of Bishops on the Family had decried "improper" use of demographic statistics to cause "hysteria" or other emotional reactions of despair. This new warning against employing "improper" demographics was based on the same concern, and—like the 1980 statement—was aimed square at governments. "Misuse" of demographics wound up on the list not because it's like pornography but because preventing it is, according to the guidelines, a government responsibility. □

Census Bureau Data Soon In Diskette Form

The Census Bureau has announced that Bureau data will soon be available on floppy disks for microcomputers. Plans now call for the release of data from the from the forthcoming *County and City Data Book* and *1981 County Business Patterns.* The disks will be produced to run on the IBM PC or other PC-compatible computers. For further details, consult future issues of the Bureau's *Data User News* or call the Data User Services Division at (301) 763-4100. □

SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY . . .



The two overlapping "population pyramids" to the left give a vivid picture of the changes in U.S. population size and composition projected to the year 2050. Since both pyramids are drawn to the same scale in terms of numbers, they give a comparable picture of overall size in both years.

In 1960, as the "baby boom" began to wane, U.S. population was 179 million and the pyramid had a wide base as a result of prior years' high fertility. By 2050, continued low fertility should cause the pyramid to take on a relatively uniform appearance. While the dramatic growth in the older population is evident, it should also be noted that the *numbers* of persons in the younger age groups will also increase, although their *proportions* would decline.

Note. Data from the 1960 Census and most recent "middle series" projections of U.S. population as given in U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 922. The middle series assumes that U.S. fertility will stabilize at about 1.9 children per woman and that net immigration will be constant at 450,000 annually.

NEW FROM PRB

State Demographics for Marketing: A Data Summary. This 18½ by 24 inch wallchart gives the U.S. population and other demographic information by state, and then breaks down each state's population by age group—0-4 years; 5-14; 15-24; 25-34; 35-49; and 50+ —and does so for both 1980 and (as projected) for 1990.

The aging of the Baby Boom is one of the U.S.'s most significant population trends. With this wallchart, marketing specialists can gauge the size of their age-specific market both now and in the future.

Population Change, Resources, and the Environment. This 16-page booklet gives a summary of the issues discussed at a conference held at the Johnson Foundation Wingspread Conference Center in Racine, Wis., in March 1983. At this meeting, which was sponsored by PRB, participants discussed how the world's population can live in balance with the resources it uses and the environment it inhabits and shapes.

This booklet, which is the fourth in a series of occasional papers *Population Trends and Public Policy,* is available from PRB as noted below.

Copies of *State Demographics for Marketing: A Data Summary* are $5 each. Copies of *Population Change, Resources, and the Environment* are $3.00 per single copy; 2-10 copies, $2.30; 11-50 copies, $1.90 each; 51 or more, $1.50 each. Orders of $20 and under must be prepaid and include $1.00 postage and handling.

Send order with remittance to PRB, Circulation Dept., PO Box 35012, Washington, D.C. 20013 (checks payable to PRB).

DEMOGRAPHER'S

In (Cautious) Defense of the Crude Birth Rate

by Mary Mederios Kent and Carl Haub

In order to present a picture of a country's population growth (or decline) we use measures which allow us to describe the demographic situation as best we can. Of the many rates and ratios adopted by demographers to describe the components of population change, the **crude birth rate (CBR)** and **crude death rate (CDR)** are among those most frequently used. But, the very fact that they are called "crude" should provide some hint they may not be the most highly regarded.

Both rates represent a simple concept: the number of births or deaths which occur in a given year per 1,000 population. They can also be used to calculate another fundamental measure, the rate of *natural increase.* Thus, if a country has a CBR of 44 births per 1,000 population and a CDR of 20 deaths per 1,000, it is then growing annually at a rate of 24 per 1,000 (or 2.4 percent) since births exceed deaths by 24 per 1,000. Every demography student learns that that's about all these crude rates are good for, that they are in fact poor indicators of fertility and mortality in a population. Why?

Both the CBR and CDR are affected by a country's *age structure,* that is, the proportion of a population in each age group. Sweden, for example, has a life expectancy of about 75 years, while Mexico's is about 66. But, Sweden's CDR is about 11 deaths per 1,000 population, while Mexico's is but 6. This apparently backward state of affairs is simply due to the fact that Mexico's population has a younger age structure than does Sweden's. Thus, while 44 percent of Mexico's population is below 15 years of age, only 19 percent of Sweden's is. And, only 4 percent of the Mexicans are aged 65 or over, compared to 17 percent of the Swedes.

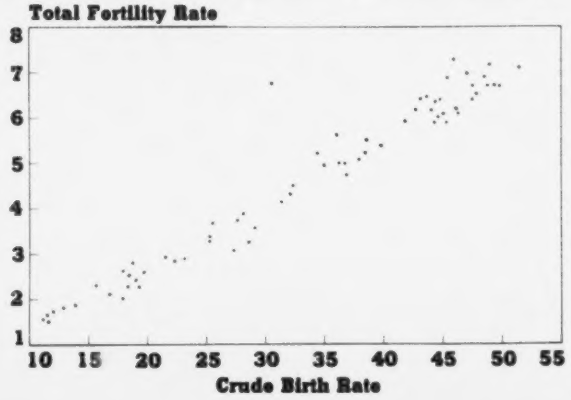
If we were to compare the mortality rates in Mexico at every age with those of Sweden, we would find that Mexican mortality is significantly higher. This is most dramatically illustrated by the infant mortality rates of the two countries. In Mexico, about 55 out of 1,000 infants die before their first birthday, while in Sweden only about 7 do. And in Sweden, the average length of life is about 10 years longer than in Mexico. It seems clear that the crude death rate is a very poor indicator of mortality and health conditions and can in fact lead to the wrong conclusion about the average life expectancy in different countries.

What about the crude birth rate? In thinking about crude rates, one is struck by the examples always given to point to the flaws inherent in these rates. The example is always the crude *death* rate, and follows along the line of Mexico/Sweden above. In perusing a table of country-level data, such as the *World Population Data Sheet,* it is difficult not to notice that high fertility countries have high CBRs, medium fertility countries have medium CBRs, and so on. The scatterplot in Figure 1 (see below) suggests a fairly strong relationship between two measures of fertility, the CBR and the total fertility rate (TFR). The TFR is a measure, not affected by age structure, which represents the average number of children each woman in a population would have at the rates of any given year.

In Figure 1, the CBR rises rather steadily with the TFR. The rates were taken from the most recent set of country population projections of the United Nations Population Division on a random sample basis. In reviewing both the graph and the UN *Assessment* itself, it is readily apparent that the crude birth rate does provide a good indication of the average number of children a woman will bear. The TFR is, of course, a more refined measure, and it is much more sensitive to change in fertility than is the CBR. But the computation of the TFR requires detailed statistics on birth by age of mother and the number of women in each age group—data that are often not available for less developed countries.

The CBR can give a reasonable estimate of fertility because, while the age composition of countries can vary substantially, the proportion of women in the childbearing years (15-49) varies much less, and it is these women who produce all the births in a population. Continuing with the example of Mexico and Sweden with their very different age structures, we find that women aged 15-49 comprised 23 percent of the total population of both countries in

Figure 1. Crude Birth Rate by Total Fertility Rate, 1980



Source: Countries selected by systematic random sample from United Nations Population Division, *Demographic Indicators of Countries: Estimates and Projections as Assessed in 1980,* United Nations, New York, 1982, ST/ESA/SER.A/82. Data from medium variant projections.

PAGE

Mary Kent and Carl Haub are demographers at the PRB

1980, according to the UN *Assessment.* Thus, in both countries, these women constitute 23 percent of the denominator of the CBR while they are "responsible for" 100 percent of the numerator. The ages of the remaining 77 percent of the population are insignificant. It is the number of births per woman which ultimately determines the average family size measured by the TFR and which also determines the proportion of births to the total population, measured by the CBR. As long as the percentage of women of reproductive age is similar among countries, usually about one-fourth of the total population, the CBR should have this same association with the TFR.

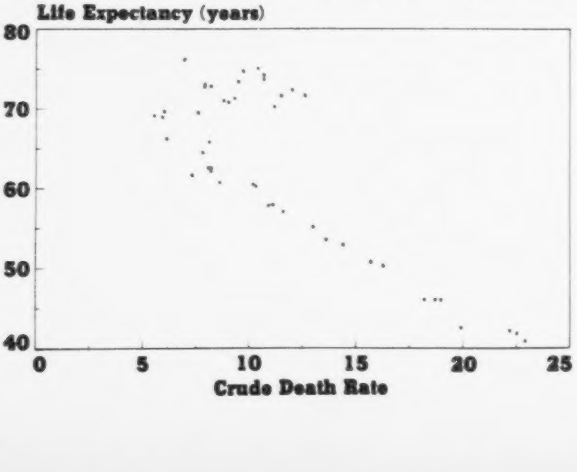
At least two factors contribute to the lack of an *exact* relationship between the CBR and TFR. While the proportion of women 15 to 49 in the total population is often relatively constant, the age structure within the 15-49 group may not be. Thus in Sweden, women in the most fertile years, ages 20-29, account for 29 percent of the 15-49 group, while they are 37 percent in Mexico. Thus, the more fertile group tends to have more statistical "weight" in Mexico than it does in Sweden.

Adding to the problems that the CBR will have as an indicator of true fertility levels is the fact that women 15-49 may not always be a constant proportion in all countries, particularly in countries heavily affected by migration. And, the age pattern of childbearing varies among countries, generally peaking at younger ages in less developed countries compared to more developed countries. Again, however, as we look at the scatterplot in Figure 1, there is a definite range for the TFR suggested by a given value of the CBR.

Not so for the CDR. Figure 2 plots life expectancy against the CDR and shows considerably wider variation. With a CDR in the range of 9 or 10, life expectancy can vary from about 60 to as high as 75. Only in countries with very low life expectancy—in the 40 to 50 range—does a pattern develop. These countries, many of which are in Africa, do have high CDRs, in part produced by high infant mortality rates. Infant mortality rates are so high in some of these countries that infant deaths can account for one third or more of all deaths annually.

Thus the CBR, upon closer inspection, does have some real utility in helping to fix the level of a country's fertility, unlike the CDR which cannot be used to approximate life expectancy. This is not to suggest that the more refined measures, such as the TFR, which standardizes our country fertility comparisons for age, should be forgotten. But it is useful to know where the value of the other rates we use begins and ends and, in so doing, we can learn more about how populations grow and change. □

Figure 2. Crude Death Rate by Life Expectancy, 1980



Armchair View

From page 2

characterized by extremely high productivity (thanks to "steel-collar" and "thinking" robots), a concentration of the human workforce in "knowledge-intensive" nonmanufacturing areas; and extremely low fertility (1.4 to 1.7 total births per woman, on average, Bouvier speculates). Some such societies have median ages of 45 or even 50 (the U.S.'s is presently 31, and face population decline.

During the previous half century, Bouvier sees the U.S. as having experienced enormous demographic changes. Because of continuing immigration and differential fertility, approximately half the population is black, Hispanic, or Asian. Other countries in this group have also taken the route of permitting immigration to counterbalance their trends toward aging and population decline.

2. **The New Industrialized Nations** (38 percent). When the more developed countries shifted into service/information societies, the role of manufacturing massive quantities of industrial goods fell to those less developed countries that were already on the verge of industrialization. Some of these, Bouvier says, were faced with high population growth, but thanks to a relatively literate potential workforce and a strong desire to reduce fertility, they were able to take off industrially. In 2034 the industrialized nations include China, Korea, and Malaysia, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, and Venezuela, a few Eastern European countries, and the USSR (which, while still a major power, has not made the jump to service/information). These countries' populations are still growing, but "at an ever lower rate."

3. **The Developing Countries** (43 percent). This largest proportion of world population consists of countries that remain somewhat more rural than urban, though their cities

Continued on next page

Continued from previous page

are growing and three-quarters of adults are now literate, Bouvier says. They include such countries as India, Indonesia, Nigeria, and Egypt. High population growth has hampered economic development and employment until recently. But now fertility has dropped to "within sight of replacement level," and more and more assembly-line type manufacturing is being transferred from the industrialized nations.

4. Least Developed Nations (15 percent). For a significant number of the world's countries, the situation in 2034 may be no brighter than in 1984. The populations of Bangladesh (projected to be 220 million with nearly 4 births per woman), most of sub-Saharan Africa, some Middle Eastern countries, and isolated other cases remain rural, increasingly crowded, and still growing rapidly well into the 21st century. Massive international assistance is still needed here.

While the world's population in 2034 is over 8 billion, it has not stopped growing, according to Bouvier's picture. Only the 4 percent in service/information societies is at zero growth; the rest is still growing, albeit less than half as rapidly as during the 1980s. Reaching a stationary world population of about 10 to 12 billion seems possible by the late 21st century (incidentally in line with the 1982 UN median variant projection, which shows population stabilization occurring worldwide in the year 2095, at 10.2 billion people).

Regarding his novel, *Nineteen Eighty-Four,* George Orwell stated: "I do not believe that the kind of society I describe necessarily will arrive, but I believe... that something resembling it could arrive." Demographer Bouvier sees his scenario of the next 50 years as "a generally optimistic" one, one which assumes that human beings in their own self-interest maintain the peace and allow all to share in the fruits of scientific progess. Things could, he points out, turn out far differently; for example, population growth could continue at higher rates than projected, leading, he says, to still more widespread migration and in turn, increased risk of devastating warfare. But he refuses to follow such possibilities too far. "We simply cannot make such predictions. We must remain optimistic and hope." ☐

Leon F. Bouvier is Senior Research Associate at PRB. He has served as staff demographer to two population-related commissions of the U.S. government; the Select Committee on Population and the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy. He is the author of many articles in professional journals and several books, including (with Robert Weller) the textbook *Population: Demography and Policy.* He holds a PhD in sociology from Brown University. ☐

Additional copies of the 39-page *Population Bulletin,* "Planet Earth 1984-2034: A Demographic Vision," (Vol. 39, No. 1) can be ordered from PRB for $4.00 each; 2-10 copies $3.00 each; 11-50 copies, $2.50 each; 51 or more copies, $2.00 each. Handling charges: Inside the U.S., add $1.00 for each order; outside the U.S., add 25 percent to the cost of Bulletins.

1980 State Fertility Rates

Birth data for states indicate that large differences among the 50 states and the District of Columbia continue. In 1980, fertility in the state with the highest total fertility rate (TFR), Utah, was more than twice that of the lowest, Massachusetts.

The accompanying table gives the TFR for each state as reported by the National Center for Health Statistics. The TFR is the average number of children which a woman would have in her lifetime at today's rate. Following NCHS custom, rates in the table are given per 1,000 women.

The TFR for the country as a whole is 1,840, while it is 1,750 for the white population and 2,222 for the black population. The District of Columbia is not ranked in the table since it is a city (although a state equivalent for statistical purposes), but one statistic is worth noting. The TFR for the white population of the District is 755, a remarkably low figure which is undoubtedly explained by the large proportion of single women in the capital city. ☐

States Ranked by Total Fertility Rates, 1980

State	TFR per 1,000 women
1. Utah	3,223
2. Idaho	2,519
3. Wyoming	2,424
4. South Dakota	2,353
5. Alaska	2,345
6. New Mexico	2.247
7. Mississippi	2,218
8. Louisiana	2,159
9. Texas	2,143
10. Arizona	2,134
11. North Dakota	2,133
12. Hawaii	2,095
13. Montana	2,067
14. Nebraska	2,046
15. Oklahoma	2,022
16. Kansas	2,018
17. Arkansas	1,989
18. Iowa	1,957
19. Illinois	1,926
20. Missouri	1,909
21. California	1,904
22. Minnesota	1,891
23. Alabama	1,888
24. Kentucky	1,875
25. Georgia	1,869
26. Wisconsin	1,853
27. Nevada	1,850
28. South Carolina	1,841
29. Indiana	1,840
UNITED STATES	*1,840*
30. Oregon	1,835
(tie) Washington	1,835
32. Ohio	1,810
33. West Virginia	1,805
34. Colorado	1,782
35. Michigan	1,766
36. Delaware	1,759
37. Florida	1,743
38. Maine	1,736
39. Tennessee	1,728
40. Vermont	1,719
41. New Hampshire	1,695
42. Pennsylvania	1,635
43. Virginia	1,631
44. New York	1,628
45. North Carolina	1,627
46. New Jersey	1,617
47. Maryland	1,579
48. Rhode Island	1,521
49. Connecticut	1,508
50. Massachusetts	1,453

Source. Provided by the Division of Vital Statistics, the National Center for Health Statistics

WORLD FOOD NEWS

Women Also Produce (and Need) Food

The role of rural women in the Third World food production appears to have been underrated, according to a new FAO study. The study, to determine food energy requirements of rural population, showed that women and girls perform 60 percent more work than men and boys and provide 60 percent of the household food. Paul Lunven, director of FAO's Food and Nutrition Division, said the findings of the three-country study appear to be valid for the majority of poor countries.

Since women's energy requirements now appear greater than nutritionists originally thought, Lunven said, "I do not think it would be incorrect to say that of the 450 million people in the world who are in immediate danger of serious malnutrition, women and children from the most impoverished groups are in a majority. Unfortunately . . . women are statistically 'invisible' and it is impossible today to assess, even approximately, the full extent of malnutrition amongst them."

FAO photo by P. Pittet

Women tilling the fields in Madagascar.

"All too often," Dr. Nural Islam, Assistant Director-General of FAO's Economic and Social Policy Department, commented, "it has been assumed that women's agricultural activities are relatively unimportant, and that they are adequately reached through a male household head. Direct assistance to women as producers is needed, particularly in situations where men and women are responsible for different aspects of agriculture, where women work together in production groups, or where they are heads of households, now estimated to be the case in 30 percent of rural households in the Third World."

A recent FAO meeting on the study agreed that foodcrop related development projects should, in many countries, be primarily directed at women. Among the recommended priorities for policy and action were programs and projects to further food security at the household level. A comprehensive farming system approach was urged to reflect women's activities and needs in their multiple roles within their family, household, and farm. □

World Food News is prepared by the North American Liaison Office of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Population Update

Estimated United States Population:

As of November 1, 1983	235,059,000
As of November 1, 1982	232,903,000

The above estimates include armed forces overseas and are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Estimated World Population:

As of February 1984	4,732,000,000
Annual Growth	83,000,000

Estimated by extrapolation of the mid-1983 world population given on the 1983 *World Population Data Sheet.*

Latest Provisional Statistics for the U.S.: September 1983

	12 months ending with September					
	Number		Rate			
Item	1983	1982	1983	1982	1981	1980
Live births	3,679,000	3,680,000	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.8
Deaths	2,013,000	1,976,000	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7
Natural increase	1,666,000	1,704,000	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.1
Marriages	2,465,000	2,477,000	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.6
Divorces	1,177,000	1,197,000	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.2
Infant deaths	40,000	41,900	10.9	11.4	11.9	12.7
Population base (in millions)	...	...	232.2	231.0	228.8	226.5

Note. Rates are given per 1,000 population, except for infant deaths, which are given per 1,000 live births. Rates are based on revised population estimates from the 1980 Census.

Source. Monthly Vital Statistics Report (Vol. 32, No. 9) from the National Center for Health Statistics.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

I have just read your article, "Nigeria," in the September/October 1983 issue of INTERCOM. I am particularly interested in Nigeria, in part because these days I travel to Nigeria periodically on population-related work sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development. As a matter of information I offer the following brief remarks.

1. I think it is misleading to state that "Nigeria is divided into three relatively autonomous regions" (second paragraph). That was in the "bad old days." The Constitution of 1979 provided for a federal system of government, modeled after the United States, with 19 states.

2. The next census is not seriously being contemplated for 1984. Prior to the military coup of Jan. 1, 1984, President Shagari had promised that a census would be conducted before September 1987. It is recognized in Nigeria that a census is not feasible before 1985 and probably not before 1986.

3. The preliminary World Fertility Survey Report which you discuss shows some interesting total fertility rates associated with educational levels. Based on estimates of current fertility, the implied TFR for women with no formal education is 4.95 births; it is 6.85 for women with primary or middle-level education. This is particularly significant since Nigeria has made a strong commitment to the achievement of universal primary (and even middle-school) education for both girls and boys.

4. Finally, the estimated total 1983 population of 84-85 million is not consistent with plausible/probable population growth rates since the pre-1973 censuses. This has even been conceded (finally!) by the Nigerian National Population Commission. While it is not possible to give a decent estimate, the total is more likely in the vicinity of 100 million.

These are in the "for whatever it's worth" category.

Sincerely,
James E. Kocher,
Director, Center for Development
Policy, Research Triangle Institute,
Research Triangle Park, North
Carolina

TAKE A NUMBER...

Infant Mortality Declines: Infant mortality data reported in the October 1983 issue of *Population and Vital Statistics Report* reflect continuing decline in the very low rates of developed countries.

In 1982, Japan gained first place, with a low of 6.6 infant deaths per 1,000 population; Sweden, with 6.8, was second. (Finland's 1982 figures have yet to come in, but since the 1981 Finnish rate was 6.5, Finland might yet turn out the lowest.)

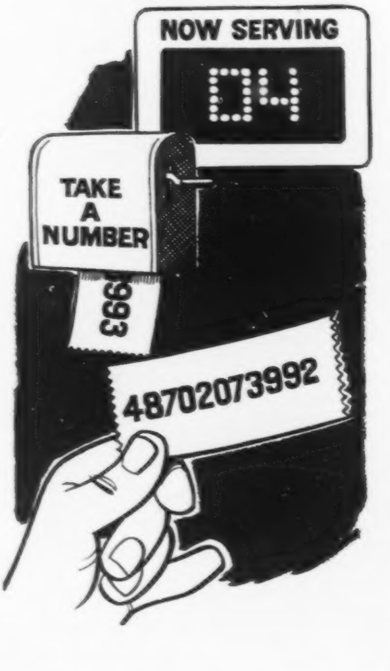
The Good Old Days? The early 1900s are often thought of as "the good old days," evoking images of ice cream parlors, 4th of July picnics, and a slower-paced life. But, perusing U.S. historical statistics reminds us of other less enviable aspects of life: the life expectancy at birth of white males was 47 in 1900 and, for males of black and other races, 33. It was only a little better for females, 49 for whites and 34 for other races. (In 1982, by contrast, white males had a life expectancy at birth of 71.4, all other males, 66.5; for white females, it was 78.7, for all other females, 75.2, according to provisional data from the National Center for Health Statistics.)

A Bite from the Apple: New York City's population loss in the 1970s was large, but until we took a closer look at the data we hadn't noticed that, from 1970 to 1980, New York lost more people than the entire 1980 population of Baltimore, the nation's tenth largest city.

Census results: The October 1983 issue of the U.N.'s *Population and Vital Statistics Report* contains the following census counts: Sweden, 8,320,438, as of the census day, Sept. 8, 1980; Malaysia, 13,700,000, as of June 10, 1980; and Finland, 4,784,710, as of Nov. 1, 1980.

Decreasing Farm Population: The 1982 estimate of the U.S. farm population was lower than 1981, decreasing from 2.6 percent of the total U.S. population to 2.4. Altogether, about 5.6 million persons lived on farms in 1982, according to the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey. Since 1978, a farm consists of a rural tract which has $1,000 or more in annual sales of agricultural products. The 1982 figure of 2.4 percent compares with a 1920 farm population of 30.2 percent, although the definition of a farm family was not exactly consistent in the two years.

addenda...



CURRENT READINGS

PRB welcomes materials on population topics for possible inclusion in Current Readings. Publishers may address review copies to Book Review Editor, POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, 2213 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

THE TARNISHED DOOR: The New Immigrants and the Transformation of America, by John Crewdson. New York: New York Times Books, 1983. 354 pages. $17.95. ISBN 0-8129-1042-7. LC 82-40367.

This highly readable narrative by Pulitzer prize-winning John Crewdson gives many insights into the day-to-day conduct of U.S. immigration policy, the reasons for the large numbers wishing to enter the U.S., and the struggle that the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) faces. The book is not intended as a scholarly research piece, rather as a series of observations resulting from three years of research on U.S. immigration.

Crewdson points out that about 2,600 Border Patrol agents (about 400 on duty at any one time) must process about one-quarter billion persons wishing to enter, somehow doing so while observing 5,000 pages of rules and regulations. And doing this in the harassed atmosphere of INS offices where lines often begin to form at 3 a.m. Crewdson argues that many illegal aliens indeed take jobs not wanted by Americans and often stay with them until caught and deported. Exploitation of illegals is common, with many working for much less than the minimum wage without complaint and in constant fear of apprehension.

This book provides many insights into U.S. immigration, providing background on this important issue which goes beyond the statistics.

—Carl Haub

DIVORCE AND REMARRIAGE: Problems, Adaptations, and Adjustments, by Stan L. Albrecht, Howard M. Bahr, and Kristen L. Goodman, Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1983. 211 pages. $29.95. ISBN 0-313-23616-X. LC 82-24250.

With an estimated one-half of American marriages ending in divorce, a great deal of attention has been paid to the problems of modern marriages, seeking to explain why they so often fail. This study reports the results of a 1976 survey of men and women in the Rocky Mountain states, that focused on the major causes of divorce, the actual decision to terminate the marriage, the adjustment problems after separation, divorce, and remarriage. The authors show the relative importance of practical factors such as financial independence of the wife and ease of divorce laws, compared to infidelity or personal unhappiness in the decision to end a marriage. But the study results also gain a larger perspective with an extensive review of the history of trends in divorce and popular theory as to causes. Life after divorce is also explored, revealing the different mechanisms used by men and women to create new social relationships, and the problems or successes of remarriage.

Because they place their findings within the broader context of the modern family, the authors succeed in producing a book which should appeal to a wide audience of lay and professional people interested in the problems of marriage and divorce.

—Mary M. Kent

THE NEW AMERICANS, by Brent Ashabranner. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1983. 212 pages. $13.95. ISBN 0-396-08140-1.

This book describes the changing patterns in U.S. immigration and discusses their importance now and in the years ahead. It offers primarily an in-depth look at today's immigrants, including refugees and illegal aliens. Telling their stories, often in their own words, it shows the reader their hopes, problems and contributions to their new country.

—Patricia Cancellier

SURVEYS, POLLS, CENSUSES, AND FORECASTS DIRECTORY. (1st ed.; 3 issues, of which the issue reviewed below is No. 1.) Detroit, Mich.: Gale Research Co., 1983. Paper. Subscription to the 3 issues, $175.00. ISBN 0-8103-1692-7.

This Directory aims to catalog the plethora of economic and social statistical reports produced in the U.S. (mostly by private concerns) with short, descriptive entries for surveys, polls, censuses, and forecasts. Published and unpublished information is mentioned, and the Directory provides addresses and phone numbers for contact.

Each issue will contain about 400 entries. If issue No. 1 (92 pages long) is any indication, the series includes few U.S. government surveys, and reads like a well-ordered collection of odds and ends (the General Mills American Family Report 1980-81; *Bus Facts*, published by the American Bus Association; etc.). Its utility to the reader will depend on the reader's need to know about famous or obscure statistical compilations.

—Arthur Haupt

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

THE ORIGINS OF THE ENGLISH NATION by H. Munro Chadwick. Washington, DC: The Cliveden Press, 1983. 233 pages.

THE LIFE TABLE AND ITS APPLICATIONS by Chin Long Chiang. Malabar, Fla.: Robert E. Kreiger Publishing, 1984. 316 pages.

ADVANCE REPORT OF FINAL NATALITY STATISTICS, 1981. Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 32, No. 9. Hyattsville, Md.: The National Center for Health Statistics.

THE MYTH OF MASCULINITY by Joseph H. Peck. Cambridge, Ma.: The MIT Press, 1982. 205 pages.

SOCIAL GERONTOLOGY by Michael B. Kleiman. Basel, Switzerland: Karger. 1983. 205 pages.

MODELLING ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT. Asian Population studies Series No. 54. New York: United Nations, 1983. 247 pages.

POPULATION EDUCATION PROGRAMME IN ASIA: What Research Says. Bangkok: UNESCO, 1983. 191 pages.

THE GHANA FERTILITY SURVEY, 1979-1980, A Summary of Findings. London: The World Fertility Survey, 1983. 16 pages.

THE ELDERLY POPULATION'S CHANGING SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION: Patterns of Change Since 1960 by Kevin F. McCarthy. Santa Monica, Ca.: Rand Corporation, 57 pages.

THE RACES OF BRITAIN by John Beddoe. Washington, DC: The Cliveden Press (reprint of the 1885 edition), 1983.

271 GUESTS IN THE DRAGON: Social Demography of a Chinese District, 1895-1946 by Burton Pasternak. New York: Columbia Univ. Press, 1983. 190 pages.

SPOTLIGHT

VIETNAM

Population, 1983: 57 million
Population per sq. mile: 448
Births per 1,000 pop. (est., 1983): 34
Deaths per 1,000 pop. (est., 1983): 10
Annual rate of population growth (1983): 2.2 percent
Area: 127,300 sq. miles (approx. equal to New Mexico)
Major exports, 1982: agricultural and handicraft products, coal, minerals, ores - $369 million
Major imports, 1982: petroleum, steel, railroad equip., chemicals, medicines, cotton, fertilizer, grain - $838 million

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which forms a narrow strip of land in Southeast Asia along the South China Sea, has begun a rebuilding process after decades of occupation and civil war. With 57 million people, Vietnam ranks as the world's 13th most populous country, having recently passed France, the U.K., and Italy. Much of the population is concentrated in the rice-producing areas of the coastal lowlands and the Mekong and Red River valleys. The rugged Annamite Mountains rise in the Central Highlands and much of the North consists of densely forested hills and mountains.

Since reunification, economic recovery has been difficult and, following the failure of the 1976-1980 Five Year Plan, the 1981-1985 Plan calls for increased food production and the attainment of self-sufficiency. Part of this policy is the reduction of the population growth rate.

Vietnam's labor force is about 70 percent agricultural, with women comprising about two-thirds of the farm work force. Most heavy industry is in the North and, although badly damaged in the war, has regained much of its capacity. Coal continues to be Vietnam's leading export, along with copper, tin, and phosphates. The country's extensive forests also provide great potential for the lumber industry and Vietnam has recently begun offshore oil production.

Nonetheless, recovery has been elusive. Foreign aid formerly supplied by the United States and China now comes from the Soviet Union, China, Eastern Europe, and France. In recent years, the foreign trade balance has improved, but there have also been some setbacks in food production, a situation aggravated by substantial rice crop damage from typhoons. Efforts to raise food production by encouraging private development of unused land have not been very successful, in part due to the continuing shortage of fertilizers, farm machinery, and insecticides. It is also likely that economic progress has been retarded by large military expenditures necessitated by the wars with Cambodia and China; Vietnam maintains the world's third largest army and must spend half of the government budget on defense.

One of the government's major efforts has been a large-scale population redistribution from urban areas to the less densely inhabited provinces. New Economic Zones have been set up in these areas with the hope that the new residents will become self-sufficient as soon as possible. The planned population movements for the late 1970s called for relocating from 4 to 5 million people. Some of these movements involved large numbers of people over long distances, such as the shift of 100,000 people from Ha Nam Ninh in the North to Minh Hai province in the extreme South. It is estimated that about 1.5 million people were actually moved from 1976-1980, but it is uncertain how much of this was due to direct government action or was spontaneous relocation with the cessation of hostilities.

Rice production, recovering from recent typhoon damage, remains a key to Vietnam's recovery.

Vietnam's other major migration stream was, of course, the flight of many residents. About 1.1 million emigrated from the country from 1975 to 1982; half of those were ethnic Chinese returning to China and, of the others, 142,000 "boat people" are thought to have been lost at sea.

As part of its national policy, the government has set a goal to reduce the rate of population growth to 1.5 percent by 1985 through the National Family Planning Programme. Officially reported crude birth rates (CBR) reflect a distinct decline in fertility, from about 40 births per 1,000 population in 1976 to about 29 in 1980. While there seems to be little doubt about the downward trend, the actual level may be understated due to the incomplete registration of births. The U.S. Bureau of the Census has estimated a CBR in 1983 of 34, down from 39 in 1975. If this estimate is correct, a rate of growth of about 2.2 percent is indicated for 1983 (including the effect of some continuing emigration). Thus, while Vietnam may not be exactly on target, and precise trends are difficult to measure, some decline in recent fertility seems certain.

Vietnam undoubtedly has considerable population growth in the future. An increase of about 50 percent from 1980 to 2000 seems likely and, assuming that fertility drops from the present 5 children per woman to 2 by 2010, the population could well be at the 130 million mark as growth slows by 2050. This increase in numbers will form one of Vietnam's challenges for the future. □

G84 R8750 13

formerly INTERCOM

POPULATION TODAY™

Vol. 12, No. 3 March 1984 ISSN 0092-444X

FEATURES

2 WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE
Preparations for 1984 Mexico City Conference in high gear

3 THINKING DEMOGRAPHICALLY
Reagan Cabinet studies report

3 GHANA WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY
Ghana finds preference for large families, low family planning use

5 FERTILITY OF U.S. ASIANS
Birth data tabulated for newest ethnic group in statistics, Asians and Pacific Islanders

5 CHINA'S UNUSUAL AGE STRUCTURE
Large birth rate fluctuations give China's population pyramid an odd appearance

6 SWEDISH POPULATION DECREASE
Native Swedes are declining in numbers, although the country's total population isn't

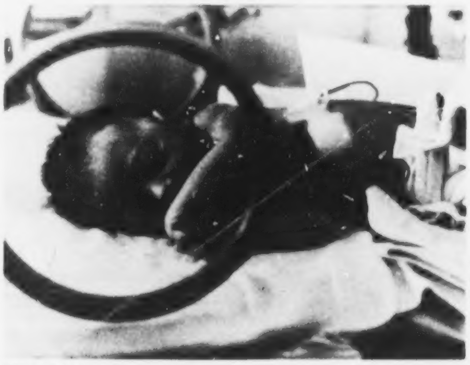
8 WORLD REPORT CARD
Worldwatch report grades Earth

10 SPEAKING OUT
Why does public perception of world population growth seem so confused?

12 BARBADOS
The interesting insular demographics of this Caribbean country

DEPARTMENTS

SURVEY REPORT (Ghana WFS) 4
SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY 5
DEMOGRAPHER'S PAGE 6
POSITIONS/PROFESSIONALS 7
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR 8
POPULATION UPDATE 9
WORLD FOOD NEWS 9
CORRECTION 9
TAKE A NUMBER 10
OPINION 10
CURRENT READINGS 11
SPOTLIGHT (Barbados) 12



Credit: NIH photo

Child health reports looks at recent U.S. trends and stirs up some controversy (see page 3).

A publication of the Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

Countdown for Mexico City

What should be the most important population meeting in a decade is now only five months off and coming down the tracks. Sponsored by the UN, the International Conference on Population (ICP) will take place Aug. 6 through 13, 1984, in Mexico City.

Its purpose: to help maintain the momentum already generated in world population activities, identify emerging problems for action and initiate programs in areas where no significant impact has yet been achieved. In particular, the meeting will review implementation so far of the World Population Plan of Action adopted at the landmark 1974 World Population Conference, held in Bucharest, Romania.

As at Bucharest, the attendees will be representatives of nations—perhaps 140 or 150 countries. These delegations will express their countries' policies and will, it's hoped, convey the findings and conclusions of the Mexico City meeting to their own governments, to be considered in future policy formation.

In short, the ICP will be a large-scale, week-long international meeting in what is perhaps the most populous city in the world (an estimated 16 million as of 1983). With delegations, UN support staff, observers from nongovernmental population organizations, and the media, it is likely that over a thousand people will be milling at the venue, the Tlatelolco* Center, the Conference Area of the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs, located in the northwest of the city.

The 1974 Bucharest meeting was a population watershed of legendary proportions—not only among population specialists and world demographers, but among policymakers, and—perhaps—among historians of the future. It was there that national governments gave formal recognition to the magnitude and significance of ongoing global population growth trends; that debaters argued and resolved (to some extent) the debate about whether countries should put their resources into population-growth restraint or economic development, and whether (a much hotter issue then) development was the "best contraceptive" or impossible without contraceptives.

The result was the World Population Plan of Action, the unanimously adopted document that declared that all couples and individuals have the basic right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education, and means to do so.

This time no one expects any dispute about the importance of population issues, and the meeting is expected to confirm the main points and thrusts of the 1974 meeting's 10-year-old Plan of Action. But recommendations for action on new, population-related issues may be another story. The issues, and to some extent the direction, of the 1984 meeting's agenda still remain to be thrashed out by a UN preparatory committee to be held March 12-16 in New York, and the UN's Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The principal problems are cutting down the number or recommendations and focusing on priority issues.

Funding, however, is set for the August meeting (which is to be smaller in size than Bucharest). In addition to $800,000 of regular UN conference funds, UN Fund for Population Activities Director Rafael Salas has solicited the necessary $1.6 million in donations from about 27 countries, 19 of which are less developed. The largest national contribution has been Japan's ($500,000).

POPULATION TODAY will report further ICP developments as the countdown continues for Mexico City. ☐

---

*Pronounced Te-LAH-te-LOWL-co.

POPULATION TODAY

VOL. 12, NO. 3 **March 1984**

POPULATION TODAY, the newsmonthly of population and demography, is published 11 times a year (a combined issue in July/August) by the Population Reference Bureau, Inc., founded in 1929, a nonprofit organization engaged in the objective dissemination of population information. The views and opinions of POPULATION TODAY's contributors are their own and do not necessarily reflect those of PRB.

STAFF
Editor: Arthur Haupt
Demographic Editor: Carl Haub
Consulting Editors: Leon Bouvier, Mary Kent, Elaine Murphy, Jean van der Tak, Robert P. Worrall
Book Review Editor: Janice Beattie
Special Assistant: Mena Rios
Editorial Assistants: Tony Agresta, Bridget Carroll, Carolyn Schultze, Michele Girod
Circulation Director: Jacki Majewski

Editorial and Circulation Offices:
Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
2213 M Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 785-4664

Reprint Permission: Material from POPULATION TODAY may be reproduced freely, provided that credit is given to "POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Burau, Inc." and a copy of the publication in which the material appears is forwarded to PRB.

Back Issues: Back issues of POPULATION TODAY and its predecessor INTERCOM are available in limited quantities from PRB for $1.00 per copy.

Mailing: Printed in Washington, D.C. Mailed nonprofit postage rate in the United States; printed matter surface rate to Canada, Mexico, and to foreign subscribers.

Address Changes: Send current PRB address label and new address; please allow eight weeks for change.

PRB MEMBERSHIP

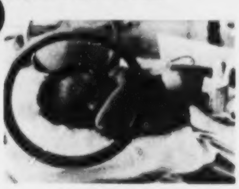
In addition to POPULATION TODAY, PRB members receive four in-depth POPULATION BULLETINS annually, the widely used WORLD POPULATION DATA SHEET wall chart, and selected special publications. Educator and library members also receive INTERCHANGE, a population education newsletter, four times a year, and ready-to-use classroom materials.

Annual memberships are as follows:

	U.S.	**All other countries**
Individual	$ 30	$ 37.50
University students*	10	12.50
Educator – Primary/secondary**	10	12.50
Educator – college	20	25.00
Library (public, university, school)	40	50.00
Corporation or institution	200	250.00

*With photocopy of student ID.
**Does not include Population Today and Population Bulletins

Child Welfare Report Raises Infant Mortality Questions



A report released by the Children's Defense Fund (CDF), a private Washington organization, recently charged that the Administration's policies, along with economic recession, have set back many areas of child health and welfare.

The report treated a number of topics, and included in the major findings were the following:

- 13.1 million or 1 in 5 children in the U.S. live in poverty; for black children, the proportion is 1 in 2 and, for Hispanics, 2 in 5.
- 26 states showed increases in the percentage of women receiving late or no prenatal care.
- The average number of children on Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) per 100 poverty children declined from 72 percent in 1979 to 53 percent in 1982.

Reacting to these and other similar reports, Health and Human Services Secretary Margaret Heckler announced that a task force had been set up to explore ways to eliminate the black-white health differential.

The CDF also reported that infant mortality rates (IMR) were increasing in a number of states from 1981 to 1982. The CDF had collected IMR data at the state level and published it in the report well in advance of the National Center for Health Statistics.

While the black infant mortality rate is about twice as high as the white rate and has not declined as quickly, other evidence presented by CDF seems shaky. The report cited 13 states in which nonwhite IMRs rose from 1981 to 1982, but in fairness, it must be pointed out that it is not at all unusual for IMRs to fluctuate from year to year at the state level. This is probably due more to small numbers than longer-term trends in health. Even rates for large states can show yearly variation and, of the 13 states cited with a rising nonwhite IMR, Oregon had only about 25 nonwhite infant deaths annually in the late 1970s. ☐

Administration Tracking Demographic Trends

"Demographic trends of the last two decades have greatly influenced major institutions in American Society and have caused significant changes in public policies. . . Future trends will be at least as influential."

That quotation comes not from some data-marketing guru but from a Reagan administration report—one that the public will not see. Prepared last fall, the internal study was written for the Cabinet Council of Economic Affairs—one of about 10 such groups of cabinet secretaries that meet on a frequent basis to consider future national policy.

Though their study was made for internal consumption only and is unobtainable, the *Washington Post* typically gained access to a copy, and in January published excerpts that make intriguing reading.

"Unprecedented demographic changes are in store," the report says, "in the population's age structure, in the composition of families and households, in the economic and familial activities of women and men, in where people live, and in the numbers and characteristics of foreign immigrants."

The U.S. population will age, with, the study predicts, concomitant increases in productivity and income, and less unemployment as absolute numbers of young new workers entering the labor force stand pat or decline.

Because of the decline in numbers of young workers, the report also speculates that women will have an easier time entering the labor force and gaining higher pay, even without changes in national policy.

Another fallout from the aging population: older people tend to save more; thus, spending habits might grow less extravagant and savings rates would rise, helping to make capital available for investment without any change in present policies.

The Administration study views with alarm a "decline in the youth population" as far as filling the all-volunteer armed forces goes. It gives as an option relying on immigrants to fill the gap. (Which would be a possibly very controversial policy—and probably unnecessary, as the number of 18-year-olds in each year will only dip briefly by 10 percent during the mid-1990s, and otherwise should remain at above 3.5 million until 2050, according to Census Bureau projections.)

In the recent past the Administration has shown a great interest in the number of Hispanics in the U.S. And an administration official last year gave a number of demographic reasons for various social ills (e.g., black poverty was partly due to the number of female-headed black households, which was due to a demographic phenomenon.

Judging from these occasional signs and portents, it's evident the Reagan administration has a more than casual interest in demographics, as an explanation for past events and a guide to future ones—and perhaps, as a demographic escape hatch out of present economic and social problems. ☐

SURVEY REPORT

Ghana WFS

The Republic of Ghana, a West African nation of 14 million population, has recently published the first results of its Ghana Fertility Survey, taken as a part of the World Fertility Survey program in 1979-1980. The country's population is at present in a period of rapid growth, about 3.2 percent per year, which results from both high fertility and a declining death rate.

While Ghana is fortunate to have a more diverse economy than many other African countries, it is still a largely agricultural nation with cocoa accounting for about 60 percent of all exports. Ghana has been

Continued on next page

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Elsewhere in this issue there's a reference to "about 10" U.S. Cabinet Councils. That's because the writer didn't want to make that one additional phone call to ascertain how many councils there are right now. (The councils are informal groups, their number changes as new ones are formed and old ones fall into disuse, etc., etc. In sum, the reluctant writer argued, what's the difference?)

Language can be wonderfully inexact when you want it to be. But why should ink-stained word persons like that staffer be able to get away with inexactitude when numbers people are tied to exact quantitifications? (Sometimes too exact, as Ralph Thomlinson pointed out in his January 1982 Demographer's Page on "Foolish Precision"; there's a time to write 5.5; a time to write 5½; and a time to write "about five.")

Maybe it's time to get down to cases and define what "about" really means. How much squiggle room is there in "about 10"? Is 10 the upper limit or the midpoint? Could it mean "between 8 and 12, with the highest probability at 10?" "9 to 11"?

And what about "a few" "a couple" "some"? Perhaps these could become standardized, a la standards in other fields (e.g., the German DIN [Deutsche Industrie Normen] standards for the design and quality of practically everything). Then we would all be on the same track!

Herewith, *PT*'s modest standards for quantifying words:

A Few = 2 to 4

Several = 3 to 5

A Couple = 4 to 6

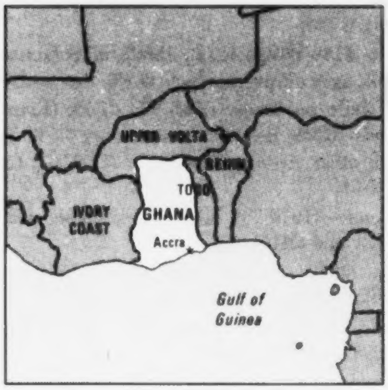
Some = 3 to 8; variation of 20 percent ("some eight members attended")

About = variation of 10 percent ("about 10 Cabinet Councils")

And finally, (and we're indebted to *High Fidelity* magazine for this one):

Less than, or greater than = damn close to ("less than 0.11 percent distortion," "more than 27 miles per gallon").

—Art Haupt



Continued from preceding page

able to maintain a small favorable trade balance, but the destruction in 1983 of about one-third of the country's cocoa farms by brush fires may prove to be at least a temporary setback. Continued expansion of the industries such as the production of steel from scrap will be needed to put the economy on a more reliable footing. At present, most industries depend upon imported raw materials, although recent oil and gas exploration holds hope of alleviating some of that dependence.

Ghana's coastline consists of a sandy scrub-covered shore; to the north, along the western border with the Ivory Coast, a belt of tropical rain forests called the Ashanti provides most of the country's cocoa and mineral production.

Another significant geographic feature of this Oregon-size country is the artificial Lake Volta, whose 3,275 square miles can provide hydroelectric power, a source of irrigation, inland transportation and potential fish farming.

The Ghana Fertility Survey conducted interviews with 6,125 Ghanaian women aged 15-49, using nine language versions in different areas. Survey results may be summarized as follows:

- Women in Ghana marry relatively early, 18.1 years for those 25 and over who had married before 25. Little difference in age at first marriage was noted between the older and younger women.
- 34.5 percent of wives were living in polygamous unions, 17 percent for women under 20 and 42 percent for women over 35. This difference may be due to a real decline in polygamy or in part to a life-cycle effect.
- The survey estimated a total fertility rate (TFR) of 6.3 for the period 1976-1978, based on survey questions on birth histories. Preliminary evaluation of the data indicate that fertility may have declined from about 7 children per woman in 1967-1969.
- Urban-rural differences in fertility were present, but not found to be large. For women married 20 or more years, rural women had had about 6.6 children each, all urban women 6.3, and those in the larger cities 6.0. Similar differentials were found by educational level.
- While infant mortality was estimated to decline from the early 1950s, from 111 infant deaths per 1,000 live births to 79 in the early 1960s, the decline appears to have leveled off, dropping to only 70 in 1978.
- On average, women in Ghana expressed a desire for about 6 children each, indicating that the current TFR matches actual childbearing. Only about 22 percent of those aged 35-39 indicated a wish to cease childbearing; that proportion rose to 38 percent for the 45-49 age group.
- Knowledge of contraception is moderately high, with 59 percent of the respondents saying that they had heard of a modern method. But of the currently married, fecund (able to have children) women, only 7 percent were using a modern method.

The government of Ghana has called the country's high fertility rates "inappropriate" in its Five-Year Development Plan and has made family planning services available to all regardless of ability to pay. A goal of reducing the population growth rate to about 1.8 percent per year by 2000 has been established. The results of the Ghana WFS suggest that existing cultural patterns and the desire for large families may make implementation of this program difficult. ☐

Asian Birth Data In U.S. Released

The National Center for Health Statistics has published final data on births to the U.S. Asian population for 1980 (Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 32, No. 10).

In 1980, there were a total of 82,454 births of Asian or Pacific Islander ancestry; this ethnic category has been separately identified since 1978. The West region accounted for 58 percent of Asian births and, nationwide, three states (California, Hawaii, and New York) had just over half. Asian mothers had a slightly higher percentage of low birthweight babies (less than 2,500 grams) than white mothers, 6.5 vs. 5.7 percent, but half that of black births, 12.5 percent.

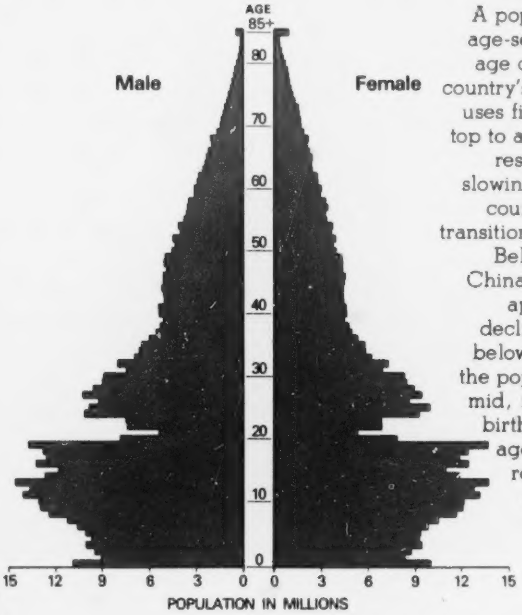
Asian mothers were more likely to delay prenatal care or have none than white mothers. Three-fourths of Asian mothers began prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy, compared to 79 percent for whites and 63 percent for blacks. Only 6 percent of Asian mothers had no prenatal care or delayed it to the last trimester, slightly more than whites (4 percent) and less than blacks (9 percent) ☐.

Number of Births for Selected Ethnic Groups, U.S., 1980

	Number
Total U.S.	3,612,258
Asian and Pacific Isl.	82,454
Chinese	12,792
Japanese	8,755
Hawaiian	6,497
Filipino	15,086
Other	39,224
White	2,898,732
Black	589,616

SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY . . .

China by Age and Sex



A population pyramid which shows age-sex structure by single years of age can tell us much more about a country's demography than one which uses five year age groups. From the top to about age 20, China's pyramid resembles a country with rapidly slowing growth and might suggest a country on a rapid "demographic transition."

Below age 20, the pyramid gives China a most unusual demographic appearance. Despite the recent declines in Chinese fertility, those below 20 account for nearly half of the population. Looking at the pyramid, it seems clear that the smaller birth cohorts of recent years (the age groups between 1 and 10) result at least in part from the drastically reduced numbers of women in their 20s, the most fertile years.

Source. Data from the 10 percent Sample Survey of the 1982 Third National Census of China, as reported in *Beijing Review,* January 16, 1984.

China's Age and Sex Structure: the 1982 Census

China's age-sex structure, recently available from the 1982 Census, reveals much about that country's demographic past and future. The country's population policy, in which the one-child family is strongly urged as a temporary measure to reduce the growth rate, has already had a pronounced effect upon age structure.

Since the previous census in 1964, the proportion of the Chinese population below age 15 has dropped from 41 percent to 34. To date, there has not yet been a dramatic increase in the proportion of the population above the Chinese definition of "working ages." Men aged 60 and over and women 55 and older comprised 7.8 percent of the population in 1964 and that figure rose to 9.3 in 1982.

Despite the vigorous family planning policy, no guarantee can be made that the number of births will continue to decrease in the next few decades. Built into China's age structure is a large "bulge" of persons below age 20 who are about to enter childbearing age. This large group results from China's "baby boom" which followed a sharp fertility decline during the disastrous Great Leap Forward in 1962. Demographer H. Yuan Tien has pointed out that both relaxation of strict marriage laws and the coming of age of the birth cohorts of the 1960s will undoubtedly place a great deal of upward pressure on the birth rate.

The population pyramid in this month's *Speaking Graphically* gives a dramatic illustration of China's demographic situation. Several additional aspects are worth noting. The age group under 1 at the bottom of the pyramid is distinctly larger than the preceding birth cohorts. An unusual feature for a developing country is the fact that the sex ratio at the older ages is rather high, 112 males per 100 females in the 50-54 age group, for example. ☐

DEMOGRAPHER'S

Sweden's Population Grows, Swedish Population Doesn't

by Murray Gendell

While that title may indeed seem odd, the example of Swedish demography provides a contemporary insight into population growth or decline.

Besides the numerical increase due to the arrival of immigrants, migration can have an indirect effect on a country's population growth due to the arrived immigrants' subsequent *natural increase*. In addition, some very interesting differences can often be observed in the births and deaths between the native-born and immigrant populations.

This phenomenon is particularly striking in Sweden's case. Looking at Sweden's population growth in 1970 (see Table 1), we note that the population was growing at nearly 1 percent per year (9.83 per 1,000 in the table), a relatively rapid pace by today's standard. Since 1970, the growth rate fell steadily, down to only 0.1 percent in 1981.

The main reason for the slowed population growth has been the decline in the birth rate, from 14 births per 1,000 population to the 11.3-11.7 range since 1976. At the same time, the death rate crept up from 10 to 11. While there have been gains in life expectancy, they have been outweighed by the increasing proportion of the elderly.

During the 1970s, the rate of net migration fluctuated quite a bit. From a high rate of 6 per 1,000 population in 1970, it dropped sharply, becoming negative in 1972 at -1.4. 1972 and 1973 are the only postwar years in which Sweden experienced a net outflow. The rate rose again to a peak of 2.89 in 1977, again falling to 0.3 in 1981, the latest year for which data are available.

Table 1: Components of Population Growth in Sweden, 1970-1981

	Number per 1,000 population							Mean population at end of specified year
Year	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration	Population increase[a]	(000s)
1970	13.70	9.95	3.75	9.61	3.56	6.05	9.83	8,081
1971	14.14	10.21	3.93	5.26	4.88	0.38	4.30	8,115
1972	13.82	10.35	3.47	3.68	5.12	-1.44	1.93	8,129
1973	13.48	10.53	2.95	3.62	4.96	-1.34	1.48	8,144
1974	13.46	10.58	2.89	4.59	3.47	1.11	3.91	8,177
1975	12.65	10.77	1.88	5.39	3.33	2.06	3.87	8,208
1976	11.96	11.03	0.93	5.53	3.10	2.43	3.34	8,236
1977	11.64	10.69	0.95	5.33	2.55	2.78	3.70	8,267
1978	11.27	10.84	0.43	4.37	2.68	1.69	2.08	8,284
1979	11.61	10.98	0.62	4.46	2.83	1.63	2.25	8,303
1980	11.68	11.05	0.63	4.74	3.54	1.15	1.78	8,318
1981	11.31	11.06	0.24	3.88	3.54	0.34	0.58	8,323

Source: National Central Bureau of Statistics, *Population Changes 1981, Part 3,* (Stockholm, 1982).

[a] Natural increase plus net migration should equal population increase. Minor discrepancies are due to transfers of persons with "residence unknown" to and from the population register.

. Starting in 1975, the components of Sweden's population change began to exhibit a remarkable aspect: population growth due to migration exceeded that due to natural increase. This had not occurred before.

Just offhand, it would seem that Sweden's population would continue to grow as a result of natural increase. After all, even in 1981, the birth rate exceeded the death rate. But a closer look reveals that the gain due to natural increase has become dependent upon the natural increase of the immigrants. If we look at the difference between births and deaths for Swedish citizens and aliens separately,[1] we find that births of Swedish citizens, which had exceeded deaths by 22,000 in 1971, fell until natural decrease appeared in 1976 (see Table 2). That gap has been growing wider ever since, to −6,100 in 1982.[2]

Although a growing number of immigrants have been attaining Swedish citizenship, the category of "citizen" is still the virtual equivalent of "native-born." At the end of 1981, 96 percent of Swedish citizens were born in Sweden. Hence, we find that *native-born Swedes have been increasingly unable to reproduce themselves, and indeed since the late 1970s have seen their numbers decline.*

The natural increase of the aliens, on the other hand, has remained rather high, staying above 8,000 annually for the past decade. If it were not for this contribution to growth from the aliens, Sweden's population would be decreasing overall. Data for 1980 show just how wide the disparity is:

Rates per 1,000 Population

	Births	Deaths	Increase
Citizens	11.1	11.4	-0.3
Aliens	23.3	3.0	20.3
Total	11.7	11.0	0.7

.PAGE

Murray Gendell is a demographer with the Center for Population Research and the Dept. of Demography, Georgetown University, in Washington, D.C.

Part of the difference between these two populations is due to the young age structure of the aliens. In 1980, 17 percent of the citizens were age 65 or over, but only 2 percent of the aliens were. And, while there is a large difference in the rates, part of this is due to age structure. In 1980, 20 percent of Swedish women were in the childbearing years of 15-44, but 28 percent of the noncitizens were. This difference is somewhat more important than varying fertility levels, 83 births per 1,000 women 15-44 for aliens, 50 percent higher than 56 for Swedish women.

Not only have Swedish citizens ceased reproducing themselves, but they have also, on balance, been *outmigrating* since at least the early 1960s. The annual *gross* emigration of citizens rose from less than 10,000 per year in the 1960s to between 10,000 and 15,000 during the 1970s. The *net* yearly loss also rose from about 1,000, peaked in 1970-1974 at about 4,200, dropped to about 1,500 in the late 1970s, and finally rose again to about 4,000 by 1981. Some caution must be used in looking at these data, since the number of these emigrants who may actually be naturalized citizens is not known (at least not to me).

The phenomenon of the fertility of immigrants helping to sustain population growth is probably found in other low-fertility European countries. If, in addition, more of the native-born population are leaving than entering their native land, then the cultural, linguistic, and religious composition of the population may be changing more rapidly than overall population trends would suggest.

The resulting changes could be quite drastic. A recent West German report, for example, said "if the current trend continues, the native German population is expected to fall from 56.9 million today to 38.3 million in less than 50 years."[3] It will be interesting in the future to observe the extent to which these novel demographic trends in various European countries are viewed with either relative indifference or alarm. ☐

Table 2: Natural Increase Among Swedish Citizens and Aliens in Sweden; 1971-1981

	Excess of births[a] over deaths		
Year	Swedish citizens	Aliens	Total
1971	22,116	9,651	31,767
1972	19,194	9,023	28,217
1973	15,779	8,244	24,023
1974	15,365	8,193	23,558
1975	7,266	8,158	15,424
1976	−600	8,268	7,668
1977	−232	8,087	7,855
1978	−4,602	8,169	3,567
1979	−3,235	8,416	5,181
1980	−3,321	8,585	5,264
1981	−6,110	8,141	2,031

Sources. National Bureau of Statistics, *Population Changes*, Part 3, for each of the years listed above.

[a] Births according to citizenship of the mother.

Footnotes

1. Swedish data are shown by citizenship but not by nativity.
2. These conclusions do not change substantially if father's citizenship or the citizenship of either parent is used.
3. *Washington Post*, Jan. 10, 1984, p. A10.

1985 IUSSP Conference Slated for Florence

Population specialists will meet for the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) general conference to be held in Florence, Italy, June 5-12, 1985. IUSSP is a nonprofit worldwide association devoted to focusing attention on population problems and to promoting demography as a science. Formal sessions at the conference will deal with such topics as infant mortality, urban population growth, and mathematical demography. This conference, held once every four years, is expected to involve more than a thousand demographers, statisticians, economists, anthropologists, and others concerned with population problems.

For further information and registration, contact: Bruno Remiche, Executive Secretary of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Rue des Augustins 34, B-4000 Liege, Belgium. ☐

POSITIONS/ PROFESSIONALS

Positions available in population-related fields will be published in POPULATION TODAY without charge, on a space-available basis. Send information to Positions/Professionals, POPULATION TODAY, 2213 M St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Positions listed in PT are provided by Equal Opportunity Employers.

Assistant Director. Association for Voluntary Sterilization, to serve as Deputy Director, World Federation, in the Director's absence; supervise support staff; overseeing administration procedures; assist in budget planning. *Qualifications:* graduate degree in public health, public or business administration, or related discipline; 5-8 years program development or organizational development experience at a professional level in a family planning or health-related organization; intercultural/international work experience and foreign language skills (French or Spanish) preferred. *Salary:* $28,174-$33,000. *Contact* Marilyn Reidlinger, Personnel Officer, AVS, 122 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10168. (212) 573-8271.

Program Officer. Association for Voluntary Sterilization, to plan and implement international projects related to voluntary surgical sterilization, prepare background materials, handle program and techncial details. *Qualifications:* 3-5 years relevant project development and implementation experience in the health/family planning field; masters degree or equivalent work experience in health-related field; demonstrated writing skills; good fact-finding and library research skills; foreign language skills (French or Spanish) desirable. *Salary:* $23,242 to $27,500. *Contact:* Marilyn Reidlinger, Personnel Officer, AVS, 122 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10168. (212) 573-8271.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

This note is a quick response to Leon F. Bouvier's "Demographer's Page" "Projections: Always Right, Always Wrong" in the November/December 1983 INTERCOM.

Bouvier suggests the use of a pair of alternative assumptions "representing the opposite ends of 'reality'" so that resulting projections can realistically be expected to bracket actual future demographic trends. It seems to me that this conception is open to question with respect to migration flows involving more than two places. If we think in terms of patterns of net migration among the 50 states, the situation is far more complex. We have certainly seen shifts in the past in patterns of population redistribution resulting from migration, and it is far from plausible that the pattern experienced from 1970 to 1980 is the only one possible in the future.

My point is not that the particular assumptions Bouvier suggests are bad ones. Rather it is that since the complexity of interstate migration flows may alter along more than one dimension (both pattern and level), no pair of assumptions can represent the opposite ends of reality and therefore be confidently expected to bracket what will actually happen.

In fact, possible shifts in the pattern of migration could take an infinite number of forms. Naive users of population projections could therefore be seriously misled by the suggestion that varying the assumed level of net migration within reasonable limits, while allowing for no variation in its pattern, captures the range of likely variation in effects of migration on local population size.

Sincerely,
Sara R. Millman,
Assistant Professor, Population Studies and Training Center, Brown University

State of the World 1984

The just-published *State of the World 1984* is the first of an annual series conducted by the Washington-based Worldwatch Institute. Through these global assessments, the Institute aims to measure how changes in the world's resource base affect the global economy.

Project Director Lester R. Brown and his five co-authors focus on seven key areas:

- **Dependence on oil:** The study finds that dwindling oil supplies and their effect on world oil prices, continue to pose the most immediate threat to sustained economic growth. Since the 1979 price rise, the rate of world consumption has fallen from 2.15 barrels per $1,000 of economic output to 1.74 barrels, a drop of almost 20 percent.
- **Soil conservation:** According to the Worldwatch report, close to half the world's cropland is losing topsoil at a debilitating rate. Even in the United States the loss of soil through erosion exceeds new soil formation on over one-third of the cropland.
- **Population:** World population growth has slowed from 1.9 percent in 1970 to 1.7 percent in 1983 and in 12 European countries, population growth has come to a halt.
- **Renewable energy resources:** Although world population growth appears to be slowing, the need for energy resources continues to grow. Considering nuclear power to be an economic disappointment, the Worldwatch book looks at other renewable energy resources such as wood fuel, and wind, solar, and hydroenergy.

Recycling: The Worldwatch report finds that due to increasing energy costs, the recycling of such materials as paper, steel, and aluminum is also on the rise.

- **Protection of biological support systems:** Increased population has put added pressure on the world's forests, particularly those of Third World nations. In addition, forests in the northern tier of industrial countries are now threatened by acid rain and air pollutants.
- **Militarization:** Third World countries now spend more on the import of arms than on the import of grain.

The report concludes that in order to get the world back onto a sustainable development path, countries must reorder their priorities. As Brown puts it: "the issue is not technology or resources, but awareness and political will." He assures us, "the problems we face are of our own making, and thus within our control."

State of the World—1984 (Norton) is available in hardcover at a discount to PRB members. Send $8.00 to PRB, P.O. Box 35012, Washington, DC 20013. The price to nonmembers is $15.95. (PRB assists Worldwatch Institute in distribution of its publications.)

Burch portrait unveiled. A portrait of Guy Irving Burch (1899-1951) who founded PRB in 1929, was unveiled in December at PRB's headquarters building. Shown above with the new picture are (left to right) Wilhemina Burch Gibboney, Burch's widow; Sue Dillon, the daughter of the Burches; and Mrs. Dillon's husband Robert Dillon, former U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon. The portrait was drawn in pastels by Jill Cohen.

NEW FROM PRB

Food and Population: A Global Concern (14-page teaching module) by Elaine Murphy and "The Paradoxes of World Hunger" (INTERCHANGE, December 1983 issue) address the problem of hunger in the world. An estimated 500 million people, almost all rural dwellers in developing countries, are undernourished. Poverty is considered the chief cause; many specialists believe that the only lasting answer to the hunger problem is an increase in local food production, but how best to do this remains a challenge. The module, with hunger information for high school and undergraduate students, and INTERCHANGE, with teaching approaches and classroom activity suggestions for their teachers, were prepared by PRB's Population Education department.

"Saint Lucia: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow" by Leon F. Bouvier. Continuing PRB's *Occasional Series on the Caribbean,* this 17-page booklet summarizes the population dynamics of this small (estimated population, 124,000, as of 1982) agricultural nation, which faces long-term population questions posed by increasing density and median age.

Food and Population: A Global Concern and "The Paradoxes of World Hunger" are being sent to PRB's Educator members. Sets containing both of these teaching materails are available for $2.00 per single set; 2 or more sets, $1.75.

Copies of "Saint Lucia: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow" are available for $2.00 each.

Orders of $20 and under must be prepaid and include $1.00 postage and handling. Send order and remittance to PRB, Circulation Dept., PO Box 35012, Washington, D.C. 20013. Checks payable to: PRB).

WORLD FOOD NEWS

The food supply situation for Africa remains serious, the FAO reports, with two more nations added to the list of countries facing grave food shortages. About 1.3 million tons of food and nearly $100 million in agricultural assistance is required to meet the immediate needs of the 24 countries. Cereal production in the affected countries has dropped to an estimated 16.3 million tons in 1983 from 17.6 million in 1982 and 19.7 million the year before.

The latest figures are in the third situation report of the FAO/World Food Program (WFP) Special Task Force on Africa. The Task Force added Guinea Bissau and Upper Volta to its previous list of 22 East, West, and Southern African countries beset by food shortages (for up to two years, in some cases) stemming from drought, livestock diseases, pests, and other causes, including civil strife.

The total cereal import requirements of the 24 nations are currently estimated at 5.3 million tons, of which 3.3 million tons are estimated to be food aid requirements. With known food aid pledges totalling 2 million tons to date, there remains a food aid gap of 1.3 million tons of cereals.

Of this gap, the Task Force recommended the urgent delivery of 700,000 tons of cereals to arrive before the end of March 1984.

"Further assistance is required particularly by Mozambique and Zambia in Southern Africa, by most of the affected countries in West Africa and by Ethiopia and Somalia in Eastern Africa," the group said. "The urgent delivery of pledged assistance is required in particular by Lesotho, Mozambique and Tanzania."

The Task Force also called for a total of $97.86 million to rehabilitate food crop and livestock production, for postemergency measures and preparation against possible future calamities, and for supplementary assistance in the affected countries. The figure is broken down as follows:

- *$31.1 million* for food crop seeds, plant protection chemicals and fertilizers, and for handtools in some countries.
- *$17.81 million* to rehabilitate livestock production through the supply of vaccines, equipment and logistic support in controlling major livestock diseases as rinderpest.
- *$43.45 million* to support agricultural postemergency and disaster measures in 15 of the 24 countries, mainly seed; also funding for food reserves, and for soil and water conservation.
- *$5.5 million* for supplementary assistance, including the improvement of domestic transport and distribution capacities. ☐

World Food News is prepared by the North American Liaison Office of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

CORRECTIONS

The article "Pregnancy Data Base Established by AIR" in the January 1984 issue of POPULATION TODAY misattributed the source of the project; in fact, the U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services's Office of Population Affairs is the sponsor and originator of the Data Archive on Adolescent Pregnancy and Pregnancy Prevention; the American Insitutes for Research is constructing the data base.

The U.S. population pyramids appearing on page 5 of the February 1984 issue of PT should have carried labels denoting the "males" (left) and "females" (right) halves of the pyramid.

Population Update

Estimated United States Population:

As of Nov. 1, 1983	235,059,000
As of Nov. 1, 1982	232,903,000

The above estimates include armed forces overseas and are from U.S. Bureau of Census, Population Division.

Estimated World Population:

As of March 1984	4,739,000,000
Annual Growth	83,000,000

Estimated by extrapolation of the mid-1983 population given on the 1983 World Population Data Sheet.

Latest Provisional Statistics for the U.S.: October 1983

	12 months ending with October					
	Number		Rate			
Item	1983	1982	1983	1982	1981	1980
Live births	3,663,000	3,682,000	15.7	15.9	15.9	15.9
Deaths	2,010,000	1,978,000	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7
Natural increase	1,653,000	1,704,000	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2
Marriages	2,434,000	2,498,000	10.4	10.8	10.6	10.7
Divorces	1,182,000	1,183,000	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.2
Infant deaths	39,800	41,800	10.9	11.4	11.8	12.6
Population base (in millions)	...	...	233.4	231.1	228.9	226.7

Note. Rates are given per 1,000 population, except for infant deaths, which are given per 1,000 live births. Rates are based on revised population estimates from the 1980 Census.

Source. Monthly Vital Statistics Report (Vol. 32, No. 10) from the National Center for Health Statistics.

Opinion

by Robert Fox

When it comes to communicating the basic facts of population growth, those of us in the population field are not doing a very good job. The reason I say this is twofold. First, the fundamentals of world population growth are really quite simple to understand (certainly no more difficult than concepts such as the inflation rate or simple economics, topics given frequent media coverage). Yet, and secondly, articles in the press reflect a continuing confusion on the "population bomb." We have a contradictory situation. What amounts to a simple message to deliver seems to have us stymied.

There are probably any number of reasons for this paradox, some of which I think I know, but other reasons must elude me. While demography hardly has the mass appeal or interest of an inflation rate, there are plenty of people out there who really *do* want to know. While reporters are naturally attracted to population when it is a "story," they are a professional group who also want to get the facts straight. So why is the "population bomb" a problem one week but "defused" the next?

The basic facts of world population growth change only slowly. True, birth rates in some developing countries have decreased, but public understanding of population is evidently weak because reports of such decreases lead to unwarranted assumptions on the end of population growth in the near future.

The reality is that the world population situation is *important* and will become much more so in coming decades. Overall, world population is expected to grow to just over 6 billion 16 years hence from the present 4.7 billion and continue to 11 billion, perhaps considerably more, in the next century. This increase of humankind's number is one of the most significant events in history. It seems strange that so few really understand it. Any ideas on just how to get the factual message across?

Robert Fox is a social analyst at the Inter-american Bank in Washington, DC. All opinions expressed above are Dr. Fox's and do not necessarily reflect those of the Bank.

TAKE A NUMBER...

Migration's Revolving Door: Many statistics on *net* migration hide a great deal of population movements. States often have a large number of people coming and going, although the net balance may not be very impressive. From 1975 to 1980, for example, Mississippi lost 2,210 people due to migration. But this was a result of 213,197 persons moving in, passing 215,407 moving out, for a total of 428,604 "moves." California gained 94,458 persons by migration: perhaps not an impressive number, but that net resulted from a total of 3.7 *million* migrants in and out.

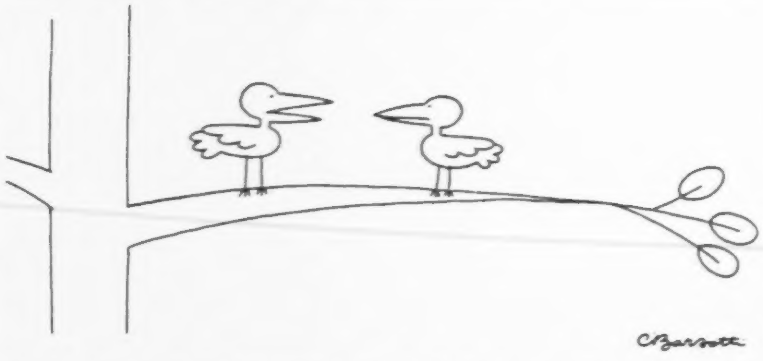
Germans to Count After All: The long delayed census of West Germany, originally scheduled for 1980, has now been upheld in the Constitutional Court, according to *International Demographics.* Before it can actually be taken, however, legislation must be passed to ensure public protection against the indiscriminate use of personal data (although no instances of this had ever been reported).

Natural Decrease on Sweden's Horizon?: Preliminary vital statistics for Sweden in 1983 indicate that Sweden is now approaching natural decrease with births barely numbering deaths. 92,000 to 91,000, accordng to the Central Statistics Office's *Statistiska meddelanden* for 1983. It is anticipated that 1984 will likely bring natural decrease, although a small amount of net immigration (2,000) may hold off overall population for a time. (See Murray Gendell's discussion of Sweden on p. 6).

Health Care Pricetag Way Up: "Sticker shock" is well entrenched in the health care field. The Dept. of Health and Human Services reported that 1982 health care expenditures totaled $322.4 billion in 1982. This represents an increase of 29.5 percent over 1980 and *331.6* percent over 1970. In 1982, health care outlays averaged $1,365 per person and constituted 10.5 percent of the gross national product.

What Will Future U.S. Life Expectancy Be?: The National Center for Health Statistics has addressed this question, of obvious interest to us all, in a recent issue of *Vital and Health Statistics.* Assuming that the improvement in health conditions observed for the decade 1966-1976 were to continue, overall life expectancy at birth would reach about 79 years by 2003, 84 for females and 74 for males. In 1982, overall life expectancy was 74.5.

addenda...



"Go South if you wish. I feel it's important for me to demonstrate my continuing faith in the viability and strength of the Northeast." Drawing by C. Barsotti; ©1983, The New Yorker Magazine, Inc.

CURRENT READINGS

PRB welcomes materials on population topics for possible inclusion in Current Readings. Publishers may address review copies to Book Review Editor, POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, 2213 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

CURRENT ISSUES IN MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY (3rd ed.), edited by J. Gipson Wells. New York: Macmillan, 1983. 315 pages. Paper. $14.95. ISBN 0-024-25460-0

This is not a book for scholars unless they are scholars of public opinion, American style. The 27 articles in this collection are drawn largely from popular magazines—*Look, Redbook, Playboy, Harper's Bazaar, Ebony*—plus a few from the more "thoughtful" periodicals such as *The National Observer* and *Commonweal*. Here and there an article from a professional journal appears, e.g., *New England Journal of Medicine* or *Intercom*, venerable ancestor of *Population Today*..

A sampling of titles reveals the range of topics: "Women Should Stay Single," "Is Monogamy Outdated?," "Why Living Together Was Not Enough?," "Motherhood: Who Needs It?," "Inside An Abortion Clinic," "The Divorce Mess: A Solution," "The Case for Joint Custody," "Charlie's Final Fling," and "What's Happening to the American Family?."

After several hours with *Current Issues in Marriage and the Family*, one feels something akin to having been locked overnight at the dentist's office with nothing to read but the "juiciest" articles from old magazines. Indeed, many of the articles are over a decade old and one is 15 years old.

That being said, this collection would be an entertaining way to introduce high school or undergraduates to the field of family sociology. The editor provides a professional commentary between the major sections, along with references to the more standard literature in the field.

This lively paperback might ignite students' interest in research that a more didactic tome would extinguish.

—Elaine M. Murphy

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES: A World Summary, by the United Nations. Population Studies No. 80. New York: United Nations. 111 pages. ST/ESA/SER.A80., Sales no. E.82.XIII.4. $10.00.

International migration is an increasingly sensitive political issue because it involves, among other things, questions of national security and identity. Also, the study of migration patterns throughout the world provides an overview of which countries are or are not economically and politically secure. The United Nations Population Division has produced an extremely useful summary of the patterns of international migration and the policies governments have adopted to deal with it. As the authors point out, contemporary migration is different from the past, characterized by a south/north flow of workers rather than a movement of settlers from the old to new worlds. While Australia, and many new world countries recruited immigrants in the past, the current need for permanent settlers is quite limited. Countries usually invite immigrants in to deal with labor shortages and in most cases, both the government and the native populations hope their stay will be temporary. But once arrived, the aliens establish their own communities and can threaten to achieve political importance. This was the situation with the guestworkers in Europe and with the Arab and Asian laborers in the Mid-Eastern OPEC countries. Illegal migration is increasing in all world regions as a response to disparate economic conditions, and in some countries serves as a de facto guestworker program. Governments are moving toward stricter controls on illegals, although they have little data showing the volume, let alone the economic effects of clandestine immigration. Finally, refugee movements are becoming increasingly important. Although the overall numbers are small compared to other types migration, some refugee movements are occurring in Africa on a truly massive scale.

—Mary Kent

POPULATION INFORMATION IN NINETEENTH CENTURY CENSUS VOLUMES, by Suzanne Schulze. Phoenix, Ariz.: Oryx Press. 1983. 446 pp. $65.00. ISBN 0-89774-122-6. LC 83-17380.

This volume would be a blessing to anyone conducting research on 19th Century population or related issues. Coverage is restricted to censuses in the United States (a fact that the title might have noted) from 1790 to 1890. The section on each census is preceded by a brief sketch of how it was taken. We learn that the 1830 Census was the first to use a printed schedule and that the 1890 Census first used a separate form for each household.

For each census, there is a detailed description of what subjects were covered by the census and information was published in each volume. Listings are given for titles, publications dates, SUPCOD, LC, and Dewey system classifications. Also included is the "Dubester number" a system devised by Henry J. Dubester of the Census Bureau library in the 1940s. The book includes a guide to microform storage which tells us, for example, that the Abstract of the 1850 Census volume is in the National Archives on Film T825, Reel 6. All in all, an exhaustingly researched guide to U.S. Census history.

—Carl Haub

ETHNIC DILEMMAS: 1964-1982, by Nathan Glazer. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1983. 359 pages. $20.00. ISBN 0-674-26852-0.

This book collects two decades of essays pondering the U.S.'s ethnic unity/diversity and the tensions therein (an essay on Europe's present ethnic problems is also included). Glazer, a prime mover of neoconservatism and co-author of *Beyond the Melting Pot* with Daniel P. Moynihan, tends to come out on the unity end, e.g., dubious of bilingualism. His essays are well-rounded and considerate of all sides to questions, and *Ethnic Dilemmas* is perhaps most interesting as a record of a thoughtful mind encountering the tumultuous and surprising ethnic events of the era—from civil rights to affirmative action to the new pluralism emerging in the 1980s.

—Arthur Haupt

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT: VIEWS FROM THE WORLD BANK by A. Hbate and G. Psacharopoulos. Washington, DC: The World Bank. 1983. 26 pp.

THE EGYPTIAN FERTILITY SURVEY, 1980. Cairo: The Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics and the World Fertility Survey. 1983. 4 vols.

MARITAL STATUS AND FERTILITY: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY DATA FOR TWENTY-ONE COUNTRIES. New York: United Nations Population Division. 1983. ST/ESA/SER.R/52. 107pp.

HEALTH: UNITED STATES AND PREVENTION PROFILE 1983: Hyattsville, MD: The National Center for Health Statistics. 1983. 394 pp.

INCOME OF THE POPULATION 55 AND OVER. Washington, DC: Social Security Administration. 1983. 80 pp.

DEMOGRAPHY OF THE BLACK POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES: An Annotated Bibliography with a Review Essay, by Jamschid A. Momeni. Westport Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1983. 345 pages. $35.00. ISBN 0-313-23812-X.

MANUAL X, INDIRECT TECHNIQUES FOR DEMOGRAPHIC ESTIMATION, POPULATION STUDIES NO. 81. New York: United Nations Population Division and the National Academy of Sciences. 1983. 304 pp.

MEXICAN IMMIGRANT WORKERS IN THE U.S. by Antonio Rios-Bustamante. Los Angeles: Univ. of California, Chicano Studies Research Center. 1981. 178 pp.

1981 CENSUS STUDY (WORKING PAPER 4), RECENT FERTILITY TRENDS AND DIFFERENTIALS IN AUSTRALIA. Canberra: Dept. of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs. 1983. 99 pp.

SPOTLIGHT

BARBADOS

Population, (est., 1983): 250,000
Pop. per square mile: 1,530
Births per 1,000 pop., 1980: 16.7
Deaths per 1,000 pop., 1980: 8.1
Infant mortality rate, 1980: 22.7 deaths per 1,000 live births
Annual rate of population growth, 1980: 0.3 percent
Area: 155 square miles (about the size of two Districts of Columbia)
GNP per capita, 1981: US $3,500
Major exports 1979: sugar, sugarcane products, clothing—$562 million
Major imports 1979: food, machinery, manufactured goods, chemicals—$589 million

The small island of Barbados situated just east of the Windward Islands in the East Caribbean, is one of the most demographically interesting of the world's developing countries. Barbados was among the first nations to advocate a national system of family planning. A 1954 report of a joint committee of birth legislation strongly recommended the institution of a "system of family planning under the aegis of the government." Its 1980 total fertility rate of 1.9 live births per woman, not only attests to the success of that program, it is among the lowest of any developing nation.

At the first post emancipation census in 1844, Barbados's population was 122,298. About one century later in 1946, the national census enumerated 193,680 Barbadiens. To a considerable extent, this very low rate of growth (0.46) percent annually) is due to substantial emigration, first to Trinidad and Guyana and later to countries outside the region such as the United Kingdom and more recently the United States and Canada. Net emigration between 1981 and 1921 was so great that it exceeded natural increase (i.e. births minus deaths) by 54 percent. As a result, the population declined from 182,867 to 156,724.

By 1960, Barbados's population had reached 232,820, some 40,000 more than in 1946. Since then growth has been slow. The 1970 census counted 235,229 persons; the 1980 census, 244,228. The average annual rate of growth during the 1970s was a very low 0.37 percent.

Such a remarkably low rate of growth since World War II has been accomplished through continued high levels of emigration combined with declining fertility and mortality. Fertility has fallen dramatically. The total fertility rate fell from 4.7 in 1960 to 3.0 in 1970 to 1.9 in 1980. Life expectancy has risen from about 50 in 1946 to 70 in 1980—a level comparable to many developed nations.

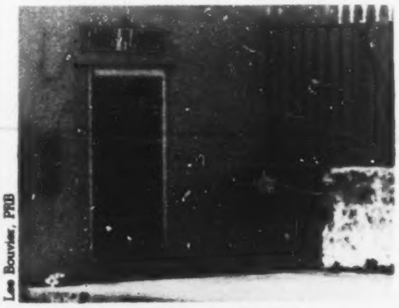
Levels of net emigration have always been high and remain so today. About 18,000 more persons left the country than entered it during the 1970s—a rate of 7.5 per 1,000 population. While high, it nevertheless is lower than in the 1960s. Indeed, if there had been no emigration since 1950, the 1980 population of Barbados would approach 370,000 rather than 244,000.

Sugar and tourism are mainstays of the Barbadian economy. Since independence in 1966, sugar production has, however, fallen steadily in response to depressed world sugar prices as well as increasing production costs. In recent years, the government has sought to reduce dependency on the sugar industry. Tourism, which was adversely affected by the world recession shows some signs of recovery and the discovery of some petroleum and natural gas may help. In 1981, petroleum was being exported at the rate of 700 barrels per day.

Barbados has one of the most developed infrastructures in the Caribbean and the government hopes to deal with current problems through diversification of the economy. Tax incentives should help attract light manufacturing and the promotion of crops such as Sea Island cotton should also reduce the dominance of sugar in the economy. With the country's good educational system and high literacy rate (97 percent), a continued shift away from an agrarian economy seems possible.

Barbados is the most densely populated country in the hemisphere, and specialists agree that even a future population of 300,000 may be beyond the island's capacity. If fertility remains low and net emigration continues, that number will not be reached, but because of high 1950s fertility, the labor force is expected to increase by some 25 percent by the turn of the century—a serious issue, considering that current unemployment is already 14.7 percent. Later, after 2015, Barbados will be faced with an "elderly problem." Its 65-and-over population is expected to grow from its current 25,000 to 40,000.

Given its current demographic behavior, however, Barbados is in a better position to address and solve these problems than most developing nations. The Barbados Family Planning Association is firmly established; Barbados is a highly literate and educated population; women are becoming increasingly involved in economic and political matters. Together there are ingredients necessary for Barbados to solve any demographically related problems it will face in the foreseeable future. □


Lee Bouvier, PRB

Family planning clinic, Barbados.

G84 R8750.1

formerly INTERCOM

POPULATION TODAY™

Vol. 12, No. 4 April 1984 ISSN 0092-444X

FEATURES

2 ONLY SIX YEARS AWAY
How to count a quarter billion? 1990 Census plans are well under way

3 ISRAEL'S COMPLEX DEMOGRAPHY
Newest *Population Bulletin* examines this country's intriguing population

3 IT'S THE LAW
Or perhaps soon will be. A brief rundown on population legislation on Capitol Hill

4 FERTILITY IN PERU
A slow decline in fertility detailed in Peru's most recent survey

5 PROGRESS REPORT ON INDIA
Gradual fertility decline, matched by drop in death rate leaves population growth about the same

5 FUTURE U.S. BIRTHS AND DEATHS
If current projections hold up, the U.S. can expect natural decrease by 2035

6 THE REAL CHALLENGE TO CHINA
Demographer H. Yuan Tien looks at China's population policy and chances for success

8 A GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY
Princeton's noted bibliographic guide to population and demography is 50 this year

9 AFRICAN FOOD SITUATION
30 nations respond to call for aid, but large shortages remain

11 CENSUS BUREAU RELEASES "WP83"
Census Bureau major report gives full description of 202 country and territory populations

12 SPOTLIGHT ON WASHINGTON, D.C.
The town with "Northern hospitality and Southern efficiency" is changing

DEPARTMENTS

SURVEY REPORT (Peru CPS) 4
SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY 5
DEMOGRAPHER'S PAGE 6
POPULATION UPDATE 9
WORLD FOOD NEWS 9
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR 10
TAKE A NUMBER 10
CURRENT READINGS 11
SPOTLIGHT (Washington, D.C.) 12

Embassy of Israel

An elderly Afro-Asian Jew in Israel. Israel's politics and society have changed as Afro-Asian Jews now outnumber Jews of European or American origin. See page 3.

A Publication of the Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

Getting Ready for 1990

It's only springtime 1984, but for the past two years—and even as John G. Keane was being sworn in as the new Director (see photo)—staffers at the U.S. Census Bureau in Suitland, Md., have been making preparations for the 1990 Census.

New Census Bureau Director John G. Keane was sworn in Mar. 20, by Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor.

Robert Worrall, PRB

They are working on the many decisions and preparations that must be made during the next six years, in order to carry out an operation that in April 1990 will rival an army on campaign. How will the census be conducted this time? How can it be further automated? How will it overcome the problems encountered by the 1980 Census? The latter, though it was the most accurate census ever conducted (a 0.2 percent estimated undercount of the legal-resident population), still ran into problems such as differentials in coverage between population groups (e.g., a 5.3 percent undercount for blacks and a 0.2 percent overcount for whites and other minorities); a $1 billion cost that worried policymakers; and slow issuance of much of the data.

Accurately counting the estimated 250 million residents of 1990 America will represent a challenge in itself. Furthermore, the Bureau is pledged to hold the per-housing-unit cost of the 1990 Census to that of 1980, adjusted for inflation. (Allowing, say, 5-percent annual inflation during the 1980s, the cost by this formula could be on the order of $2 billion in 1990 dollars. A General Accounting Office report has direly estimated a cost of $4 billion for 1990; but such a figure would doubtless encounter political resistance.)

Three methods are currently in the running for actually taking the 1990 Census: (a) mailout, mailback of short forms and, for a statistical sample of the population, long forms (the method used in 1980); (b) a two-stage census, with short forms (which, after all, provide the Constitutionally mandated information) distributed first; and a later distribution of additional questions to a statistical sample; (c) an "update/ leave" census, with census enumerators updating address lists and delivering questions by hand, to be filled out and then returned by mail. After testing, a final choice will be made in mid-1986.

Other decisions include how to take advantage of the electronic revolution. For the first time an automated geographic data base is planned to combine maps, addresses, and census geographical areas. This so-called "Tiger File" will reduce errors, inconsistencies, and production difficulties encountered in the 1980 Census. Also, while the backbone of the enumeration operation will probably continue to be 400 or so temporary district offices set up around the country as Census Day draws near, their functions may be much more automated, with computers used to directly check in forms received and indicate followups.

The 1990 forms are also likely to be more machine readable, says Stanley Matchett, Chief of the Bureau's Decennial Planning Division. Even the most difficult tasks—such as coding occupation and travel-to-work patterns—may be speeded up with computer assistance. It is also not out of the question that the forms could be tabulated at the district, state, or regional level, instead of at three giant national clerical centers, as was the case in 1980; and be tabulated directly from paper to computer, instead of paper to microfilm to computer, as was the case in 1980 and 1970.

For now, the tasks of getting ready for 1990 are in full swing. (See timetable on page 9.) Meanwhile, the Census Bureau is finally catching

Continued on page 9

POPULATION TODAY

VOL. 12, NO. 4 **April 1984**

POPULATION TODAY, the newsmonthly of population and demography, is published 11 times a year (a combined issue in July/August) by the Population Reference Bureau, Inc., founded in 1929, a nonprofit organization engaged in the objective dissemination of population information. The views and opinions of POPULATION TODAY's contributors are their own and do not necessarily reflect those of PRB.

STAFF

Editor: Arthur Haupt
Demographic Editor: Carl Haub
Consulting Editors: Leon Bouvier, Mary Kent, Paola Scommegna, Jean van der Tak, Robert P. Worrall
Book Review Editor: Janice Beattie
Special Assistant: Mena Rios
Editorial Assistants: Tony Agresta, Bridget Carroll, Carolyn Schultze, Michele Girod
Circulation Director: Jacki Majewski

Editorial and Circulation Offices:
Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
2213 M Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 785-4664

Reprint Permission: Material from POPULATION TODAY may be reproduced freely, provided that credit is given to "POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, Inc." and a copy of the publication in which the material appears is forwarded to PRB.

Back Issues: Back issues of POPULATION TODAY and its predecessor INTERCOM are available in limited quantities from PRB for $2.00 per copy.

Mailing: Printed in Washington, D.C. Mailed nonprofit postage rate in the United States; printed matter surface rate to Canada, Mexico, and to foreign subscribers.

Address Changes: Send current PRB address label and new address; please allow eight weeks for change.

PRB MEMBERSHIP

In addition to POPULATION TODAY, PRB members receive four in-depth POPULATION BULLETINS annually, the widely used WORLD POPULATION DATA SHEET wall chart, and selected special publications. Educator and library members also receive INTERCHANGE, a population education newsletter, four times a year, and ready-to-use classroom materials.

Annual memberships are as follows:

	U.S.	**All other countries**
Individual	$ 30	$ 37.50
University students*	10	12.50
Educator—Primary/secondary**	10	12.50
Educator—college	20	25.00
Library (public, university, school)	40	50.00
Corporation or institution	200	250.00

*With photocopy of student ID

**Does not include Population Today and Population Bulletins

Israel's Population Mosaic

Jews are sure to remain the overwhelming majority of Israel's population over the next 30 years, despite higher Arab fertility and dwindling Jewish immigration. But if Israel annexes the West Bank and Gaza Strip which it has occupied since its victory over Jordan, Egypt and Syria in the Six Day War of 1967, the Jewish population share of this "Greater Israel" could be as low as 50 percent in 2015, say Dov Friedlander and Calvin Goldscheider in PRB's *Bulletin* for April, "Israel's Population: The Challenge of Pluralism." This could add fuel to the ever-simmering Israel-Arab conflict in the Middle East, they suggest, especially if Israel chooses not to extend full citizens' rights to Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza, who now number 1.2 million, versus 3.4 million Jews and 690,000 Arabs in Israel proper.

Friedlander and Goldscheider, leading experts on Israel's population and demography professors at Jerusalem's Hebrew University, point out that although Jews still far outweigh Arabs in Israel's population, the character of Israeli society and politics has changed as "Oriental" Jews from North Africa and Asian countries have overtaken Western-oriented European-American Jews numerically while still lagging well behind socioeconomically.

Jews made up 83 percent of Israel's 4.1 million population at the end of 1982 (the latest statistics available). This was scarcely changed from their 81 percent share of the 806,000 population left after Israel was carved out of Palestine in May 1948 and half a million Arab residents of the area had left. High fertility of Moslems (now 78 percent of Israeli Arabs) has been balanced by immigration of Jews, which doubled their numbers in the "mass immigration" of 1948-51 and totaled 1.7 million by 1982. Jewish immigration dropped to an average of under 16,000 a year in 1980-1982 and was nearly matched by emigration. But Moslem fertility has also fallen, from close to 10 births per woman in the mid-1960s to 5.5 in 1982. Israeli Jewish fertility is now about 2.8 births per woman.

Friedlander and Goldscheider project that Moslem fertility will continue to fall in the next 30 years and even if Jewish net immigration averages only 3,000 to 5,000 a year, the Jewish population share within Israel's present borders is likely to be no lower than 76 percent in 2015. In a Greater Israel, however, Jews could be less than 50 percent without the decline they project in Arab fertility in the Occupied Areas from 7.5 births per woman now to 4.5 or 5.5 in 2015, along with continued Arab emigration from the West Bank.

Jews of European or American origin, 85 percent of Israeli Jews in 1948, now comprise only 40 percent of Israel's total population and would be only 22 percent of the population of a Greater Israel in 2015, the authors project. With their large-scale immigration to the mid-1960s and initially higher fertility, Oriental Jews outnumbered European Jews by 1970. This was an important factor in the 1977 election victory of Menachem Begin's right-wing Likud bloc over the left-wing Labor party backed by European-American Jews. With this came a shift to less socialist economic policies and more aggresive emphasis on Israel's historic rights to Judea and Samaria (the West Bank).

With Oriental and European-American Jewish fertility now about even, the future balance between the two ethnic groups depends on immigration, say Friedlander and Goldscheider. A resurgence of immigration would inevitably bolster the European-American proportion, since few Jews are now left in North Africa or elsewhere in the Middle East. But Israel's insecurity and faltering economy dim the prospects for a resurgence of immigration from "Western" countries. Therefore, barring a change in Oriental Jewish voting patterns, right-wing political parties are likely to stay in power for the foreseeable future, say the two demographers.

Additional copies of the 39-page *Population Bulletin*, "Israel's Population: The Challenge of Pluralism" (Vol. 39, No. 2), can be ordered from PRB for $4.00 each; 2-10 copies, $3.00 each; 11-50 copies, $2.50 each; 51 or more, $2.00 each. Handling charges: Inside the U.S., add $1.00 to each order; outside the U.S., add 25 percent of cost of Bulletins ordered.

Population Faces Usual Rough Time On Hill

With the attention of most members of Congress focused on deficits, Central American military aid, and personal reelection campaigns, prospects for increasing international development aid are slim and will take astute maneuvering by supporters, according to Hill observers.

The Reagan Administration's FY 1985 budget request of $250 million for population assistance appears at first glance to add $10 million to current funds. But a closer look reveals it would actually *cut* funds available for family-planning-service delivery (from $104 to $87 million) and the US contribution to the UNFPA (from $34 to $25 million) by adding a number of population-related activities, now paid for out of other funds, to the population budget and limiting other activities.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee, voting Feb. 29, rejected the Reagan proposal and voted to increase family planning and population assistance to $320 million, earmarking funds for both the UNFPA and the AID central office on population.

The Committee also approved $25 million to create a special "Child Survival Fund" to support UNICEF's child health campaign which includes oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and vaccinations. ORT materials are essentially very cheap. If, as UNICEF director

Continued on page 8

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

There, side by side on the op-ed page of the Feb. 22, 1984, *Washington Post* were two columns:

> U.S.-SPONSORED STERILIZATIONS, by Rowland Evans and Robert Novak; followed by MYTHS ABOUT IMMIGRANTS by James J. Kilpatrick

The former column made reference to sterilizations allegedly performed under coercive pressure in Central America with U.S. aid (a charge which came as a surprise to people in the field, and for which the U.S. Agency for International Development said it could find no evidence).

The latter column examined the oft-examined question as to whether the influx of immigrants to the U.S. constitutes an economic asset or a drain. Basing his conclusions on a recent monograph by Julian L. Simon, columnist Kilpatrick threw his weight behind the Simpson-Mazzoli bill now before Congress; while implementing the bill would be costly, he wrote, "Simon's paper suggests little harm and much gain down the road."

The point here is not these pundits' contentions (which can doubtless be argued), but the fact that population made the paper at all. Population people instinctively feel that beneath the surface of world events, the tectonic plates of demographic change are shifting and grinding. And it's often galling to us would-be seismology experts that most journalists doggedly live on the surface of things without more curiosity about the underlying (often demographic) dynamics. Why not a constant litany of population stories and analyses (WHERE CANDIDATES STAND ON POP AID; NEWS TEAM SURVEYS U.S. HUNGRY; THE COMING JOB CRUNCH)? Why can't every news day be like Feb. 22?

Art Haupt

SURVEY REPORT

Peru CPS

Peru has the fourth largest population in South America, and one of the fastest growing. Like many developing countries, it is experiencing rapid rates of urbanization which, along with high birth rates, are challenging the government's ability to provide adequate services. Most of the population lives in a narrow strip along the Pacific Coast, almost 30 percent within the capital city of Lima. The mountainous area to the east, and the expanse of jungle beyond that, have a less developed infrastructure and more traditional economy.

Since 1976 Peru has officially supported family planning and child and maternal health services with the hope of improving living standards and lowering mortality. In part to assess the success of these programs and to examine the fertility patterns of Peruvians, the government has sponsored several national demographic surveys in the past decade. Results of the most recent survey, ENPA, carried out in 1981, have just been published in conjunction with the U.S.-based Westinghouse Health Systems. Because this survey followed a format similar to a national fertility survey conducted in 1977-1978, it provides an excellent opportunity to judge current trends in childbearing attitudes and behavior.

The ENPA showed little change in the Peruvian total fertility rate, a measure of the average number of children a family is likely to have based on current birth rates. The total fertility rate (TFR) dropped from 5.3 children per woman in 1977-1978 to 5.2 in 1981. As in the previous survey, there were large regional differences in fertility, with the TFR as high as 8.1 in the rural areas. But there was a considerable drop in the number of children women said they wanted, from 3.8 children in 1977-1978 to only 2.8 in 1981. The difference between the TFR and the preferred number of children is striking, suggesting that women are having larger families than they would like. It is not surprising then that 75 percent of the ever-married women stated that they did not want more children.

COLOMBIA
ECUADOR
BRAZIL
PERU
Pacific Ocean
Lima
BOLIVIA
CHILE

The 1977-1978 survey revealed that over 80 percent of the women were familiar with modern contraceptive methods, but only about 15 percent used them. A slightly larger percent of women used traditional methods, primarily rhythm. By 1981, the percent of women in union using family planning increased from 32 to 41; most of this gain occurred in the percent using rhythm. This preference for traditional methods contrasts markedly with other Latin American countries such as Colombia, Costa Rica and Brazil, where the pill and sterilization are the favored methods.

One measure the ENPA sought to capture was the "unmet need for family planning services," which should indicate both the scale of the problem and identify the groups least served by the existing programs. The results showed that 33 percent of the women who wanted no more children were not using any form of family planning, while less than half were using a reliable contraceptive method. These results indicated a substantial "unmet need."

Additional information provided by the survey to aid in the evaluation of current programs concerned the ease of availability of family planning information and services. Most contraceptives were obtained from pharmacies, with the exception of clinical methods such as IUDs and sterilization. However, older women wishing to be sterilized overwhelmingly sought out government-supported hospitals or clinics. ☐

How India's Fertility Rates Have Fallen

In their discussion of the decline of fertility in Indonesia, McNicoll and Singarimbun make an interesting observation: "It is a curious reflection on the capriciousness (or short attention span) of the international community that, although Indonesia's demographic transition has roughly paralleled India's over the last two decades (with East Java's present fertility on a par with Kerala's or Tamil Nadu's), Indonesia is hailed as a population policy success story while India is typically portrayed as a failure.

The world's second most populous country, India has a population estimated at 750 million as of mid-1983. Recent analyses of fertility trends all find a significant decline in the crude birth rate (CBR) and total fertility rate (TFR) in the 1960s and particularly in the 1970s. For the period 1961-1971, a CBR of 41-42 per 1,000 population and a TFR slightly below 6 children per woman have been estimated. The indications are that there was a percentage reduction in total fertility of about 12 percent in the 1960s and of 14-16 percent in the 1970s. For 1972 a CBR of about 38 and a TFR of about 5.75 have been estimated. By 1981 the CBR has been estimated to have fallen to about 33-34 and the TFR to about 4.8. Since 1976, however, the decline in the birth rate has stalled, a major factor being the increasing number of women in the childbearing age groups.

There is considerable diversity of birth rate trends and fertility levels among India's 31 states. In the CBR there is a variation in 1981 from about 40 in Uttar Pradesh to about 22 in Tamil Nadu, and in the TFR (1978) from 6.1 in Uttar Pradesh to 3.4 in Kerala.

Although the data are neither plentiful nor totally reliable, analysts agree that the national family planning program appears to have had the single most important impact on changes in total fertility. The last complete program year, 1982-1983, showed significant increases in the number of acceptors. Provisional figures indicate a 1 percent increase from the year before in the number of sterilizations, to about 4 million, which except for the special drives of 1976-1977 is the highest annual number ever reached, and which was 88 percent of the target for 1982-1983. For the first time IUD acceptors topped the 1 million mark, an increase of 43 percent and 71 percent of the target. The number of "conventional contraceptive" acceptors reached 5.7 million, condoms another "all time high" and an 88 percent target achievement. The number of oral contraceptive acceptors also showed a significant (43 percent) increase but the number (170,000) is still very small. To reflect the effectiveness of each method, program statisticians compute an index of "equivalent sterilizations." In 1982-1983, this figure was 4.7 million, again the highest ever with the exception of 1976-1977 and 42 percent above the previous year's figure. The percentage of eligible couples currently protected by modern contraceptive methods provided by the program was about 28 percent in 1982-1983.

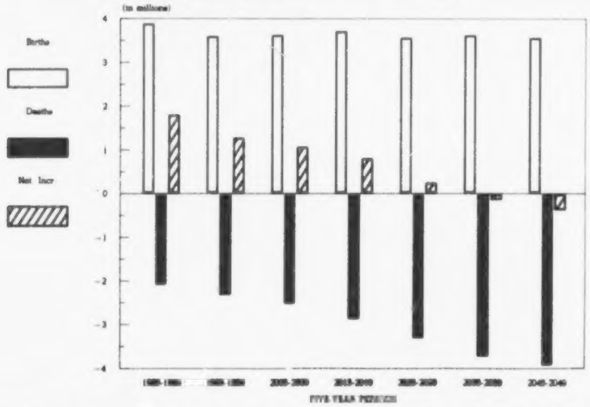
Here again, however, all-India figures conceal wide variations in state levels of achievement. The percentage of couples protected in the 16 major states ranged from 11 percent in Jammu and Kashmir to 37 percent in Maharashtra in 1981-1982. Even within states there are wide variations from district to district as in Kerala with ranges from 52 percent to 14 percent.

Although India's overall performance figures are not as dismal as sometimes portrayed, population increase of 16 million every year leaves no room for complacency. Fertility has undoubtedly declined but parallel mortality declines have resulted in virtually identical population growth rates (about 2 percent annually) for the last three decades. Even under the most optimistic fertility assumptions, population growth will not stabilize until well into the 21st century.

The fertility data come from the official publications of the Ministry of Health, as well as from the 1981 Census sample survey. Thre is, of course, some everpresent difficulty in fixing precise trends in India due to "softness" in the data. Nonetheless, the conclusions reached above seem reasonable. India can probably expect a relatively constant growth rate for the near future as mortality declines keep pace with fertility decrease. ☐

SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY . . .

U.S. Projected Births, Deaths, and Natural Increase: 1985-2049 (Annual Average)



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 922. The projections assume that fertility will stabilize at a total fertility rate of 1.9 lifetime births per woman, gradual increases in life expectancy, and net legal immigration of 450,000 per year.

DEMOGRAPHER'S

A Tempest in China's Population Pyramid?

by H. Yuan Tien

The clouds that long shrouded China's population pyramid have largely dissipated in recent months. The returns from the epochal 1982 Third National Census confirmed its estimated size of over 1 billion people—over one-fifth of humanity—but until the 1982 census the country's population pyramid was largely a mystery. Even the 1964 census's age-sex data were not released until 1983.

China's age-sex structure for 1982 has now been published, from a computer tabulation of a 10-percent sample of the population. (This gigantic sample consisted of 100,379,045 persons from 659,759 production teams and residents' units, and is not a random sample in the strictest sense.) For the first time the issue of China's demographic future can be argued on a factual basis rather than conjecture alone.

Figuratively speaking, China's 1982 population pyramid takes the form of a giant wasp (see Figure 1). The narrow "waist" reflects extraordinarily high mortality in 1959-1961 and the wider shoulders and abdomen result from a surge of relatively rapid growth in the 1940s and the baby boom of the 1960s. At the bottom, the wasp's tapered tail shows the impact of the intensified family planning programs since the early 1970s.

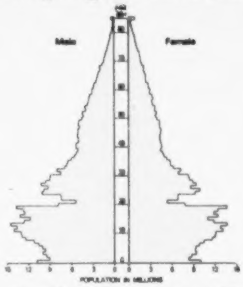
Although these recent age groups are smaller than their predecessors, they are still quite large, and the tail of this giant demographic wasp may well turn out to be a real stinger: The large number of China's parents-to-be between now and 2000 could still produce enough births to dwarf the previous baby boom no matter how low a fertility level they have. Of the total population increase of 467 million from 1949 to 1982, about 190 million, or 41 percent, took place during just the 10-year period 1964-1973. (Coincidentally, China is now only 190 million people shy of the government's ultimate goal of no more than 1.2 billion people.)

China has been *very* diligent in efforts to limit total population to 1.2 billion by the end of the century. The "one child per couple" policy, instituted in 1979, epitomizes the country's effort to halt rampant population growth in the interest of national and individual welfare. Both the maximum population size target and the minimal fertility policy were influenced by pressing economic considerations, i.e., China's ability to support the population now and to maintain or improve future standards of living. While China's territory is the third largest in the world, slightly larger than the United States, only about a third is truly habitable, the rest being mountains or deserts. Thus, whatever China's future population size is to be, it must be accommodated and fed in the habitable area equivalent to about five times that of Texas.

China, then, recognizing that there are limits to future population growth, has set a target of no more than 1.2 billion. The primary question remains: Do they have any real hope of succeeding?

The degree to which the 1.2 billion population goal has been realistic has been as debatable as the softness of the demographic data. Now that the blanketing clouds around China's demographic structure have been dispelled, we can make more solid projections of its shape and development. Such projections should enable us to see the extent to which China's 1.2 billion demographic goal appears realistic, and to assess the implications of varying degrees of success in implementing the "one child per couple" policy.

China by Age and Sex: 1982



Source. Sample survey of the 1982 China Census.

Projecting Alternative Futures

Our projections here are attempts to assess the future reproductive impact of China's approximately *463 million* women and men below 20 years of age in 1982. Of these, 225 million are women who will turn 20 (the minimum age for marriage under the 1982 Marriage Law) during the next two decades. As of 1982, their older sisters had a total fertility rate (TFR), the average total number of children per woman, of 2.8 (very low for a developing country, but very high in terms of China's stated demographic goals). The projections clearly illustrate what China's population will be like if and when the younger women are persuaded to lower their fertility even further, to a TFR of 1.0 or other, perhaps more feasible levels.

Series A of the projections assumes that China will be able to persuade the younger women to have, on average, just 1 child. The projection assumes that this will take 10 years from 1982 so that the TFR drops from its 1982 level of 2.8 to 1.0 in 1992 where it remains ever after. Under this projection, China's population would peak at just under 1.2 billion about 2007 and then begin to decline.[1] Obviously, this

H. Yuan Tien is a Fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C., and Professor of Sociology at the Ohio State University.

is a success as far as overall size is concerned, but China's pyramid then becomes "inverted" with the bulk of the population concentrated in the older, nonworking ages.

Series B shows the results of a "medium" projection in which fertility drops not to a TFR of 1.0 (a rate that low has never been recorded in the world's demographic annals), but to 1.4 (this, the lowest known rate observed recently in Denmark and West Germany). This projection exceeds the 1.2 billion goal, but not by too much. The total population climbs to just under 1.3 billion by 2017, when it begins to decline, reaching 1.2 billion in 2032.

Series C, the "high" projection assumes that the one-child fertility policy is largely unsuccessful and that the TFR declines to 2.1, the approximate level needed for natural, long-term, "replacement" of the population. Under this scenario, China's population is still growing at the end of our 50-year projection period, exceeding 1.6 billion in 2032 and growing at a low rate of 0.3 percent per year (it is presently about 1.5 percent). China's age structure at least conforms more nearly to a "conventional" shape, with reasonable proportions of persons in the working ages. But Series C leads to an overall population size that the government has often said cannot be supported.

One more scenario. If China does reduce its fertility very rapidly (Series A), it will meet the 1.2 billion target, but a price will be paid in terms of population structure, with relatively few available for the labor force and a topheavy proportion of elderly. So the question arises, can China achieve both the targeted size and have a more reasonable age structure? Answer: In a way, it can.

If the one-child family were used as a temporary, but effective, brake on growth, and then fertility were to rise to 2.1 children, the population given in **Series D** would result. Here, the TFR drops to 1.0 in 1992, stays there for two decades, and then rises in ten years to 2.1. Population size rises to 1.3 billion by 2017 and by 2032 has, for all practical purposes, stabilized at that level. Thus, Series D represents one way in which China could almost have its cake and eat it, too.

Conclusion

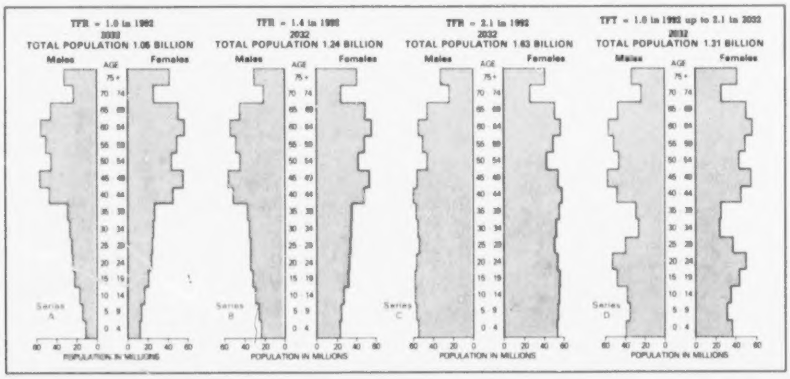
The present age structure, so heavily weighted with persons below age 20, makes China's demographic future a most fascinating and important event to watch. The replacement TFR of 2.1 would produce a demographic floodtide that appears neither desirable nor desired. The one-child policy, whether temporary or long-term, seems the rational course of action. But no country has ever depressed its TFR to 1.0. The developed nations with the very lowest fertility seem to "bottom out" at about 1.4. Certainly China's progress to date has been remarkable. But China's population is still three-quarters rural with deeply ingrained values favoring large families and a compellingly felt need for sons to provide for old age. China has brought fertility down below 3 children per woman from around 6 in the 1960s. But, the line between 3 and 1 is a lot less straight than between 6 and 3. The resistance becomes proportionately much stronger, the closer fertility approaches the minimal parity (1-child or zero-child) option.

We can only surmise the outcome, but the fertility and growth consequences of an age structure such as China's are bound to be formidable. Efforts to counter the effects of this "wasp-waisted" pyramid might succeed—or do little except perhaps attenuate the power of its sting. ☐

---

1. The fact that the TFR can fall to very low levels such as 1.0 and population growth continues is referred to as population "momentum" which results from large numbers of persons entering the marrying ages. Eventually, of course, population growth stops and then turns negative.

China in 2032: Four Possible Futures



Source. Projections from 1982 population age-sex structure, from sample survey of the 1982 China Census.

'Population Index' Reaches 50

This year *Population Index* is publishing its fiftieth volume, and celebrating its first half century as *the* righthand resource for anyone researching the demographic literature. A publication of the Population Association of America (PAA), each issue contains abstracts (arranged into subject categories) of some 900 articles or publications, as *PI* continues its comprehensive survey of the river of demographic literature that flows around the world.

The brainchild of then PAA Secretary Frank Lorimer, *Population Literature* (as it was then called) was first published in 1935 and was for many years basically a one-person operation (for two decades that person was Irene Taeuber). Since that time, as Editor Richard Hankinson notes, *PI* has grown from the shoestring operation of the past to its present respectable size. Based at the Office of Population Research at Princeton University, *PI* now has half a dozen staffers, including three professionals who winnow the world's demographic literature and compose or revise the journal's abstracts. While the majority of the world's population literature reaches *PI*'s office (by the truckload, one would think) or is seen by the editor at other population centers, essentially only the "top half" gets covered, due to a selection process involving time, money, staff and other constraints, including the quality of the items concerned.

Thanks to computerization during the 1970s and to some funding support from the U.S. Agency for International Development, *PI* is now able to contribute to the information data base POPLINE, available through the National Library of Medicine. In addition, the time lag between receipt of an article and appearance of its abstract in *PI* is down to a maximum of two or three months. Future areas of expansion include closer cooperation with the emerging regional equivalents of *PI*, such as DOCPAL in Latin America, ESCAP in Asia, and the planned POPIN-Africa—going a little bit further up the tributaries of the demographic river, so to speak.

Along with *PI*'s increase in coverage, and greater efforts to provide abstracts for articles cited, has been an increase in production costs, borne mainly in recent years by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) in three-year infusions, with no guarantees of continuance. *PI*'s annual subscription cost of $50 pays for about one-third the actual cost of the publication. Without its present sources of support, that subscription would probably rise to at least $150, a situation that Hankinson told *Population Today* he feels *PI*'s users should remain sensitive to.

PI's final issue of 1984 will contain special articles commemorating its golden anniversary. And at some point during the summer the staff expects to throw an anniversary party before plunging back into the business of covering the world's population literature. ☐

Census Clues to Iranians in U.S.

Since the fall of the Shah in 1979 and the takeover of Iran by Islamic fundamentalists, there has been some speculation as to the number of persons of Iranian ancestry in the U.S. Guesses have run from 70,000 to over a million.

The only truly reliable figures for an ethnic group such as Iranians would be a comprehensive census and those data are now available.

In the 1980 U.S. Census, 122,890 persons reported Iranian ancestry, with 88.7 percent reporting Iranian as a single ancestry, and the balance multiple ancestry.

The 1980 data cannot, of course, include those who entered the country after April 1980 and it can be assumed that many Iranians who may have overstayed visas or lived in college dormitories did not return census forms.

The following table lists the 10 states with the largest Iranian populations. Together, they account for 70 percent of the total. The majority are concentrated in major cities in those states and about 10,000 to 15,000 are believed to reside in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. ☐

States With Largest Iranian Ancestry Populations

1.	California	42,608
2.	New York	10,614
3.	Texas	7,540
4.	Illinois	4,222
5.	Virginia	4,024
6.	Florida	3,664
7.	Michigan	3,613
8.	Maryland	3,558
9.	Massachusetts	3,083
10.	New Jersey	3,018

This article was contributed by Prof. Jamshid Momeni of Howard University, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Population Aid Funds

Continued from page 3

James Grant calculates, each $100 spent on the campaign could save a child's life, the new fund might save 250,000 children.

Both the population and child health increases will need the approval of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and both houses' Appropriations Committees, whose main foreign assistance concern right now is the Central American conflict. Last year these committees' foreign aid bills never made it to the floors of either house for a vote. Foreign aid was funded instead through a last-minute continuing resolution which is designed to continue funds at the previous year's levels.

Because Members of Congress are reluctant to cast a recorded vote for foreign aid during an election year, the continuing resolution tactic is likely to be repeated this year. In order to maintain the funding increases in population and child health, Appropriations Committee members of both houses must grant a special exception when they meet in the fall to work out the continuing resolution. This was the case last year when the AID population funds were allowed to increase from $211 million in FY 1983 to $240 million in FY 1984. ☐

WORLD FOOD NEWS

International response to the needs of 24 African countries affected by grave food shortages has resulted in 1983-1984 food aid pledges of about 2.3 million metric tons of cereals, leaving an estimated gap of 1 million tons still to be filled.

Since the meeting of donor and affected African countries convened by FAO on October 19, 1983, pledges of food aid in cereals for 1983-1984 have increased by 1.7 million metric tons to nearly 2.3 million tons. A total of 500,000 tons have been pledged since Jan. 9 when the special FAO World Food Programme Task Force on Africa issued its third report on the African food crisis.

Some 30 countries have responded to FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma's repeated appeals, pledging a total of 2,259,000 tons in food aid for the affected countries in Eastern Central, Western, and Southern Africa. The principal donors include Australia, Canada, Denmark, EEC, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States, Zimbabwe, and the World Food Programme. If a proposed U.S. bill providing aid of $150 million becomes law, the 1-million-ton gap would be reduced to about 600,000 tons.

There is, the FAO Task Force says, an urgent need to expedite the delivery of pledged assistance, particularly to Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe where supplies are needed before the next harvest in April and May. In the landlocked countries of the Sahel, supplies must arrive before the start of the rainy season in June. Further allocations of cereal food aid are also required, especially by Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe (which both gives and receives food aid) in Southern Africa and in most of the affected countries in West Africa.

Thus, the Africa food supply situation continues to be extremely grave and it is already certain that the situation will remain difficult in 1984-1985 in a number of the affected states.

In Southern Africa, the outlook for the main season crops to be harvested in April-June 1984 is poor, following a third consecutive year of drought. After a favorable November start, the rainfall in December fell below average, and in January almost no rain fell in several of the countries. Crop prospects for this year are poor in Botswana, Lesotho, Southern Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. A cyclone which hit Southern Mozambique and Swaziland at the end of January caused further damage to food and cash crops. The 1984-1985 food aid needs of these countries have yet to be quantified and are not included in the current FAO estimate. ☐

1990 Census

Continued from page 2

up with the 1980 Census. The chapter C and D publications from the Census of Population are essentially out (except for Puerto Rico) down to the tract level—a year or two behind the original schedule—though the U.S. summaries are yet to be published. No Special Reports have been published yet; these reports traditionally do not punch a clock and it could be several years before all are in print.

Timetable

Early 1982—Census Bureau's information-gathering committees started
Early 1984-Mid-1985—Some 70 local public meetings held (first in Dallas, April 1984)
1984—address-list-compilation test in Bridgeport, Conn.
Early 1985—pretests in Tampa, Fla. (to test new automation) and Jersey City, N.J. (to test automation and the two-stage census)
1986—pretest to test feasibility of new procedures
1986—national content test
Late 1986-early 1987—collection and processing methodology set
April 1987—subject matter set, submitted to Congress
1987—pretest
April 1988—Questions set, submitted to Congress
1988—Major dress rehearsal at several sites
April 1, 1990—Census Day
Dec. 31, 1990—constitutionally required data for reapportioning Congress submitted to President.
April 1, 1991—data supplied to states for redistricting Congressional districts and other political boundaries within states ☐

Population Update

Estimated United States Population:

As of Dec. 1, 1983	235,226,000
As of Dec. 1, 1982	233,083,000

The above estimates include armed forces overseas and are from U.S. Bureau of Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 945.

Estimated World Population:

As of April 1984	4,746,000,000
Annual Growth	83,000,000

Estimated by extrapolation of the mid-1983 population given on the 1983 World Population Data Sheet.

Latest Provisional Statistics for the U.S.: November 1983

Item	12 months ending with November					
	Number		Rate			
	1983	1982	1983	1982	1981	1980
Live births	3,650,000	3,691,000	15.6	16.0	15.9	15.8
Deaths	2,015,000	1,978,000	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7
Natural increase	1,635,000	1,713,000	7.0	7.4	7.2	7.1
Marriages	2,446,000	2,507,000	10.5	10.8	10.6	10.6
Divorces	1,186,000	1,183,000	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.2
Infant deaths	39,600	41,600	10.9	11.3	11.8	12.6
Population base (in millions)	...	...	233.5	231.3	229.1	226.9

Note. Rates are given per 1,000 population, except for infant deaths, which are given per 1,000 live births. Rates are based on revised population estimates from the 1980 Census.

Source. Monthly Vital Statistics Report (Vol. 32, No. 11) from the National Center for Health Statistics.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Over the years the Population Reference Bureau has been a reputable source of information on issues of global population change, largely because you have successfully maintained the status of a nonadvocacy organization. You have served as a platform for knowledgeable and credentialed population specialists to share their work with others.

It is disappointing, therefore, to see in the January issue of POPULATION TODAY an article ("Nuclear Plants Face 'Substantial' Redesign") that appears to promote the position of an advocacy group. In fact, this is the only article in this issue on a non-population subject.

It would be most unfortunate if PRB were to subvert its reputation by venturing outside the population field and selectively permitting the preferences of advocacy groups to be expressed in your publications. I believe that most of us who join as members do so for information on population. If we want information on other policy areas, including energy, there are other sources to which we might turn. You have been doing a great job in population! I would suggest you stick to it.

Sincerely,
Elihu Bergman,
Bethesda, Md.

Congratulations on the first issue of POPULATION TODAY, it looks splendid!

You know, for many years I have been an almost religious reader of INTERCOM. I consistently found it one of the most fascinating publications in America. And I must tell you, I have ripped it off for columns more times than I would like to recall (although I think I have always given it credit).

In any event, good luck on the new publication. It looks even better than its ancestor.

Sincerely,
Ben J. Wattenberg,
Washington, D.C.

TAKE A NUMBER . . .

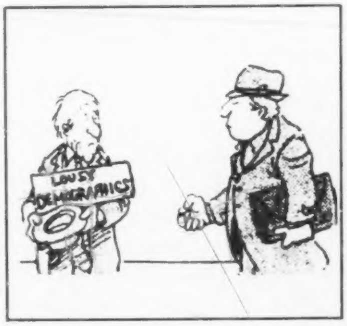
Down by the Old Migration Stream: The 1980 Census counts people where they lived in 1980, of course, but also collects data on where they formerly lived, where they were born, etc. One interesting table shows the state we lived in in 1980 by the state we lived in in 1975. This makes a total of 2,550 possible combinations. Of these 2,601 "migration streams" the largest was New York to Florida, 364,450 persons. Coming in last, in the two thousand, five hundred and fiftieth place, were the 10 people who moved from Idaho to the District of Columbia. Members of Congress and their families or staffers?

East Java Fertility Survey: The second round of the East Java Fertility Survey (EJPS), taken in 1981 has been completed. The birth rate in this major Indonesian province has apparently declined since the 1980 first round from 25.9 births per 1,000 population to 24.6. And, the total fertility rate measured also declined from 3.2 lifetime births per woman to 2.9. While knowledge of family planning increased to over 90 percent, the second round noted a slight drop in current contraceptive use for married women, from 42 percent to 39. The report states that most of this decline can be attributed to pill users. The EJPS was conducted by POPLAB at the University of North Carolina and the Central Bureau of Statistics, Jakarta.

The View from 1963: A copy of the Sept. 16, 1963 *U.S. News and World Report* (25 cents per copy) found its way to our desk and along with such flashbacks as an article on Madame Nhu and one asking if President Kennedy had more helicopters than Eisenhower, a cover story "Too Many People in the World?" caught our eye. The article cited India's population increase from 358 million in 1950 to 450 in 1963 (it is about 750 today), commented that U.S. growth was slowing down and that projections would have to be reduced, and noted that President Kennedy had O.K.'d U.S. willingness to offer family planning information to "have not" nations who wished it, something of a departure for U.S. policy at the time.

Migration Increasing from Puerto Rico?: The latest population estimates issued by the Census Bureau (and based on local government data) indicate that emigration from the island may be on the upswing. During the 1970s, Puerto Rico had a net emigration of 66,000 persons, but from April 1980 to July 1982, a net loss of 47,000 is estimated. The accuracy of the estimates is largely dependent on the reliability of arrival and departure information, but data now used are an improvement over that used in the past. If Puerto Rico's emigration has increased sharply, it may be due to the island's high unemployment rate, which was 20.4 percent in Dec. 1983.

addenda . . .



"Tank McNamara" ©1984 Universal Press Syndicate. Reprinted with permission. All rights reserved.

CURRENT READINGS

PRB welcomes materials on population topics for possible inclusion in Current Readings. Publishers may address review copies to Book Review Editor, POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, 2213 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BIPARTISAN COMMISSION ON CENTRAL AMERICA. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, Jan. 10, 1984. 132 pages. $4.75. (GPO 040-000-004-777)

This long-awaited Report of the so-called "Kissinger Commission" (Henry Kissinger was its chairman) is a useful document for anyone interested in a quick course in the historical, political, and economic aspects of that region. While much of the Report's material is already well-known to Central American specialists, it remains a useful primer for expert and layperson alike.

To be sure, the Report is far from being totally objective. It is written with an admittedly United States bias, and most "villains" tend to be more from the Left than from the Right. Yet it does not hesitate to question past U.S. interventions in the region.

While the Report ranges over a wide subject matter, it never really addresses the all-important factor of rapid population growth. Rather it includes occasional comments as to how population growth has exacerbated an already difficult situation. For some reason, it fails to mention the fact that the current and near future size of the labor force is the result of the high fertility of 20 and 30 years ago. Thus the treatment of the population issue, while correctly stated, is far from satisfactory.

This criticism is particularly appropriate in Chapter 5 on Human Development. When dealing with recommendations for improvements in the region's health, the Commission recommends "the continuation of the population and family planning programs currently supported by the Agency for International Development." Two explanatory sentences follow: "Overpopulation presents a serious threat to the development and health of the region. Attempts must be made through education and family planning to reduce the birth rate to a more moderate level."

Two and a half sentences on population, all told—by comparison, the very next recommendation, dealing with training for primary health care workers, is amplified by seven paragraphs of rationale and explanation. This neglect of the important population dynamics of the region seems to me most unfortunate, given the enormous built-in momentum for growth in the region and the fact that such growth, particularly in the young adult ages, may well contribute to either increased social disturbances or increased emigration in a northerly direction, or both.

—Leon F. Bouvier

WORLD POPULATION 1983: Recent Demographic Estimates for the Countries and Regions of the World. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Center for Demographic Research, December 1983. ISP-WP-83. $13.00. (GPO 003-024-056-91-7).

The publication of each edition of the Census Bureau's biennial "WP" series on country populations is an eagerly awaited event for those in the population field and this most recent volume will not disappoint. Since the last edition in 1981 only covered countries with populations of 10 million or more, WP83 is the first update on all countries since the 1979 edition.

There are 202 countries covered, from China's 1.1 billion to St. Pierre and Miquelon's 6,000. In addition to the demographic indicators such as vital rates, infant mortality, and life expectancy, data are also shown for literacy and percent of labor force by sex is also given subject to data availability. Country definitions of these concepts are also given in the appendices.

Much of the value of this comprehensive publication lies in the detailed footnotes which give full information to the reader on the quality of the basic data and the year upon which estimates are based. This painstaking documentation helps the user to understand the rationale underlying the estimates and to make the best use of them. All in all, this publication is one which is likely to end up at one's elbow, not on the shelf.

—Carl Haub

THE DETERMINANTS OF BRAZIL'S RECENT RAPID DECLINE IN FERTILITY, by Thomas W. Merrick and Elza Berquo. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 241 pages. $22.00. (Order prepaid from National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418.)

Brazil experienced very rapid fertility decline during the 1970s, as evidenced by both the crude birth rate and total fertility rate (the latter falling from about 5.8 to 4.1 from 1970 to 1980). The authors note that the decline coincided with a period during which lower and middle income urban households were raising their consumption expectations. A working hypothesis offered here is that this pattern, combined with increased knowledge and access to contraception, may have altered reproductive strategies and/or reduced family-size desires. While income was an important factor in contraceptive use, Merrick and Berquo highlight evidence that suggests lower income women are also controlling fertility, particularly in the higher income southern region and in states that have established community-based family planning programs.

Anyone interested in a detailed account of the most recent trends in Brazil is well advised to consult this rich data base, as it goes beyond conventional and static explanations of fertility decline in this major world nation.

—Alison Moses

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

HEALTH STATISTICS OF INDIA. New Delhi: Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. 1982. 185 pp.

REPORT OF THE FIFTH POPULATION INQUIRY AMONG GOVERNMENTS: MONITORING OF GOVERNMENT PERCEPTIONS AND POLICIES ON DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS AND LEVELS IN RELATION TO DEVELOPMENT AS OF 1982. ESA/P/WP/83. New York: United Nations. 1984. 59 pp.

ESSAYS IN HUMAN ECOLOGY, by Donald Bogue and Michael White. Chicago: The Community and Family Studies Center, University of Chicago. 1984. $6.00. 1973 pp.

SURVEY ON PRIORITY NEEDS FOR QUALIFIED HUMAN RESOURCES IN FOUR CENTRAL AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES. Geneva: Intergovernmental Committee for Migration. 1984. 324 pp.

CANADIAN ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY 1984. Toronto: Copp, Clark, Pittman Ltd. 1984. 1191 pp.

INTERNATIONAL INVENTORY OF CURRENT MEXICO-RELATED RESEARCH. La Jolla, CA: Center for United States-Mexico Studies, Univ. of California. 1983. 223 pp.

WORLD HEALTH STATISTICS ANNUAL. Geneva: The World Health Organization. 1963. 807 pp.

REFUGEE ISSUES: CURRENT STATUS AND DIRECTIONS FOR THE FUTURE. Washington: Refugee Policy Group. 1984. $3.50. 36 pp.

SPOTLIGHT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Population, 1982:	
Metropolitan Area	3,305,000
District of Columbia	629,000
Percent Change, 1970-1982:	
Metropolitan Area	13.6
District of Columbia	−16.9
Births per 1,000 Population, 1982:	
Metropolitan Area	15.4
District of Columbia	14.9
Deaths per 1,000 Population, 1982:	
Metropolitan Area	6.4
District of Columbia	10.2
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, 1982:	
Metropolitan Area	12.7
District of Columbia	20.3
Area and Population Density, 1980:	
Metropolitan Area	2,810 sq. mi. 1,089 persons per sq. mi.
District of Columbia	63 sq. mi. 10,132 persons per sq. mi.

Washington, unique among American cities, was created specifically to be the national capital and built, with some changes, after a plan designed by L'Enfant, the French architect. The District was carved out of parts of Maryland and Virginia in 1791, but its urban environs have long since overflowed into those states. The Washington Metro area now officially includes 5 counties in Maryland, ranging as far as Frederick (50 miles away), and 10 counties and independent cities in Virginia. Less than 20 percent of metro area residents live in the District itself.

The District experienced rapid population growth during the New Deal era and World War II, rising from 487,000 in 1930 to 802,000 by 1950, but that was to be the end of "D.C.'s" population growth. With the loss of population to the expanding suburbs, the District's population declined to about 623,000 in 1983. A lower cost of living has attracted many to the suburbs, along with relocation of many job centers, including large Federal employers. Today, the National Institutes of Health, the Census Bureau, and the Dept. of Energy are examples of many government agencies located not in the District, but in near and far suburbs.

Since the 1970s, the District's population has been about 70 percent black, compared to 25 percent for the entire metro area. This proportion may decrease as blacks seek lower housing costs in nearby suburban Maryland and, to some extent, may be replaced by whites with smaller family sizes.

Local demographers project a stabilization in the District's population size, although not necessarily in its composition. In 1983, while total school enrollment declined, the number of white students actually increased.

The District's infant mortality rate is a subject of great local concern. Although it has dropped from 27 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 1977 to 20 in 1982, the rate is nearly twice that of the nation as a whole. Progress has been made in prenatal and educational programs in all neighborhoods, but more is needed.

Carl [illegible] PRB

Washington's downtown features old buildings in the shadow of new ones.

In addition to the black community, the area is also home to several smaller but quite visible ethnic groups, from Hispanics in the Adams-Morgan section to a large Indochinese community in Arlington, Va.

Contrary to popular perception, not all workers are employed as civil servants, although Washington's proportion is obviously the country's highest. In 1980, 36 percent of the labor force was employed in either Federal or local government, leaving 2 in 3 workers in Washington's large "private sector." The Federal government affects much of the region's economy, making the city's reputation as a "company town" generally deserved. The Washington area houses scores of national associations representing specific interest groups, many consulting firms with an endless variety of government contracts, and about 60,000 military personnel.

The labor force reflects the predominance of the service and information industries and Washington has one of the highest concentrations of lawyers, secretaries, journalists, and economists in the country. The District's educational level is much higher than the national average, with 28 percent of the population having had four or more years of college. In 1980, 47 percent of all workers were women and area women had the nation's highest labor force participation rate. While most women do work in clerical and secretarial positions, the largest increases in female employment have been in managerial, professional and technical occupations.

With continued expansion to the suburbs, the Washington life style continues to change. In 1940, about one-quarter million people lived in urbanized areas outside the District; in 1980, 2.1 million did. The area is losing its image as a sleepy government town as recent years have seen a veritable explosion of restaurants, theaters, chic shopping areas, and a new mobility brought by the area's Metro subway system. Somewhat immune from national economic trends, the area has been at the forefront of life style changes such as a lowering birth rate, later age at marriage, and the number of group households. As one observes the seemingly constant building and expansion throughout the area, Washington would seem to be a city with a secure future whose limit has yet to be seen. ☐

G84 A8750-1

formerly INTERCOM

POPULATION TODAY™

Vol. 12, No. 5 May 1984 ISSN 0092-444X

FEATURES

2 NEW WORLD DATA SHEET
PRB's wallchart has the numbers

3 DEMOGRAPHICS CUSTOMIZED FOR YOU
From Donnelley Marketing Information Services and PRB

3 IMMIGRATION BILL TRIES AGAIN
Simpson-Mazzoli and the Roybal alternative

4 CHINA SHIFTING BIRTH POLICY?
Hints in the *People's Daily*

4 FERTILITY IN SRI LANKA
3.7 children per woman (1981)

5 MEXICO CITY COUNTDOWN
Prep committees do their job

5 WORRALL TO BE PRESIDENT EMERITUS

6 COMPARING NATIONS' INFANT MORTALITY RATES
Can it be done?

8 ACID RAIN THREATENS FORESTS
New Worldwatch Paper

8 SPEAKING OUT
"Growth usually leaves us better off . . ."

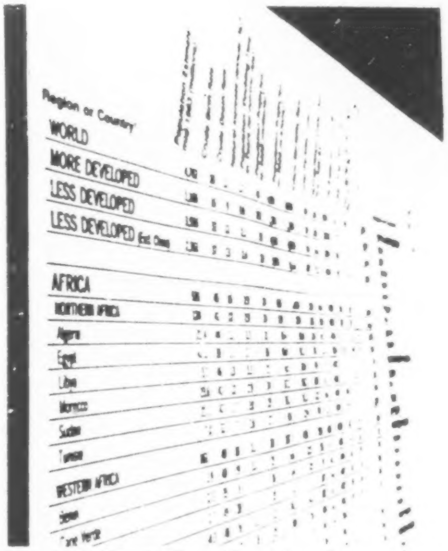
8 CHRISTOPHER TIETZE, 1908-1984

9 THE WORLD'S DIET
Animals eat one-third of cereal production

12 SPOTLIGHT ON CANADA
The U.S.'s neighbor has growing cities, high immigration rates, and bilingualism

DEPARTMENTS

SURVEY REPORT (Sri Lanka CPS) 4
POSITION OPENING 5
SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY 5
DEMOGRAPHER'S PAGE 6
OPINION 8
POPULATION UPDATE 9
WORLD FOOD NEWS 9
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR 10
TAKE A NUMBER 10
CURRENT READINGS 11
SPOTLIGHT (Canada) 12

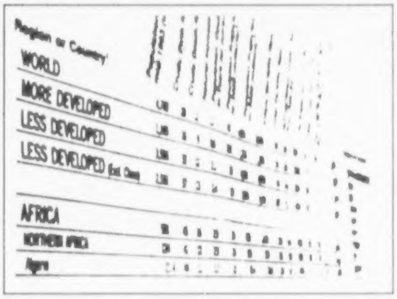

Region or Country
WORLD
MORE DEVELOPED
LESS DEVELOPED
LESS DEVELOPED (Excl. China)
AFRICA
NORTHERN AFRICA
Algeria
Egypt
Libya
Morocco
Sudan
Tunisia
WESTERN AFRICA
Benin
Cape Verde

PRB's 1984 World Data Sheet has the numbers. See page 2.

A Publication of the Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

New World Data Sheet: Numbers and Policies

The governments of 62 countries containing 60 percent of the world's population now see their country's birth rate as too high, according to PRB's just-published 1984 *World Population Data Sheet*.


Region or Country
WORLD
MORE DEVELOPED
LESS DEVELOPED
LESS DEVELOPED (Excl. China)
AFRICA
NORTHERN AFRICA
Algeria

The *Data Sheet* gives basic demographic statistics for 172 countries—countries with a population of 150,000 or more and all United Nations Member States. In all, exactly 3,000 separate entries for the world, its countries and regions.

As of mid-1984, the world's population is estimated to be 4.762 billion people, growing at a rate of 1.7 percent per year. The growth rate results from a birth rate of 28 births per 1,000 population and a death rate of 11. This means that the world grows 83 million persons each year, an amount roughly equal to the present population of Nigeria. The population growth rate of less developed countries is approximately three and one-half times that of more developed countries; many of the latter have growth rates approaching zero or are actually decreasing in size (Denmark, Hungary, and West Germany).

Frequently, a country's population policy is difficult to classify and, while the single-letter categorization on the *Data Sheet* can be used for a preliminary indication of a country's position, there are many shades of gray surrounding the presence or absence of officially stated policies. A government may be concerned about a high or low rate of growth, but it may be politically sensitive to make forthright statements. A country may find that combinations of privately funded family planning programs and indirect government support work well enough, obviating the need for official statements.

Nonetheless, an overview of population policies gives the following general conclusions: more and more LDCs are becoming concerned with population growth, moving away from the attitude that a large population facilitates development. Many MDCs, on the other hand, are quite concerned with low birth rates and the prospect of sustained population decrease. There is also a pattern of more and more restrictiveness on immigration policies emerging among the more developed countries of Europe due to the low birth rates of native populations compared to those of non-native temporary guest workers.

Other *Data Sheet* highlights:

- The world is now projected to reach 6.3 billion by the year 2000, an upward adjustment which stems primarily from reevaluation of fertility in India and some reported shifts in the implementation of China's population policy. The projection given on the *Data Sheet* assumes that China's total fertility rate will decrease from the present reported rate of 2.6 lifetime births per woman to 2.1 by the early 1990s and remain at that level, essentially a "replacement level" projection.
- Bangladesh, based upon a mid-1984 population of 99.6 million, should pass the 100 million mark this year. Vietnam, now the world's 13th largest country, should pass West Germany in about three years.
- Finally, welcome to St. Kitts-Nevis, with 44,000 people, the 172nd country to be shown on the *Data Sheet* by virtue of having joined the UN. ☐

POPULATION TODAY

VOL. 12, NO. 5 **May 1984**

POPULATION TODAY, the newsmonthly of population and demography, is published 11 times a year (a combined issue in July/August) by the Population Reference Bureau, Inc., founded in 1929, a nonprofit organization engaged in the objective dissemination of population information. The views and opinions of POPULATION TODAY's contributors are their own and do not necessarily reflect those of PRB.

STAFF
Editor: Arthur Haupt
Demographic Editor: Carl Haub
Consulting Editors: Leon Bouvier, Mary Kent, Paola Scommegna, Jean van der Tak, Robert P. Worrall
Book Review Editor: Janice Beattie
Special Assistant: Mena Rios
Editorial Assistants: Tony Agresta, Bridget Carroll, Carolyn Schultze, Michele Girod
Circulation Director: Jacki Majewski

Editorial and Circulation Offices:
Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
2213 M Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 785-4664

Reprint Permission: Material from POPULATION TODAY may be reproduced freely, provided that credit is given to "POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, Inc." and a copy of the publication in which the material appears is forwarded to PRB.

Back Issues: Back issues of POPULATION TODAY and its predecessor INTERCOM are available in limited quantities from PRB for $2.00 per copy.

Mailing: Printed in Washington, D.C. Mailed nonprofit postage rate in the United States; printed matter surface rate to Canada, Mexico, and to foreign subscribers.

Address Changes: Send current PRB address label and new address; please allow eight weeks for change.

PRB MEMBERSHIP

In addition to POPULATION TODAY, PRB members receive four in-depth POPULATION BULLETINS annually, the widely used WORLD POPULATION DATA SHEET wall chart, and selected special publications. Educator and library members also receive INTERCHANGE, a population education newsletter, four times a year, and ready-to-use classroom materials.

Annual memberships are as follows:

	U.S.	All other countries
Individual	$ 30	$ 37.50
University students*	10	12.50
Educator—Primary/secondary**	10	12.50
Educator—college	20	25.00
Library (public, university, school)	40	50.00
Corporation or institution	200	250.00

*With photocopy of student ID
**Does not include Population Today and Population Bulletins

Customized Data Offered by Donnelley/PRB

Do you need to know who lives within 5 miles of Madison Square Garden? The number of people within 3 hours driving time from Myrtle Beach, S.C.? Or the annual per-capita expenditures for footwear for anyone living within half a mile of the Santa Monica Freeway?

Until the advent of computers, obtaining such data was practically impossible. Now, however, private concerns, using Census Bureau data and sifting and manipulating it through their own computers, can provide the answers to such esoteric questions with comparative ease. And in March, PRB was pleased to announce its association with the University program set up by Donnelley Information Services, of Stamford, Conn., to explore innovative ways to use large demographic datasets. Specifically, PRB has gone online with Donnelley's *American Profile*, an unusually flexible and detailed description of the U.S. population.

Working with Donnelley, PRB's role will be to help make the use of "demographics" better known and to suggest additional uses and modifications of such a system, as well as seek suggestions from others. A full description of *American Profile* will appear in an upcoming issue of *PT*.

While reports can be generated for such familiar units as counties, census tracts, and ZIP Codes, the system will also allow you to sculpt the geography to meet your own needs; define an area, and the system will provide the data for that area. The *American Profile* provides an entire series of reports on population, age, sex, income, education, and buying habits. Special reports are also available on the market potential for over 175 products. A particularly valuable addition to the database are demographic estimates updated to 1983 and projected to 1988 (soon to be released for 1984 and 1989, respectively).

The use of such a remarkable tool has wide-ranging analytical possibilities. Customized analyses can be performed for an unlimited number of purposes. If one needs to know how people are affected by noise near major airports, demographic profiles of noise "footprints" can be readily produced. The most beneficial locations for schools, firehouses, hospitals, etc., can easily be pinpointed in changing suburban areas. Questions previously difficult to answer without a major study, can be easily, and relatively cheaply, answered with *American Profile*.

Inquiries are welcome about this recent addition to our demographic facilities. Write or call PRB's Cary Davis or Carl Haub: (202) 785-4664. □

Immigration Bill Tries, Tries Again

By mid-May, Rep. Romano Mazzoli's (D-Ky.) immigration reform bill is expected to reach the floor of the House of Representatives. Dozens of amendments are expected to be proposed for the Mazzoli bill—including some drawn from a new "Hispanic alternative" bill introduced in February 1984 by Rep. Edward Roybal (D-Calif.).

Mazzoli's bill is the House version of "Simpson-Mazzoli"—the first major attempt to reform U.S. immigration law in about 30 years. It seeks to control the flow of illegal immigrants into the U.S. and grant legal status to many of the millions of undocumented workers and their families now in this country.

The Senate's Simpson bill (sponsored by Sen. Alan Simpson, R-Wyo.) includes penalties for employers who hire illegal aliens, proposes a national workers' identification card system, grants legal status to certain undocumented workers and gives them access to federal benefits after several years. The similar Mazzoli bill is on the whole less restrictive, granting legal status to greater numbers of persons, sooner, and calls for study of the feasibility of a worker ID system rather than mandated establishment of one.

The Simpson-Mazzoli bill represents a response to the concerns of workers and government officials about the rising population of undocumented aliens (estimated at anywhere from 3 to 6 million, though no one really knows). But a variety of interests have also opposed the legislation—Hispanic groups who fear it would kindle discrimination against all Hispanics; employers who prefer the present tolerant de facto situation; and civil libertarians, who worry about the civil-liberties implications of any sort of national ID system. The new Roybal bill could conceivably provide a rallying point for these interests. It does *not* include an ID system or employer sanctions, but rather puts the emphasis on increased funding for the Immigration and Naturalization Service's (INS) Border Patrol, and enforcement of existing laws.

Two years running, Simpson-Mazzoli has passed in the Senate and died in the House. In Fall 1983, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., (D-Mass.) blocked floor consideration of the Mazzoli bill saying he feared President Reagan would veto the bill to win Hispanic support for his reelection campaign.

Later Reagan reaffirmed his support for some immigration legislation while admitting disagreements with the Mazzoli bill. He said he wanted to sign some immigration legislation as quickly as possible.

In a reversal, O'Neill allowed the bill to be scheduled this spring. However, in a memorandum to members of the Administration in January, Office of Management and Budget Director David Stockman expressed new concern about any comprehensive immigration bill, saying that the cost would probably be unacceptable.

Members of Contress now intend to seek Reagan's "concurrence" before taking any action on a compromise immigration bill to try and avoid a veto. □

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Although changes in the population pecking order of cities (see page 10 of this issue) and countries (see page 2) are often of vital practical interest, stare at those statistical sizes until your eyes water, and you may end up asking yourself the classic existential question, So what?

Is a big city (i.e., more populous) intrinsically *better* than a small one? More important? If a city grows, is that a compliment? If it shrinks, is that a slight? Suppose Los Angeles was actually 12 little cities?

Are big countries more *important* than small ones? More secure, like giant oak trees? (More insecure, like giant oak trees?) Should countries aspire to be big?

These gloomy springtime thoughts are occasioned by the annual realization that no matter how grandiose, powerful, and populous the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area may be (3.1 million, seventh largest in the nation as of 1980), it's all ashes without major league baseball.

Art Haupt

China Shifting Births Policy?

Although China's policymaking machinery moves in mysterious ways, some signs have appeared that China may be softening, or at least adjusting, its rigorous family planning policy.

The sign was a dispatch appearing in the March 8, 1984, issue of *People's Daily*, which reported an early March conference "of great importance" involving directors of family planning commissions from all provinces. Neither the article nor (apparently) the conference avow any fundamental change in the fundamental policies of the one-child family and the goal of 1.2 billion population by 2000. (China's population was estimated to be 1.023 billion in 1983.)

But in expressing the will of the conference, the article went out of its way to allude to possible program problems and the importance of reasonable and conciliatory implementation. "On the one hand, we must control the population growth rate to realize the planned target," it said. "On the other hand, we must take the actual condition of some people into consideration. This requires that family planning workers . . . improve their work method and work style, refrain from coercion, strictly forbid any illegal and disorderly action, and carry out their work consistent with actual conditions and reasonably." Although the allusions are very general, for them to appear at all is considered quite unusual.

In addition, rumors have surfaced that the one-child policy might be moderated in some cases to two children when the first child turns out to be a girl. These rumors have been promptly denied, but the fact that they have surfaced (in the form of letters to China's media) also indicates something in the wind.

Judging by these signs, a policy relaxation of some kind may be forthcoming. If so, word of such a change would be passed down the administrative chain of command during coming months and ultimately publicized in some way—as all the while the government tries to ensure that no citizen overestimates the change. ☐

SURVEY REPORT

Sri Lanka CPS

Sri Lanka, an island nation 18 miles off the coast of India, has recently released the results of its 1982 Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (CPS), taken by the Dept. of Census and Statistics in collaboration with Westinghouse Health Systems, augmenting its excellent vital statistics and the World Fertility Survey held in 1975.

At present, Sri Lanka's population of 16 million has a rate of natural increase birth rate minus the death rate) of 2.2 percent per year, but the growth rate itself is about 1.8 percent due to net emigration.

About 50 percent of the population live in the fertile southwestern corner of the West Virginia-sized island, which features a low coastal plain to the north and rises to the mountainous south-central region where Sri Lanka's famous tea is produced. The country has tried to diversify its formerly agrarian economy, although this process has resulted in some debt problems.

Population growth has been a major concern in Sri Lanka, with family planning permitted in the early 1950s and a formal policy adopted in 1965. Fertility has declined from a total fertility rate (TFR) of 5.5 children per woman in 1960 to 3.7 in 1981.

In the latter half of the 1970s, the TFR actually apears to have risen from 3.4 in 1975. This rise in fertility is somewhat deceptive, however. Since virtually all childbearing takes place within marriage in Sri Lanka, marital fertility rates are a more revealing indicator. Comparing the CPS 1981 rates to the WFS 1975 rates, the report notes there has been no increase in marital fertility overall and, in fact, the two surveys suggest an overall decrease. The overall rise in the TFR can be explained by the increase in the number of marriages from 94,166 in 1975 to 121,668 in 1981.

The survey also found that:

- The average number of children considered "best" was 2.8. At age 27, 50 percent of the women said that they wished to cease childbearing. The number of children *wanted*, however, obtained by summing the number of children a woman had and the additional number desired was 3.2.
- Contraceptive knowledge was universal, 99 percent saying that they had heard of some method, up from 91 percent in 1975. This percentage was uniform for all age groups.
- Current use of a contraceptive method was up to 55 percent, compared to 32 percent in 1975, but nearly half of this was accounted for by rhythm, withdrawal, or other traditional methods. Female sterilization was by far the predominant modern method, 17 percent. ☐

Countdown to Mexico City

Preparations for the International Conference on Population (ICP) continue—in particular, the final preparatory committee meeting in New York Mar. 12-16 succeeded in coming to agreement on the 80 or so paragraphs of recommendations that will serve as the basis for discussion when the ICP meets this August in Mexico City. The recommendations are for implementing the World Population Plan of Action. Previously, there had been concern that they might be too diffuse and lengthy. But the January 1984 prep committee meeting made some headway in reducing them, and the March prep conference—which was attended by many population-specialized representatives from the nations involved—appears to have succeeded in coming up with a set of recommendations that resolved the issues.

Amb. Richard Benedick, the State Dept.'s Coordinator of Population Affairs, is the U.S. government's interagency coordinator for the ICP. Selection of the U.S. delegation has not been settled, and remains under discussion at the White House. ☐

Worrall Named PRB President Emeritus

Dr. Robert P. Worrall, PRB President since 1979, was named President Emeritus and Senior Specialist in Development Communication at the March annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. Chairperson Mildred Marcy said the Board approved Worrall's request for relief from administrative duties effective upon the selection of his successor and welcomed his continued active participation on the staff.

Worrall, who first served on the Bureau's 1974 Task Force to reassess PRB's role, joined the staff as Vice President for Program and Staff Development in 1976. Earlier as Assistant Director of the East-West Communication Institute at the East-West Center in Honolulu, Hawaii, he was in charge of a six-year project designed to study and assist in the development of the research, education and information components of family and population planning programs in 40 Asian countries.

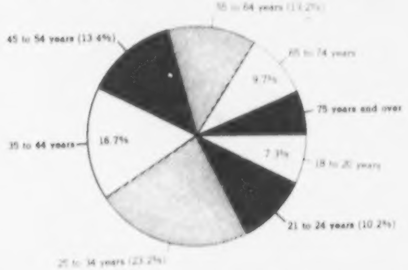
Worrall gained international experience and a commitment to the field of population while serving as The Ford Foundation's assistant representative for India and Nepal from 1966 to 1970 after an early career in agricultural extension and educational administration at Ohio State and Michigan State Universities.

Mrs. Marcy, in recognizing Worrall's contributions to PRB, cited the increasing professionalization of the PRB staff, stating that in 1984 there were 15 graduate degrees represented compared to three in 1976. She said the new PRB headquarters building equipped with modern information processing systems provides an effective working environment for the staff and a convenient focal point for other population organizations and the public.

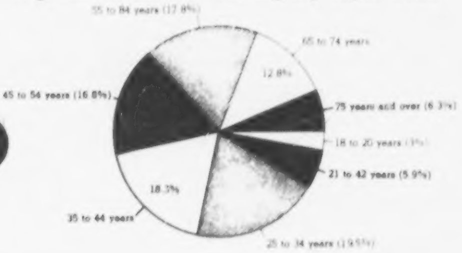
"Financial support," she said, "has been substantially improved through more multi-year grants from major donors such as The Andrew W. Mellon and William and Flora Hewlett Foundations and through the establishment for the first time in the Bureau's history of an endowment fund." A wholly owned profit-making subsidiary, The Demographic Information Service Center (DISC), established in 1981, is enabling PRB to extend its services to the business community and use the proceeds to underwrite program activities. ☐

SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY . . .

U.S. Population by Age, 1982



Reported Federal Voting by Age, 1982



These two pie charts depict the age and disparity between the U.S. voting population and the population of voting age. This difference is due to the fact that voter participation increases with age. Thus, the voting population age 44 and under made a commanding potential majority (57.4 percent), as of 1982. But in that year, it was voters 45 and over who made an actual majority (53.2 percent) in the voting booth.

Source. U.S. Census Bureau. *Current Population Reports*, P-20, No. 383.

POSITION OPEN

President/ Chief Executive Officer The Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

Available immediately. Requires demonstrated experience and skill in (1) program development and management, (2) personnel development and management, (3) financial management including fund raising. Responsible for $1.2 million annual budget, staff of 22, annual public education program, including 37 to 52 titles, 16 to 22 meetings, and responses to over 5,000 inquiries per year. Salary commensurate with experience.

Send resume to Brent Ashabranner, Chair, Search Committee, c/o Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 2213 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

DEMOGRAPHER'S

The Case of the Elusive Infant Mortality Rate

by Robert B. Hartford

A year ago, INTERCOM published Carl Haub's article "Where Does the U.S. Stand in Infant Mortality?," in which the U.S. was compared with 30 other countries,[1] and ultimately ranked 19th. Nevertheless, the underline in Haub's title illustrated a nagging doubt shared by many that such comparisons may not be valid.

For example, we sometimes hear statements like "You can't compare the U.S. with its large mixed population with small European countries"; "They (the other countries) must be counting a different way."

These statements voice the layperson's concern with four criteria for comparability of data: (a) *appropriateness of unit of analysis,* whether or not the population measured is a certain minimum size or conforms to some social or demographic standard; (b) *completeness*—the extent to which all relevant events are counted; (c) *coverage*—the extent to which all population segments or subgroups are included in the registration system within a country; and (d) *uniformity of measurement*—use of standard definitions and measurement procedures.

The appropriateness criterion meant that (following UN practice) Haub excluded countries reporting less than 50 infant deaths, whose rates might be easily skewed. (In addition, the "city states" of Hong Kong and Singapore are candidates for exclusion, as they lack the urban/rural diversity of the other countries on the list.) Completeness of registration was not a problem in highly industrialized countries with highly developed medical care and statistics-recording systems, and in recent years, coverage has been essentially comprehensive.

It is with the uniformity of measurement that complications arise—in discriminating between a fetal death and an infant death. The UN standard lists four life signs for an infant (heart beat, breath, pulsation of umbilical cord, voluntary muscle movement) any one of which constitutes a live birth.[2] Other countries have had a shorter list of admissible signs, or have not specified them. For example, the East German criteria are "action of heart *and* lungs." In Yugoslavia either breathing *or* pulsation of the heart, but *not* voluntary muscle action or pulsation of the umbilical cord, constitute "life."[3]

Still other countries have excluded infants dying within 24 hours of birth (e.g., Spain prior to 1975) or prior to birth registration (e.g., France), or set viability criteria (minimum body weight, length, etc.) for including newly born in the infant category.

But the statistics in many cases have become more standardized. Sweden, which once used a nonstandard definition, adopted the UN definition in 1960.[4] While Japan officially recognized the UN standards, in past practice other standards were apparently used until sometime in the 1970s. But analysis of the age components of Japan's infant mortality suggests that this problem was eliminated by about 1979. In France the true rate still appears to be well below the U.S. in 1980—approximately 10.8 in France and 12.5 in the U.S.

The biased rates of the remaining deviant cases are higher than the U.S. rates. A better comparison between East Germany and the U.S. is possible by examining infant mortality after the first day, which is relatively unaffected by the nonstandard definition. In 1979 (the latest year for which the appropriate East German data were available to this writer), infant mortality after the first day was 10.0 as compared to 8.3 in the U.S., strongly suggesting that the overall East German rate in 1980 was higher, and we should move the U.S. from 16th to 15th place. The East German rate is probably on the order of 14.2 to 14.5 which would place it somewhere between New Zealand and Israel.

Now let us return to the first objection;raised in this article: "You can't compare the U.S. with its large mixed population with small European countries."

This objection is rather puzzling; presumably it is based either on the notion that health is easier to improve in a small country than in a large one, or that ethnically homogeneous populations are healthier or are more amenable than large or heterogeneous populations to improvements in health.

Without questioning the rationale of the objection, let us examine 10 states of the U.S. with the lowest infant mortality rates in 1980. They are: New Hampshire (9.2), Wyoming (9.8), Vermont (9.9), Minnesota (10.0), Colorado (10.1), Wisconsin (10.3), Hawaii (10.3), Kansas (10.4), Utah (10.4) and Massachusetts (10.5).

The populations of most of these states are small and homogeneous. If we were to insert these states into Haub's list, we would find that all 10 fell between eighth and 10th place. Even excluding the nonwhite infant mortality from the 10 states would not improve their ranking. In fact, on a national level, the infant mortality of whites in the U.S. (11.0) would only qualify for a 10th place.

The performance of Japan would seem to deal a final blow to this objection; with a population about half

PAGE

Robert B. Hartford is Deputy Director, Office of International Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics, Hyattsville, Md.

Countries of the World Ranked by 1980 Infant Mortality

		Infant Mortality Rate		
	Country	1980	1981	1982
1.	Sweden	6.9*	6.9*	6.8
2.	Japan	7.5*	7.1	6.6
3.	Finland	7.6	6.5	
4.	Norway	8.1	7.5	
5.	Denmark	8.5*	7.9	8.4(p)
6.	Netherlands	8.6	8.2	8.3
7.	Switzerland	9.1	7.6	
8.	France[a]	10.1*	9.7*	9.3
9.	Canada	10.4	9.6	9.1
10.	Australia	11.0	10.0	10.3
	Belgium	11.0	11.7	11.7(p)
12.	Spain	11.1	10.3	
13.	Ireland	11.2	10.6	
14.	United Kingdom	12.1	11.0(p)	
	East Germany[b]	12.1	12.3	
16.	**United States**	**12.5**	**11.7**	**11.2(p)**
17.	West Germany	12.6	11.6	10.9
18.	New Zealand	13.0*	11.8*	
19.	Austria	14.3*	12.6	12.8
	Italy	14.3	14.1	12.7(p)
21.	Israel	15.1	14.6	13.9
22.	Malta	15.5	13.1	13.9(p)
23.	Brunei	17.5		12.8
24.	Greece	17.9	14.3(p)	
25.	Puerto Rico	18.5	18.6	
	Czechoslovakia	18.5*	16.9	16.1(p)
27.	Costa Rica	19.1	18.0	
28.	Cuba	19.6	18.5	17.3(p)
29.	Bulgaria	20.2	19.5	
30.	Poland	21.2	20.6	20.2(p)
31.	Hungary	23.2*	20.8*	19.7(p)

* = updated
(p) = provisional

[a] Because of slight undercounting of first day mortality, the French rates are probably low by about 0.6 to 0.8, which would place France after Canada in the list.

[b] The non-standard definitions in use in East Germany probably reduce the rates by 2.0 to 2.5, which means that East Germany should rank somewhere between New Zealand and Israel.

the U.S.'s, it nevertheless attained an infant mortality rate of 6.6 in 1982, placing it slightly lower than Sweden (6.8), which has traditionally had the lowest infant mortality in the world.

In the final analysis, only three modifications are suggested to Haub's ranking: (a) Remove the city states, Hong Kong and Singapore, from the list; (b) Move East Germany to a higher ranking—probably somewhere between New Zealand and Israel; (c) Update provisional to final data and shift ranking as necessary. (Updated data are indicated by an "*".)

We then conclude that instead of ranking 19th out of 33, the U.S. ranks 15th out of 31. While it is clear that the U.S. still lags behind many industrialized countries, we must recognize that even our best efforts may not materially affect our ranking in the immediate future. What we do need to recognize is that there is solid evidence that we can achieve much lower rates than we have now and that we must carefully monitor our progress to ensure that infant mortality declines are sustained by all segments of the population, not just by the national total. ☐

References

1. Haub, Carl, "Where Does the U.S. Stand on Infant Mortality?," *Intercom*, March/April, 1983.
2. "A WHO Report on Social and Biological Effects on Perinatal Mortality," Volume 1, p. 33. World Health Organization.
3. Klinger, A., *Infant Mortality in Eastern Europe 1950-1980*, pp. 58-61. Statistical Publishing House, Budapest, Hungary, 1982. See page 10 also for additional commentaries on the quality of early neonatal mortality in Bulgaria and Romania.
4. Chase, Helen C., "International Comparison of Perinatal and Infant Mortality," National Center for Health Statistics, Series 3, Number 6, pp. 9-10, 1967.

OPINION

by Julian L. Simon

In the short run, an additional person—baby or immigrant—reduces the standard of living. Another consumer causes the fixed stock of goods to be divided among more people. And as Malthus argued, more workers result in less output per worker.

However, if resources are not fixed, then the Malthusian doctrine of diminishing returns does not apply. Given some time to adjust to shortages with known methods and new inventions, people create additional resources.

What is extraordinary about the creation of new resources is that a shortage due to population or income growth usually leaves us better off than if the shortage had not arisen, thanks to the resulting new techniques. (For example, plastics began as a substitute for elephant ivory in billiard balls.) Raw materials have actually become less scarce. Throughout history, prices of raw materials have fallen relative to wages and even relative to consumer prices—despite the common sense that if one begins with an inventory and uses some up, there will be less left.

Whether the positive responses we make to a shortage induced by population growth outweigh the short-run negative effect depends upon the century and the culture. Only empirical data can furnish the answer.

For the richer countries during the past century, population growth has not shown a negative effect upon economic growth. Nor do cross-national comparisons show any negative effects. In the poorer countries, income grew as fast or faster than in the richer countries between 1950 and 1975, though population grew much faster in the poorer countries.

Immigrants are particularly beneficial, because they usually arrive young and strong. Therefore they contribute more to the public coffers in taxes than they receive in welfare services. □

Julian L. Simon is the author of *The Ultimate Resource*, and is presently Professor of Business Administration at the University of Maryland. This column was adapted by him from his recent article in *USA Today*.

Acid Rain Threatens Trees

The most recent paper by Worldwatch Institute, "Air Pollution, Acid Rain, and the Future of Forests," defines the causes and effects of acid rain on world forests. According to author Sandra Postel, "Acid rain is a part of a much larger pollution problem"—the expulsion into the atmosphere of the by-products of fossil-fuel burning. Other by-products are carbon dioxide and ozone gas (which damages forests), but acid rain is considered to be the most damaging to the environment, at least in the short run.

The solution to this problem is, obviously, to clean up the by-products or switch to alternate energy sources, though this is more easily said than done. In the meantime, acid rain remains the affliction of more developed countries. At least 9 million acres of European and eastern U.S. forests now show damage linked to air pollutants. Some of the more severe cases are West Germany, where forest damage nationwide jumped from 8 to 34 percent in only a year; Czechoslovakia, where dying trees cover 1.2 million acres; and in Poland, where scientists warn that by 1990 trees may be lost on as many as 7.4 million acres. □

Copies of *Worldwatch Paper 58*, "Air Pollution, Acid Rain, and the Future of Forests," by Sandra Postel, are available from PRB. Single copies are $2.00 each; 2-10 copies, $1.50 each; 11-50 copies, $1.25 each; 51 or more, $1.00 each. Orders and checks (made payable to PRB) should be sent to PRB, P.O. Box 35012, Washington, D.C. 20013. (PRB assists Worldwatch Institute in the distribution of its papers.)

Christopher Tietze
1908-1984

Christopher Tietze, one of the world's foremost specialists in the demographic and public health aspects of abortion, died April 4, 1984, in New York City. He was 75.

Tietze, an Austrian physician, emigrated to the U.S. in 1938. He served as Director of Research of the National Committee on Maternal Health, and in 1967 became Associate Director of the Population Council's Biomedical Division. At the Council he was the author of *Induced Abortion: A World Review,* the definitive general reference work (updated every two years) on the status and prevalence of abortion around the world. He was the recipient of many awards, including (in 1977) the Carl Schultz Award from the Population Section of the American Public Health Association, for his contributions to the field of population/family planning. □

NEW FROM PRB

"Population Change, Resources, and the Environment," by Judith Jacobsen. How can the world's population live in balance with the resources it uses and the environment it inhabits and shapes? This 16-page issue of *Population Trends and Public Policy,* PRB's series directed at policymakers, draws on papers presented at the 1983 PRB National Conference and Adult Learning Workshop at the Wingspread Conference Center, Racine, Wis. There, discussion focused on environmental factors limiting expansion of the world's food supply; the dilemma of fostering Third World economic development; and prospects for energy development.

"St. Vincent and the Grenadines" and **"Belize,"** both by Leon F. Bouvier. Continuing PRB's Occasional Series: The Caribbean, these two 16-page booklets summarize the population history, status, and dynamics of these two island-nations, with text, statistics, and graphics. ($2.00 each).

"Population Education: Tools for Teachers," by PRB's Population Education Dept. This six-page issue of *Interchange* for March 1984 is a brand-new annotated population resource list for educators, emphasizing current topics, lively reading, and a wide spectrum of recent publications and audiovisual aids. ($1.00 each; 2 or more, $.75 each.)

1984 World Population Data Sheet. Vital numbers in 14 categories for 172 countries on an 18½x24" wall chart. ($2.00 each; 2-10 copies, $1.75 each; 11-50, $1.50 each; 51 or more, $1.25 each.)

Order Information: Orders of $20.00 and under must be prepaid and include $1.00 for postage and handling. Send order and remittance to PRB, Circulation Dept., P.O. Box 35012, Washington, D.C. 20013. (Checks payable to PRB.)

WORLD FOOD NEWS

Rice storeroom in India.

Broadly speaking, most people in the world live on a diet based on one or more of the following staple foods: rice, wheat, maize, millet and sorghum, roots and tubers, and animal products. In addition to the cereals, which provide half of total world calorie consumption, animal products account for 17 percent and roots and tubers provide about 6 percent.

Some 600 million tons of cereals (over a third of world production), however, are fed to animals every year. The proportion of world production used this way is rising steadily. Grain converted to meat loses 75 to 90 percent of its calories and 65 to 90 percent of its protein. It can be argued that grain fed to cattle, pigs and chickens could be better used to feed hungry people directly.

In developed countries over two-thirds of the grain consumed is fed to animals. The rising demand for feed has encouraged farmers to increase cereal yields. On average these yields are now nearly 3.5 tons per hectare compared with about 1.1 tons per hectare in both developing and developed countries in the 1930s.

Preventing cereals from being used as animal feed would not automatically make more of them available for hungry people. In fact, it would probably reduce cereal production. The basic problem, in the view of food specialists, is that poor people do not have the purchasing power to buy the cereals that they need. Restricting the use of cereals for animals would not on its own solve the problem.

At the same time, the increasing use of cereals for feed reflects a widespread preference for animal products in the human diet. Already, middle-income countries are following the same pattern as the industrialized countries. About one-quarter of grain consumed in middle-income countries goes to feed livestock. Low-income developing countries use less than 2 percent of their total cereals this way. ☐

World Food News is prepared by the North American Liaison Office of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Population Update

Estimated United States Population:

As of Feb. 1, 1984	235,554,000
As of Feb. 1, 1983	233,432,000

The above estimates include armed forces overseas and are from U.S. Bureau of Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 947.

Estimated World Population:

As of May 1984 -	4,749,000,000
Annual Growth	83,000,000

Estimated by extrapolation of the mid-1984 population given on the 1984 World Population Data Sheet.

Latest Provisional Statistics for the U.S.: Summary 1983

	12 months ending with December					
	Number		Rate			
Item	1983	1982	1983	1982	1981	1980
Live births	3,614,000	3,704,000	15.5	16.0	15.9	15.8
Deaths	2,010,000	1,986,000	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7
Natural increase	1,604,000	1,718,000	6.9	7.4	7.2	7.1
Marriages	2,444,000	2,495,000	10.5	10.8	10.6	10.6
Divorces	1,179,000	1,180,000	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.2
Infant deaths	39,400	41,700	10.9	11.2	11.7	12.5
Population base (in millions)	...	...	233.7	231.5	229.3	227.1

Note. Rates are given per 1,000 population, except for infant deaths, which are given per 1,000 live births. Rates are based on revised population estimates from the 1980 Census.

Source. Monthly Vital Statistics Report (Vol. 32, No. 12) from the National Center for Health Statistics.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Your recent Spotlight on Viet Nam (POPULATION TODAY, February 1984) provided an interesting and generally accurate overview of the population problems facing this country at the present time. I would, however, like to make the following brief comments:

1. The population census of Oct. 1, 1979 gave the total population as 52,741,766. As the population has been increasing at a rate of some 1,200,000-1,300,000 new citizens every year, the present population (Apr. 1, 1984) is probably fairly close to 59,000,000. Some government officials privately concede that the population has now surpassed the 60,000,000 mark.

2. Although seven of Viet Nam's 40 provinces now officially have a population growth rate of under 2 percent, many provinces, among them some of the most populous, are still struggling with growth rates in the vicinity of 2.5 to 2.8 percent or more. The overall population growth rate is generally estimated to be around 2.4 percent.

3. The Government's 1981-1985 Plan aimed at reaching an overall population growth rate of 1.7 percent by 1985. However, this target is obviously beyond reach, and the objective is now set at meeting this target in 10 of the 40 provinces by next year.

4. As a matter of interest, there are about 25,000 new couples married every year in the greater Hanoi area (population 2,850,000); there are at least 200 live births every day, or some 70,000 new citizens every year in this area. The population growth rate in the capital city region is said to be close to 2.4 percent at the present time (2.2 percent in urban areas, 2.6 percent in rural areas).

5. Finally, you rightly point out that China and the U.S. no longer provide aid to Viet Nam. However, after the Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries, the present major donors are Sweden and the various specialized agencies of the UN. France is also increasing its aid program.

I trust these comments will be of interest to you.

Sincerely,
Michel Amiot
Deputy Representative and Senior Advisor on Population
UN Fund for Population Activities, Hanoi Office

TAKE A NUMBER...

Sun Belt Cities shouldered aside their northern brethren, according to estimates of mid-1982 city populations newly released by the Census Bureau. Los Angeles has now moved past Chicago to gain the number 2 position, while Houston pushed Philadelphia out of fourth spot. Of the 10 most populous U.S. cities, six are in the Sun Belt.

	July 1, 1982		April 1, 1980	
City	Population	Rank	Population	Rank
New York	7,086,096	1	7,071,639	1
Los Angeles	3,022,247	2	2,968,579	3
Chicago	2,997,155	3	3,005,072	2
Houston	1,725,617	4	1,595,138	5
Philadelphia	1,665,382	5	1,688,210	4
Detroit	1,138,717	6	1,202,493	6
Dallas	943,848	7	904,570	7
San Diego	915,956	8	875,538	8
Phoenix	824,230	9	790,044	9
San Antonio	819,021	10	786,010	11

States Increase Population. Between 1980 and 1983, Alaska increased its population by 19 percent, making it by far the fastest growing state in population in the 1980s. Other states with high population increases are Nevada, gaining 11.3 percent since the 1980 census, Utah (10.8 percent), Texas (10.5 percent), and Florida (9.6 percent). The total U.S. population increased by 3.3 percent, or about 7.4 million, from 1980 to 1983. These figures come from the U.S. Census Bureau's newly released report, *Estimates of the Population of States: July 1, 1981 to 1983,* Series P-25, No. 944.

Including Noncash Benefits Lowers Poverty Estimates. In August 1983 , the U.S. Census Bureau reported that 34.4 million or 15 percent of the population were officially below the poverty level in 1982. This estimate, however, does not include the value of noncash benefits. If the Bureau includes the value of food stamps, free or reduced price school lunches, public or other subsidized housing, Medicaid and Medicare, the 1982 poverty population, thus redefined would be somewhere between 22.9 million (10.0 percent) and 31.4 million people (13.7 percent).

U.S. Birth Rate Takes Sharp Drop: The U.S. birth rate took a sharp downward turn in 1983, from 16.0 births per 1,000 population in 1982 to 15.5. This was due in part to a slight "aging" of the female population of childbearing age, but also to a real decline in fertility. For several years, U.S. fertility had remained fairly steady, rising from its lowest point ever in 1976. It will be interesting to see if this new development is but another temporary fluctuation or the beginning of a longer-term trend.

The Breadwinner of U.S. Households? According to a study recently conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, 12.1 percent of all American households contain women as the primary wage earner. This 12.1 percent can be more or less equally divided into three different types of households: a wife whose husband has been disabled or retired; has been laid off or his hours have been cut; or works full-time all year, but earns less than his wife. Among black households, the national figure was 19.5 percent, while among Hispanic households it was 10 percent.

addenda...

George Burns on Making U.S. Life Expectancy Rates Work for You:

"The point is, with a good positive attitude and a little bit of luck, there's no reason you can't live to be 100. Once you've done that, you've really got it made, because very few people die over 100."

—*from* How to Live to Be 100 or More, *by G. Burns, New American Library.*

CURRENT READINGS

PRB welcomes materials on population topics for possible inclusion in Current Readings. Publishers may address review copies to Book Review Editor, POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, 2213 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE U.S.: 1984 (104th edition). U.S. Bureau of the Census: U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1983. $19.00 paper.

As in its 103 previous years, this annual summary from the U.S. Bureau of the Census is a valuable and sometimes amusing compilation of U.S. social, economic, environmental, political, and demographic statistics.

Did you know that in 1982, U.S. arcades contained 1,220,000 coin-operated video games? In that same year, 35 percent of U.S. households grew fruits or berries, and 3,000 drive-ins served U.S. moviegoers. Finally, 8,102,000 tickets were sold on Broadway during 1982.

Whether you are curious about how many pleasure trips in cars Americans take each year (44 percent), or how many babies were born in the U.S. in 1982 (3,704,000 babies born), the *Statistical Abstract's* 1,542 tables can answer your questions.

Bridget Carroll

POPULATION: AN INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY, by Paul E. Zopf, Jr. Palo Alto, Calif.: Mayfield Publishing Co., 1984. 501 pages. $24.95. ISBN 0-87484-715-X.

Zopf introduces this new college-level text, with considerable emphasis on demography and social causes and effects of demographic phenomena.

POPULATION has four major subdivisions: Demographic Realities and Problems, including discussions of population explosion and zero population growth; Components of Demographic Change, such as fertility, mortality, and migration; Populations and Human Systems (labor, marriage, etc.); and Planning the Future (population control).

POPULATION provides the student with a demographic text that enriches one's understanding of the linkages between population and social dynamics.

—Carolyn Schultze

WOMEN AND WORK IN AFRICA, edited by Edna G. Bay. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press. 1982. $23.00.

This collection of articles grew out of a symposium on women and work in (sub-Saharan) Africa. Not only is the general authority of African women established via their economic importance (in agricultural areas), but so is their relatively high social status and political power. Nonetheless, as this book shows, inequities remain, and in some areas are increasingly where the commercialized economy and the fruits of development favor men.

—Alison Moses

U.S. IMMIGRATION POLICY, edited by Richard R. Hofstetter. Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1984. 310 pages. $28.75. ISBN 0-8223-0476-7.

Migration to America from less developed regions of the world "will transform America from an ethnic melting pot to a racial polyglot" if present trends continue, contends Richard Hofstetter, editor of this group of essays on U.S. immigration policy written by practitioners and scholars in law, government, and the social sciences. The introduction is by Attorney General William French Smith.

Hofstetter and others address the population explosion and illegal aliens, push and pull factors, and integration of immigrants into the U.S. economic and social structure. Presenting both liberal and conservative viewpoints, U.S. IMMIGRATION POLICY is directed toward anyone interested in or concerned with the U.S.'s unique immigration situation.

—Carolyn Schultze

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

THE FAR EAST AND AUSTRALASIA. (15th ed.) Detroit, Mich.: Gale Research Co. 1984. 912 pages, $140.00.

FERTILITY DETERMINANTS IN CUBA, Paula E. Hollerbach and S. Diaz-Briquets, Washington, D.C. National Academy Press, 1983. 241 pages.

WORLD REFUGEE SURVEY 1983, edited by Rosemary E. Tripp. New York: U.S. Committee for Refugees, 1983. 76 pages. $6.00.

THE NINE AMERICAN LIFESTYLES: Who We Are and Where We Are Going, by Arnold Mitchell. New York: MacMillan, 1983. 302 pages. $19.50.

THE FEASIBILITY OF MEASURING INTERNATIONAL FLOWS OF HUMAN RESOURCES. New York: UNCTAD Secretariat, 1982. 103 pages.

CHILD GROWTH IN AN ASHANTI VILLAGE, by Eric Sager. Groningen, The Netherlands: Geographical Institute, Groningen, State University, 1983. 97 pages.

COUNTY AND CITY DATA BOOK 1983. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Commerce 1983. 996 pages. $24.00.

PEOPLE, POVERTY AND SHELTER, by R.J. Skinner and M.J. Rodell, London: Methuen, 1983. 195 pages. $14.95.

POPULATION POLICY BRIEFS: Current Situation in Developing Countries, 1983, New York: Population Division, Dept. of International Economic and Social Affairs of the UN Secretariat. 1984. 54 pages.

ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY IN SUBURBIA, by Hugh Wilson. New York: Planned Parenthood of Nassau County, Inc., 1983. 39 pages, $5.00.

AMERICAN INDIAN POLICY, by Theordore W. Taylor. Mt. Airy, Md.: Lomont Publications, 1983. 230 pages, $12.95.

AMERICAN MEDICINE AND STATISTICAL THINKING 1800-1860, by James H. Cassidy, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1984. 306 pages. $22.50.

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND POPULATION POLICY IN PUERTO RICO, by Kent C. Earnhardt. Rio Piedras, P.R.: Editorial de la Universidad de Puerto Rico, 1982. 214 pages.

1982 DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK, United Nations Dept. of International Economic and Social Affairs. New York: United Nations, 1984. (No. ST/ESA/STAT/SER.R/12)

WOMEN IN THE CITIES OF ASIA, edited by James T. Fawcett, Siew-Ean Khoo, and Peter C. Smith. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1984. 406 pages. $22.00.

THE STUDY OF POPULATION: Elements, Patterns, Processes. by George A. Schnell and Mark Stephen Monmonier. Columbus, Ohio: Charles E. Merrill, 1983. 371 pages.

GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY: March 1981 to March 1982. U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Reports,* Series P-20, No. 384.

SPOTLIGHT

CANADA

Population, 1984: 25,140,000
Population per sq. mile: 7
Births per 1,000 pop., 1982: 15.1
Deaths per 1,000 pop., 1982: 6.9
Annual rate of population growth, 1984: 1.0 percent
Area: 3,851,790 sq. mi. (7 percent larger than the United States)
Major exports, 1981: motor vehicles, lumber, woodpulp, metals, natural gas and petroleum, wheat — $69.8 billion
Major imports, 1981: motor vehicles, industrial and agricultural machinery, crude petroleum, chemicals — $65.8 billion

Canada is the world's second largest country in area, but its vast space contains only the world's 31st largest population. Eighty percent of all Canadians live within 100 miles of the country's 5,335 mile border with the United States, half in the southeastern section near the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River. Canada's history began with Cabot's landing in Newfoundland in 1497. Champlain's founding of Quebec City in 1608 firmly established French influence. French rule ended with the British victory at Quebec in 1759 but French culture and language continued strong, particularly in Quebec and New Brunswick provinces. Today, Canada still seeks a constitutional formula to accommodate French-speaking citizens, whose pride in their French heritage is evident even in Quebec license plates — "je me souviens," — "I remember."

The past several decades have brought major changes in Canada's economy, from an agricultural to an industrial base. In recent years, the economy has seen rough going, culminating in a decline in Gross National Product in 1982. Recovery is now anticipated, and while economic growth is still slow, the outlook is more optimistic.

During the 1970s, the boom in the petroleum and mineral industries caused a boom in population growth in the West. Unlike the parallel growth in the South and West of the United States, this situation has changed, temporarily at least, as prospects for the petroleum and minerals industries have worsened. Alberta's population grew by 38 percent between the 1971 and 1981 censuses, but immigration has dropped since then. The *Calgary Herald* recently pointed to half-finished office buildings and wondered "Has Alberta's Sun Set?" Still, the slower rate of growth evidenced in the Atlantic Provinces and Central Canada — Ontario and Quebec — means a shift in House of Commons seats in favor of the West.

Fertility trends in Canada and the U.S. have been remarkably similar since World War II. Canada's postwar "baby boom" peaked at the same time as that of the U.S., 1957-1959, rose to almost the same level (a total fertility rate [TFR] of 3.9 in Canada, 3.8 in the U.S.) and dropped below the "replacement level" of 2.1 children per woman in the same year, 1972. Today, Canada's TFR is the same as the U.S.'s, 1.8. Among the provinces, fertility is lowest in Quebec, with a 1982 TFR of 1.5.

Canada is one of the few developed countries with a policy still favorable to substantial immigration. Although its most recent policy (see *PT*, Jan. 1984) is designed to accept only about one-fifth as many legal immigrants as the U.S. — about 95,000 persons per year — the country's legal immigration *rate* is actually somewhat higher than that of the U.S. Canada's policy allows for a generous proportion of immigration for family reunification purposes and refugees, but also emphasizes immigrants with needed occupational skills in light of recent high unemployment among Canadians. The origins of Canada's immigrants has shifted, with a greater proportion arriving from Asia and Latin America.

Poulet Frit à la Kentucky

PRB photo by Carl Haub

A fast-food outlet in Quebec is one example of Canada's adaptation of two languages.

Canadian cities continued to grow at an impressive rate in the 1970s, unlike many of their American counterparts. At one time, city limits were simply defined by how long it took a person to walk to work. Today, highways and rapid transit systems have boosted urbanization; Toronto, the largest metropolitan area, with 3 million people and Montreal, in second place with 2.8 million, account for almost one-fourth of the country's population. Some smaller cities have not grown at all; Sudbury and Windsor lost population in the 1970s and Saint John, Thunder Bay, and Trois-Rivieres barely grew.

Bilingualism remains a distinct feature of Canadian society. In 1969, legislation was passed to give both English and French equal status, but the task has been difficult. The large majority of Canadians with dual language capability remain those with French as their first language. At present, however, there are about 100,000 English-speaking children enrolled in French immersion programs.

The Canadian labor force continues to see an increase in women in its ranks. The number of working women increased by 62 percent from 1969 to 1981 and it is projected that two-thirds of all women over 20 will be working by the year 2000. Most women, however, still work in traditionally female jobs such as clerical work, teaching, and nursing.

While some demographic trends in Canada are similar to those in the U.S., much of its demography is distinctly Canadian. 1984 has been set as a year for the promotion of tourism, and as the recession ends, perhaps more Americans will learn first-hand just how fascinating and different their Northern neighbors really are. ☐

H84 R8750 — 1

formerly INTERCOM

POPULATION TODAY™

Vol. 12, No. 6 June 1984 ISSN 0092-444X

FEATURES

2 PAA MIGRATES TO MINNEAPOLIS
Demographers gather, respond to changing times

3 DEMOGRAPHY GOES TO MARKET
Business learns to profit from using population figures

3 CONGRESS DEBATES POPULATION AID
Does aid to UNFPA mean aid to China's family planning program?

4 EGYPT WFS
Fertility down to 5.3 children per woman (as of late 1970s)

5 U.S. DELEGATION TEMPEST
Who will represent the U.S. in Mexico City?

5 LITIGATION STILL LINGERS OVER 1980 CENSUS
U.S. Census Bureau remains victorious—so far

8 ROMANIA'S ANTI-ABORTION POLICY
Pregnant women to be monitored

8 INDIANS BUILDING BORDER FENCE
Barrier with Bangladesh

9 FISH AS FOOD
FAO fisheries conference coming

DEPARTMENTS

SURVEY REPORT (Egypt WFS) 4
SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY 5
POPULATION UPDATE 9
WORLD FOOD NEWS 9
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR 10
TAKE A NUMBER 10
CURRENT READINGS 11

PRB photo by Art Haupt

Not a population pyramid, but Minneapolis's Amfac Hotel, site of the 1984 PAA meeting. See page 2.

A Publication of the Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

PAA Migrates to Minneapolis

An ominous coating of white left by an unusual spring snowstorm greeted early arivees in Minneapolis for the May 3-5 meeting of the Population Association of America. But in succeeding days the Twin Cities weather turned somewhat springier, and the meeting, held in the Amfac Hotel in downtown Minneapolis, was a climatic and convocational success.

Some 815 attendees, no record but a solid turnout, came from all over, including Europe and Australia—and China, represented by about a dozen young Chinese students (who are studying demography at various U.S. population centers, and seem to have assimilated the ways of U.S. studentdom). During the three days of the conference, participants heard papers, squinted at each others' name tags, collected reprints, slipped in and out of ballrooms during sessions, and caught up on old times.

Business, Family Growth, and Human Nature

If the Minneapolis meeting is any indication, demography has weathered the changing conditions and funding problems of the recent past. The implacable trend towards ever-greater statistical sophistication continues unabated. Despite resistance from the old guard, population may also be developing a slightly different air; population as a field seems more willing to be aggressive and show that the population approach (usually thought of as a long-run approach) can produce fruitful results in the short run too.

The audience for an important session on recent fertility surveys—which in past years would have been a star attraction—was seemingly lost in the vast spaces of Ballroom 1, while the session on business demography, relegated to a smaller meeting room, attracted a standing-room-only audience of over 90. A plausible explanation for crowding in the latter, moderator Bickley Townsend of *American Demographics* observed, is that demographic positions are shrinking in academia and simultaneously opening up in corporations and demographic data shops. (A complainant in the audience commented that he thought what demographers in industry and consulting did wasn't necessarily demography. But as one participant put it later, demographers once looked askance at the idea of studying family planning data; times change.)

The 64 wide-ranging sessions covered many other subjects, incuding findings from the 1982 third cycle of the National Survey of Family Growth, which indicated that the rapid rise in U.S. teenagers' premarital sexual activity in the 1970s has not continued into the 1980s (reported William Pratt of the National Center for Health Statistics). The proportion of women aged 15-19 reporting that they had had premarital sexual intercourse leveled off at about 45 percent among white women and dropped from 66 to 60 percent among black women. The 1982 NSFG also confirmed that sterilization has now replaced the pill (which continues to decline) as the leading contraceptive method among American couples (as reported by Christine Bachrach of NCHS).

For two days prior to the PAA meeting proper, the 12th annual Psychosocial Workshop attracted some 60 psychologists, sociologists, and others interested in the human behavior that adds up to demographic statistics. The Workshop held sessions and took a field trip to the University

Continued on page 6

POPULATION TODAY

VOL. 12, NO. 6 **June 1984**

POPULATION TODAY, the newsmonthly of population and demography, is published 11 times a year (a combined issue in July/August) by the Population Reference Bureau, Inc., founded in 1929, a nonprofit organization engaged in the objective dissemination of population information. The views and opinions of POPULATION TODAY's contributors are their own and do not necessarily reflect those of PRB.

STAFF

Editor: Arthur Haupt

Demographic Editor: Carl Haub

Consulting Editors: Leon Bouvier, Mary Kent, Paola Scommegna, Jean van der Tak, Robert P. Worrall

Book Review Editor: Janice Beattie

Special Assistant: Mena Rios

Editorial Assistants: Tony Agresta, Bridget Carroll, Carolyn Schultze, Michele Girod

Circulation Director: Jacki Majewski

Editorial and Circulation Offices:
Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
2213 M Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 785-4664

Reprint Permission: Material from POPULATION TODAY may be reproduced freely, provided that credit is given to "POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, Inc." and a copy of the publication in which the material appears is forwarded to PRB.

Back Issues: Back issues of POPULATION TODAY and its predecessor INTERCOM are available in limited quantities from PRB for $2.00 per copy.

Mailing: Printed in Washington, D.C. Mailed nonprofit postage rate in the United States; printed matter surface rate to Canada, Mexico, and to foreign subscribers.

Address Changes: Send current PRB address label and new address; please allow eight weeks for change.

PRB MEMBERSHIP

In addition to POPULATION TODAY, PRB members receive four in-depth POPULATION BULLETINS annually, the widely used WORLD POPULATION DATA SHEET wall chart, and selected special publications. Educator and library members also receive INTERCHANGE, a population education newsletter, four times a year, and ready-to-use classroom materials.

Annual memberships are as follows:

	U.S.	All other countries
Individual	$ 30	$ 37.50
University students*	10	12.50
Educator—Primary/secondary**	10	12.50
Educator—college	20	25.00
Library (public, university, school)	40	50.00
Corporation or institution	200	250.00

*With photocopy of student ID

**Does not include Population Today and Population Bulletins

Demography Getting Down to Business

"In the past 15 years, demography has emerged from the classroom to become a business tool, called demographics," says Cheryl Russell in "The Business of Demographics," PRB's *Bulletin* for June. If most Americans don't yet know how demographic trends affect their lives, consumer-based companies are fast learning that tracking the trends is vital to their health.

Enormous recent changes in U.S. population have splintered the mass market, explains demographer Russell, who is Research Director of American Demographics, Inc., publishers of three monthlies reporting on this new role for demography. Tracking population trends in the detail essential to businesses became feasible when the Census Bureau went electronic, beginning with the 1970 census. The small-area statistics from the Bureau's censuses and surveys needed for reliable market estimates and projections but too voluminous for printed reports became available to the public on computer tape.

Then came the private demographic data companies, quick to capitalize on plummeting computer costs and businesses' need for guidance through this assembly line of census statistics. Some critics protest the for-profit use of public data But by now, supplying businesses with the tailored demograpic information they need to produce the goods and services demanded by dozens of different new markets has itself become a $30-million-a-year industry, Russell reports.

Among the trends that have sliced America into these new markets, she cites the baby boom followed by the baby bust, the middle class's rising affluence and education, women's surge into the work force, and changing lifestyles and living arrangements. To keep up, business people have had to abandon the seat-of-the-pants way of doing business in favor of demographics that target, for example, the young, affluent, professional woman—plus psychographics, which zero in on, for example, the confident and upward-bound within that demographic segment.

Census Bureau statistics and services alone—though now widely available at low cost—can't match private data companies in meeting these needs, says Russell. To focus advertising, such a company can link a business's customer address list with census-based demographic estimates and projections for areas where those customers live. Or with similar tailored data it can pinpoint a business' most profitable site for future expansion. It can also design a survey to come up with statistics not available from public sources.

To supply the demographic staff experts that businesses now need, graduate schools have an information gap to bridge, says Russell. Forty-four of the nation's 88 graduate-level demography programs now offer business-oriented courses, but only a handful of a far larger number of business schools offer training in demography.

Business people are bound to become more familiar and at ease with demographics, however. Most Census Bureau data are now on tape which requires expensive mainframe computer technology to handle. But having the statistics available at the touch of a finger—through diskettes for personal computers or on-line hookup with large databases—"is where the demographic industry is headed," says Russell.

To those still not sure that all this is for the public good, she suggests that they imagine themselves back in the mass society of 1964 without the wealth of products and services to suit every taste that business demographics have helped to spawn. ☐

PEPSI
PEPSI

Dede Hatch

But why two? Did Pepsi and Ma Bell have the same demographer?

Additional copies of the 40-page *Population Bulletin*, "The Business of Demographics" (Vol. 39, No. 3), can be ordered from the Population Reference Bureau for $4.00 each; 2-10 copies, $3.00 each; 11-50 copies, $2.50 each; over 50, $2.00 each. Handling charges: Inside the U.S., add $1.00 to each order; outside the U.S., add 25 percent of the cost of Bulletins ordered.

Congress Debates Population Aid

Efforts by anti-abortion groups to eliminate U.S. funds for the UN Fund for Population Activites and the International Planned Parenthood Federation, because of concern about coerced abortions in China, proved unsuccessful during the U.S. House of Representative's May debate on the foreign aid authorization bill for Fiscal 1985. Attempts to cut international family planning funds, anticipated by congressional staff, never materialized.

A compromise amendment was adopted prohibiting direct U.S. support for China's population program and *any* U.S. contributions to international or private voluntary organizations involved in coercive abortion practices in China. Practically speaking, such an amendment would have no effect on present U.S. funding.

The original amendment, offered by Rep. Chris Smith (R-N.J.) and lobbied by anti-abortion groups, would have eliminated *all* U.S. support for the UNFPA and IPPF unless they abandoned their programs in

Continued next page

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

"Hail fellow mercenaries!" exclaimed a participant (facetiously) to the audience at the PAA session on business demographics. And indeed there was the sense that demography's day may be at hand—if not today, soon. (See page 3 for a description of PRB's latest *Bulletin* on this subject.) With data shops opening up on every hand, with even the Central Intelligence Agency advertising for demographers, with *USA Today* featuring the sexy side of statistics, it would seem that one fine day demographers may toss aside their bowties, figuratively speaking, and join ecologists, economists, petrologists, genetic biologists, and other former academicians in the affluent mainstream of the U.S. economy. Someday demography may be appreciated so much, great personages won't dare brush their teeth until their gray-cloaked demographic wizard has whispered in their ear.

All well and good. But when population people leave the groves of academe, they might want to preserve some of its fine features, including communal, cooperative pursuit of demographic truth, the freedom, nay encouragement, to publish, and for that matter the liberty to circulate as a free agent in a community of free agents. Be a wizard if you choose, but—hold on to that bowtie.

—Art Haupt

Continued from previous page

China or unless the U.S. President certified that there were no coerced abortions in that country.

The compromise amendment is essentially a restatement of current law which already bans U.S. funding for abortion programs overseas. The U.S. provides no assistance to China either directly or through AID-funded U.S. organizations. Two international organizations — UNFPA and IPPF — provide modest contributions to non-controversial aspects of the Chinese program (see following story). UNFPA is contributing less than $10 million a year, mainly for censuses, contraceptive development and manufacture, and academic training. The Chinese, by contrast, spend an estimated $1 billion a year on their family planning program. Official Chinese policy condemns both coerced abortion and female infanticide. Letters critical of these practices have appeared in several of China's state-controlled newspapers recently. Yet past directives from the central government to local officials have supported both abortions for those pregnant without permission and sterilization of couples with two children. Reports in the U.S. media suggest these directives have been carried out.

Congressional opponents have called the Chinese program "savage and barbaric" and have argued that contributions to international organizations which fund other parts of the Chinese population program indirectly represent support for all aspects of the effort.

Other attempts to limit international family planning assistance are expected when the full Senate debates its authorization bill in early June and when both houses tackle appropriations bills during the summer. So far, both houses have increased population funds for fiscal 1985 over the Reagan administration's initial request of $250 million: the House to $319 million and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to $272 million. ☐

A Correction: POPULATION TODAY would like to correct a misstatement in the May/June 1983 INTERCOM, page 3, which indicated that the UN Fund for Population Activities gave China $50 million "annually" in population assistance. In fact, that $50 million was a four-year aid package authorized in June 1980 by the UN Development Program, including $13.6 million for equipment for the 1982 census. ☐

SURVEY REPORT

Egypt

Egypt, a country which has been concerned about population growth for several decades, has recently released the World Fertility Survey taken in the country in 1980. With cultivatable land limited to the narrow Nile Valley and the Delta, Egypt's cities have experienced rapid growth with Cairo and Alexandria now containing about 60 percent of the total population.

Fertility has declined from about 7 children per woman in the early 1960s to about 5.3 in the late 1970s, according to the survey results. The decrease was, however, more gradual in 1975-1980 than it had been previously.

The use of contraception was found to be moderatly high in Egypt with about 32 percent of all women exposed to the risk of pregnancy practicing contraception. The vast majority of these women were found to be using a modern method, with the pill accounting for 68 percent of all users and the IUD 17 percent. Since 1977, the government has placed emphasis on direct measures designed to lower the country's birth rate and family planning services

Continued next page

ILO

Family planning class in Egypt.

Continued from page 4

are now available in 3,750 health units and 4,400 pharmacies in both urban and rural areas.

In principle, there is a health facility within 3 km of every village of 3,000 or more inhabitants. As a result 75 percent of the women surveyed said that they knew of a source of supplies or information. This situation was less prevalent in the rural areas with only 42 percent of the women surveyed expressing knowledge of a source of family planning services in rural Upper Egypt. ☐

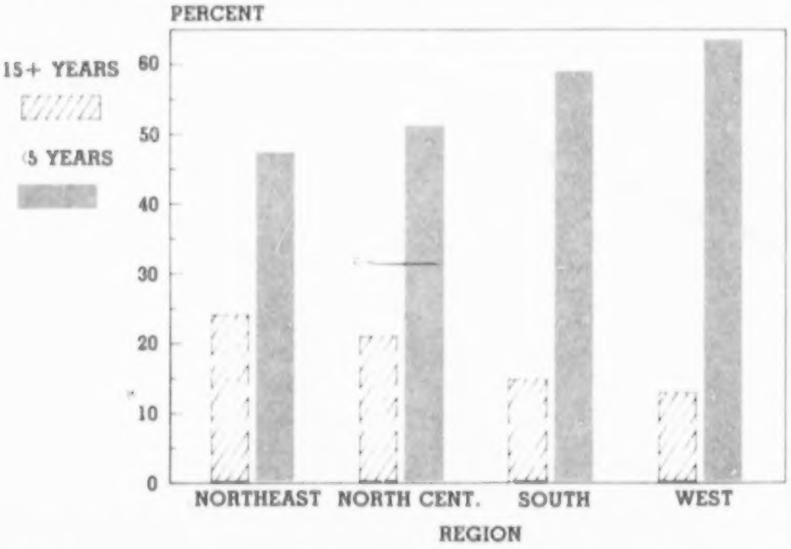
Tempest Brewing Over U.S. Delegation Head

Who will lead the U.S. delegation to the International Conference on Population? This question has taken on political ramifications with reports in the population community that the White House, which ultimately chooses, is seriously considering conservative James L. Buckley.

As a condition of his acceptance of the post, Buckley, a former Senator from New York and former Under-Secretary of State for Security Affairs, is reported to have asked for a recast statement of U.S. population policy to present to the conference, which is being held in Mexico City Aug. 6-13. Another condition is supposed to be the choice of Prof. Julian L. Simon as assistant at the conference. The appointment process remains under wraps at press time, with several members of Congress lobbying for a more moderate person, and a final announcement expected sometime in June.

SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY . . .

Population Living in 1983 Neighborhood Less Than Five Years and 15 Years or More: U.S. Regions



U.S. interregional migration patterns have produced some clear disparities in neighborhood "turnover" among U.S. Regions. These differences can be quite important for businesses in that length of residence can result in different demand levels for various products: furniture, house and garden supplies might, for example, be more in demand in households just starting out, while households with longer residence are more likely to require home repair products and services.

Source: *American Profile*, Donnelley Marketing Information Services.

Litigation Still Lingers Over 1980 Census

Litigation spawned by the 1980 Census still grinds slowly on, four years after the taking of the census itself.

At that time the big issues were the New York and Detroit cases—alleging undercounts that would cause each city to be underrepresented when Congress was reapportioned, as well as shortchanged on Federal funding. In other types of suits, jurisdictions sued to obtain Census Bureau address lists (Essex Co., N.J., and Denver, Colo.) or challenged bureau methodology (Indiana)—52 major cases in all.

The Census Bureau has lost some legal rounds in lower courts, but it managed—barely—to release the official state counts on Dec. 31, 1980, as scheduled. And it has yet to ultimately lose a case. (If it ever does lose an important 1980 Census case, the decennial census operation-as-we-know-it could be profoundly affected.)

Of the original 52 cases, 25 are still active: the City of New York won its case in Federal District Court, only to have that decision overturned by a Federal Appeals Court, which ordered a new trial; that trial is now under way at the District level again in New York. Detroit similarly won at the District level, only to be overturned; the Supreme Court refused to hear the case, and that suit is effectively over.

Meanwhile, 23 other suits from jurisdictions, most alleging undercounts, are now consolidated for multidistrict processing in Federal District Court in Baltimore, where they await trial. By now, it's doubtful any of the litigants seriously seeks to overturn the 1980 count or reapportionment; rather, they wish to influence the way in which the 1990 Census is conducted, to give their region the best possible population from a political and revenue sharing viewpoint. ☐

The Sessions, Reunions, and Corridor Talk That Were PAA 1984

Continued from page 2

of Minnesota's Law Center for a session on sexuality, sex education, and sex behavior hosted by Minnesota's Family Study Center. The Association of Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information Centers (APLIC) also met beforehand, choosing Gloria Roberts as its president and discussing the setting up of a Population Reference Center at the upcoming International Conference on Population in Mexico City.

PRB photos by Art Haupt

Samuel H. Preston delivers the presidential address.

Perhaps this year's most star-studded panel was a session on Strategic Issues in Population: 1984. The appearance of Rep. James H. Scheuer (D-N.Y.) was cancelled as Scheuer had broken his shoulder, but his statement of support for population programs was read aloud to the audience. Nyle C. Brady, Senior Assistant Administrator of the Bureau of Science and Technology at the U.S. Agency for International Development, relayed the administration's support for population programs. Stephen Joseph of UNICEF said that the next demographic revolution might be the increase in child survival.

In the corridors: Kingsley Davis

In a talk that especially captured the attention of PAAers (judging by favorable comments afterward in the corridors), McGeorge Bundy, of New York University, the fourth participant, took the long view, speaking on the double dimensions of population. One of these dichotomies was human nature vs. the human aspiration to do right, and he warned against mistaking the latter for the former in population issues (as, for example, had been done with the abortion issue, he said).

Federal Funding

Members of the program and fiscal staffs of the Center for Population Research, NICHD, will be in the Silver Lake Room to discuss grants and contracts.

May 3 and 4
9:00 a.m.-12 noon
and
1:30-5:00 p.m.

Informational materials will also be available.

In questions afterward, Kingsley Davis of the Hoover Institution commented on what he termed the panel's lack of soulsearching about the world's population situation. Bundy commented that in regard to programs, there was a difference between Davis's analysis of the actual situation and what people would support. "You might be surprised," Davis said. "I might," Bundy responded.

That afternoon another session (on the Mexico City conference) also got into assessing the global population issue and how it has changed in the last decade. In particular, Jyoti Singh of UNFPA pointed out that many more governments were in on it, the issues had turned out to be much more complicated than people thought 10 years ago, and at least the world was facing population issues with many more achievements under its belt. The discussant, Jason Finkle of University of Michigan, commented at one point that at least North and South countries

were no longer at loggerheads over the issue, as had sometimes been the case.

"The Age Profile of Well-Being"

At the PAA business meeting Thursday evening, new *Demography* editor Ann Miller announced that the journal would expand the scope and variety of articles it publishes. PAA President Samuel H. Preston praised outgoing Secretary/Treasurer John Goodman for outstanding services to PAA during the past three years; Robert Lapham succeeds Goodman as of July 1, 1984. Annual dues for regular members are being increased $5.

The next night (Friday) was the traditional Presidential Address night and awards ceremony. Joan Herold presented the Dorothy S. Thomas Award (given annually for the best paper by a graduate student on migration or on demographic-social-economic interrelations) to Patrick Galloway of the University of California at Berkeley. Jane Menken and Cecil Sheps presented the Mindel C. Sheps award in mathematical demography to Ronald Lee, thus completing what was referred to as "Berkeley's clean sweep."

In the corridors: Jay Siegel and Adrienne Allison

McGeorge Bundy on population dilemmas.

Continuing the meeting's concern with practical issues, Preston's Presidential Address (with the traditional graphs handout) presented the thesis that in the U.S. "conditions have deteriorated for children and improved dramatically for the elderly, and demographic change has been intimately involved in this reversal of expectations." "I daresay," he commented, "that if we passed through life backwards, adults would insist that conditions in childhood be made far more appealing," and in dismaying detail he related how resources have been redistributed toward the elderly end of the population spectrum, while childrearing responsibilities (and the cost of assuming them) are being returned to the family, to cope with as best it can. "We have made a set of private and public choices that have dramatically altered the age-profile of well-being," Preston said. His address suggested that these choices may have greater negative effects on American children than many people presently realize.

Minnesota Sidebars

Minneapolis, which received a record 99.5 inches of snow during the

Continued on page 8

PAA Highlights

Continued from page 7

Winter of '83-'84, is now busy glassing-over and enclosing its newer downtown buildings in almost "moon colony" fashion, and up and down the mirrored corridors and elevators, across the enclosed pedestrian skyways, scurried the PAA attendees. The luxurious Amfac Hotel's three-story mall and triangular floor plan would have gladdened the heart of Buckminster Fuller; the fanciest rooms (and party venues) tended to be at the pointy corners.

Wednesday (opening day) saw the first North-West and North-South softball games, won handily by the West and South respectively. By that evening, most members had arrived, checked in, and headed for the popular beer and wine "mixer," a unifying event (free too) that allowed new arrivals to "land" at PAA and see who else was there before the subsequent day's dispersal to meetings and sessions. PAA wasn't just paper readings in ballrooms, though. Attendees had time to hunt down Polish restaurants, loiter in the balcony area overlooking the giant shopping atrium, rub elbows with colleagues in the corridors, and bend those same elbows at the many nighttime school parties (including Brown, Georgetown, Penn-Princeton, Texas, etc.). A handful of PAA baseball fans were privileged to be there the night the Oakland A's Dave Kingman hit a one-in-a-million infield pop-up that never came down. (It exited the Metrodome through a vent in the roof and was ruled a ground-rule double.)

At the crack of dawn Saturday, the final day, a field of about a dozen disported in the 6th annual fun run. During the sessions that morning, you could practically hear the fizzing of attendees' Alka-Seltzer, and checkout time had its usual Retreat-from-Moscow air. But after three days of total immersion, PAA members had done it all. They had delivered their papers, checked in with their colleagues, and gotten a fix on their field as of 1984. They could look back on a fruitful three days, and some memorable moments.

One night, the Psychosocial Workshop visited the Dudley Riggs improvisational theater; five actors improvising skits from characters, themes, and props solicited from the audience.

One of the actors asked for a book title. Came a voice from the audience: *"Methods and Materials of Demography!"*

Minneapolis knew PAA was there. Next year it's Boston's turn. □

—compiled by Janice Beattie, Leon F. Bouvier, Cary Davis, Art Haupt, and Jean van der Tak

Monitoring to Prevent Abortion in Romania

Romania has announced is adding further stringent legal measures against abortion, including once-a-month government monitoring of pregnancies to term. While some world countries have stronger anti-abortion laws on the books, none has taken anything like Romania's activist legal steps to prevent the practice.

In a March 1984 speech, President Nicolae Ceauscescu outlined a three-part program to increase Romania's low fertility: a lowering of the minimum marriage age to 15 for women; a 5 percent surtax on single people 25 years old or older (a tax is already levied on childless couples); and medical screeenings for pregnancy of women in their 20s.

Once found to be pregnant, a woman will be periodically monitored to ensure the pregnancy continues. Miscarriages will be investigated, and any illegal abortions will result in prison terms for both the woman and the physician.

The reasons for this policy are pronatalist. In the early 1960s Romania had the world's most permissive abortion policies. But in 1966, worried by the country's dropping fertility rate, Romanian authorities abruptly reversed the policy (see INTERCOM September 1980 for details). But abortion rates have been creeping up since that time (abortion is still allowed for various medical reasons, and the official 1983 abortion ratio was 1.3 abortions for every live birth). Hence the announcement of new, stricter measures. Abortion Research Notes, published by the Transnational Family Research Institute, will publish further details on the new Romanian policy shift. In the meantime, it's worth noting that Romania's tough anti-abortion enforcement proposal are almost a mirror of monitoring methods used in China's rigorous family planning program, in which abortion is encouraged for women with unauthorized pregnancies. □

India Building Border Fence

A long-running dispute between India and Bangladesh over illegal immigration into India has resulted in the construction of the world's longest fence. The building of a 1,500 mile barbed wire fence on the Assam border continues, at times to the sound of gunfire between Indian and Bangladeshi troops.

3,000 persons died during elections in Assam State last year; the principal issue in the violence was the loss of jobs to illegal aliens from Bangladesh. Presently, the population of Bangladesh, a relatively small country, is growing at over 3 percent per year, meaning that Bangladesh adds 3 million persons annually to its present 100 million population. □

Leslie Corsa, Jr.
1920-1984

Leslie Corsa, Jr., a pioneer in family planning programs and longtime director of the University of Michigan's Center for Population Planning, died Mar. 2, 1984. He was 63.

Corsa, a physician and public health specialist, turned to family planning in the 1950s and in 1965 became the director of the Michigan Center. During his service, the Center (and later population dept.) inaugurated a wide range of graduate teaching programs, research, and service projects at Michigan and around the world. □

WORLD FOOD NEWS

The extension to 200 miles of national jurisdiction to cover fishing by more than 100 coastal states has created new opportunities for fisheries management and development, especially among the developing nations of the world. It also raises new questions and problems—and marks a dramatic change from the days when fishing vessels of all nations had free access to the majority of coastal fisheries resources. To address these and other issues, the FAO holds a World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development in Rome in June 1984. Edouard Saouma, FAO's Director-General, stated that "the World Conference will be the first international step to examine the practical realities of fisheries management in the context of the new legal regime of the era." It focuses on three specific areas:

- developing individual and joint strategies and action programs to increase the contribution of fisheries to the world's food supplies and to nutritional, social and economic goals;
- improving the ability of developing countries to manage and develop their fisheries;
- promoting international collaboration in obtaining these benefits through better cooperation between developing and developed countries, and among developing countries themselves.

FAO has set two specific goals for the World Fisheries Conference: (a) to establish and agree upon an integrated fisheries management and development strategy at global, regional and national levels; and (b) to establish action programs to support this strategy.

At present the annual world fish catch stands at approximately 75 million tons. About 55 million tons of that total is fish produced for human consumption. The remainder is used to provide feed for poultry and pigs.

Fish account for nearly one-quarter of the world's supply of animal protein. In a number of developing countries, fish and fish products make up more than 50 percent of total animal protein supplies. Almost 90 percent of the world catch comes from the sea within the 200-mile coastline limit. Production from inland waters has been growing slowly but steadily and now exceeds 7 million tons per year. ☐

World Food News is prepared by the North American Liaison Office of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

FAO photo by F. Mattioli

Bangladesh fish farming.

Population Update

Estimated United States Population:

As of March 1, 1984	235,710,000
As of March 1, 1983	233,567,000

The above estimates include armed forces overseas and are from U.S. Bureau of Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 950.

Estimated World Population:

As of June 1984	4,755,000,000
Annual Growth	82,000,000

Estimated by extrapolation of the mid-1984 population given on the 1984 World Population Data Sheet.

Latest Provisional Statistics for the U.S.: January 1984

Item	12 months ending with January					
	Number		Rate			
	1984	1983	1984	1983	1982	1981
Live births	3,623,000	3,700,000	15.5	16.0	15.9	15.9
Deaths	2,013,000	1,992,000	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.8
Natural increase	1,610,000	1,708,000	6.9	7.4	7.3	7.1
Marriages	2,445,000	2,494,000	10.5	10.8	10.6	10.6
Divorces	1,174,000	1,182,000	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.2
Infant deaths	39,300	41,600	10.9	11.3	11.6	12.5
Population base (in millions)	...	...	233.9	231.7	229.5	227.3

Note. Rates are given per 1,000 population, except for infant deaths, which are given per 1,000 live births. Rates are based on revised population estimates from the 1980 Census.

Source. Monthly Vital Statistics Report (Vol. 33, No. 1) from the National Center for Health Statistics.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"On Further Quantifying Words"

Your "Editor's Desk" column in the March 1984 issue is an excellent idea, as there is so much disagreement on the meanings of your boldface words. And I thank you for your "Thomlinson says" comment: "There's a time to write 5.5; a time to write 5½; and a time to write 'about five.'" I wish I had thought of such a succinct summary with its literacy allusion.

I disagree on one of your entries, however: I would define "a couple" as "2 or 3" and add that often it means "exactly 2" (husband and wife, dance partners, and so forth). I suspect that if a group of more than 2 people in a bar ordered "a couple of beers," they would confuse the bartender, who probably thinks that "a couple of drinks" means "2.000."

I would add to your list the word "handful," which surely should mean "about 5 [fingers]." It also can mean a large number of small things ("add a handful of flour"), regrettable few ("a mere handful"), or quite a bundle ("that brat is a handful").

I also suggest that "numerous" means more items than "many." In some instances, "many" might mean "nearly half." For "more than half," we have "most."

Sincerely,
Ralph Thomlinson
Professor of Sociology
California State University
Los Angeles

TAKE A NUMBER...

California: Northern Hemisphere's Second Largest Country? It would be if it were a country, according to Census Bureau population, estimates. California passed Canada in population sometime in 1982 and, according to 1983 estimates, Californians outnumber Canadians 25.2 million to 24.9 million.

Looking at Some Population Numbers: A quiet study of some of the rates in publications such as PRB's *World Population Data Sheet* yields some thought-provoking comparisons. About two-thirds of the more developed countries' natural increase occurs in just two countries, the U.S. and the USSR. Iraq, with a population of 15 million adds a half million each year; and India's 25 million annual births alone outnumber the populations of 170 of the world's roughly 215 countries.

Latest Rates from Europe: After several years of relatively stable birth rates, a number of European countries have reported sudden drops in their crude birth rates for 1983. According to the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics,* West Germany's crude birth rate, which had held at 10.1 births per 1,000 population for three years, dropped to 9.7 in 1983. France's decline was more dramatic: from 14.7 in 1982 to 13.7 in 1983. Other countries' 1982/1983 rates were: Belgium,-12.2/11.9; Denmark, 10.3/9.9; Hong Kong, 16.5/15.4; Malta, 16.0/15.0; and, Netherlands, 12.0/11.8. Curiously, this parallels a similar sharp drop in the U.S. from 16.0 to 15.5 in the same period. Can't just be "Europessimism."

Refugee admissions: The U.S. receives refugees from all over the world, as reflected in figures collected by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. In March 1984, totals ranged from 2,793 initial admissions whose nationality was Vietnamese, to such low figures as 1 each from Guatemala, Lesotho, Turkey, and the United Kingdom. (The United Kingdom? That's the nationality of the refugee, not the country or origin, which was, in this case, quite different.)

addenda...

Chicken Demographics: The U.S. Dept. of Agriculture has released the 1982-1983 marketing-year chicken statistics. The chicken population has a unique set of dynamics due to farmers' strict control over the lives of chickens. Layers (egg-types) with an average life span of 14 to 16 months live longer than any other type of chicken. (The sex ratio would be near 100, but except for a few roosters, all male chickens are destroyed at birth.)

378,609,000 layers inhabited the U.S. on Dec. 1, 1982. The following year, 272,451,000 new layers were raised. Meanwhile, a total of 40,825,000 layers died, 9,345,000 were eaten on farms, and another 236,306,000 were sold. Combining these figures, the USDA computed the chicken population of Dec. 1, 1983 to be 364,584,000. More chicken statistics may be found in the USDA statistical reporting service report number POU 2-384.

CURRENT READINGS

PRB welcomes materials on population topics for possible inclusion in Current Readings. Publishers may address review copies to Book Review Editor, POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, 2213 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

SEX AND DESTINY: THE POLITICS OF HUMAN FERTILITY by Germaine Greer. New York: Harper and Row, 1984. $19.95

Perplexity and sadness were the basic reactions upon reading Greer's newest book. Perplexity in part because of the difficulty in relating its two sections (one could argue that "Sex and Destiny" is one monograph; "The Politics of Human Fertility" is another). Sadness at the lack of population knowledge displayed by the author, so well respected as one of the early names of the feminist movement, who attempts to become an instant expert in an area outside her own expertise.

Greer is convinced that the low fertility in the developed world reflects a hatred of children. Her arguments do not convince the reader; it could equally be argued (with equal uprovability) that the career woman who at age 35 or even 40, interrupts that career to "voluntarily have a child or two" is expressing more love than the woman who with no planning whatever has 10 to 12 births.

Greer is particularly disturbed by demographers (of all people!). She does not comprehend what demography is all about. Technical errors and innaccurate conclusions abound. On page 1, for example, Greer ascribes the Romanian government's outlawing abortions in 1966 in part to the increasing *senility* of the population! Elsewhere, she confuses birth rates and growth rates – a common error among the media, but not to be expected by one passing as a scholar.

Greer's final chapter is entitled "The Myth of Overpopulatin." Yet not once does she defuse the myth. Rather being content to devote three pages to criticizing Paul Ehrlich's famous paragraph on the New Delhi taxi driver in his *Population Bomb*. (Again, it's all been said before). And with the exception of one reference to the population of India, not a single number of any kind is cited in the entire chapter. Such an achievement should be the envy of all population writers!

In sum, Greer's latest publication, borne upon a wave of publicity unusual for a book on population questions, is a disappointment – not so much because of her after thought-provoking opinions, but because of her lack of any attempt at objectivity. Nevertheless, she has some interesting views that should be seriously considered.

—Leon F. Bouvier

THE STUDY OF POPULATION: ELEMENTS, PATTERNS, PROCESSES, by George A. Schnell and Mark Stephen Monmonier. Columbus, Ohio: Charles E. Merrill, Publishing Co., 1983. 371 pages. $24.95 ISBN 0-675-20046-6.

Geography professors have remained faithful to the inclusion of population dynamics in their curricula – as demonstrated by the regular appearance of new textbooks on the subject – in a time when many other disciplines have moved on to other "crisis" areas. *The Study of Population* is a good addition to this field. With the exception of the two chapters on the spatial distribution of population, this text could serve college students in courses other than population geography. It covers the traditional subjects in the study of population – population size, composition, distribution, and the components of change – in addition to some nontraditional areas, such as resources and the environment, and population policies. The many charts, graphs, and tables throughout the text serve the reader well in explaining and illustrating population concepts and phenomena.

—Patricia Cancellier

A GEOGRAPHY OF THE THIRD WORLD by J.P. Dickenson et al. Lndon and New York: Methuen, 1983. 283 pages. $11.95 ISBN 0-416-74170-3.

Eight colleagues from the University of Liverpool have joined together to describe current geographical approaches to the study of the less developed countries. In their attempt to cover such broad areas of study, they mostly cover general topics, using random statistics from different countries to support their discussions. In the chapters on Urban and Development planning, however, they give specific case studies of Mexico City, Brazil, India, Papua New Guinea, and Cuba.

This book provides useful insight into the population structure, the rural sector, urbanization and industrialization, patterns of internal linking, development planning, as well as the external relationships of Third World countries.

—Bridget Carroll

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

THE ABORTION DISPUTE AND THE AMERICAN SYSTEM edited by Gilbert Y. Steiner, Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution, 1983. 103 pages $6.95.

THE BIRTH CONTROL MOVEMENT IN AMERICAN SOCIETY: From Private Vice to Public Virtue by James Reed, Princeton: Princeton University Press 1984. 455 pages.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL: 1982, Current Population Reports p-60, No. 144. Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 1984. 215 pages.

COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD AND THEIR LEADERS YEARBOOK 1984, Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1984. 1724 pages (2 volumes). $80.00/set.

CURBING ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION (a staff paper) by Milton D. Morris and Albert Mayio, Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution, 1982, 28 pages.

DATA BASES FOR MORTALITY MEASUREMENT, by Dept. of International. Economic & Social Affairs, New York: United Nations, 1984. 164 pages.

THE DECLINE IN BREASTFEEDING: An Analysis of the Role of the Nestle Corporation from Two Perspectives, by Carolyn E. Campbell, Cornell International Nutrition Monograph Series No. 11 (1982). Division of Nutritional Sciences, Cornell University. 59 pages. $3.00.

THE ELDERLY POPULATION'S CHANGING SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION: Patterns of Change since 1960 by Kevin F. McCarthy, Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation, 1983. 57 pages.

EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS & THE URBAN LABOR MARKET IN DEVELOPING NATIONS by Sabbiah Kannappan, Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, Graduate School of Business Administration, 1983.

A FALSE FERTILITY TRANSITION: The Case of American Blacks, by Paul Wright and Peter Pirie. Papers of the East-West Population Institute, No. 90, February 1984.

THE GERMAN-AMERICANS by La Vern Jo Rippley, New York: University Press of America, 1984. 271 pages, $11.75.

IMMIGRANTS IN THE VALLEY: Irish, Germans and Americans in the Upper Mississippi Country, 1830-1860 by Mark Wyman, Chicago: Nelson-Hall Publishers, 1984. 257 pages, $35.95.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH DATA REFERENCE GUIDE. A 14 X 35 inch wallchart showing the availability of health survey statistics for 15 more developed countries. Available free from National Center for Health Statistics. International Statistical Office, 3700 East-West Hwy., Hyattsville, Md. 20782.

POPULATION TRENDS IN GREAT BRITAIN: Their Policy Implications by David Hubback, London: The Simon Population Trust, 1983. 39 pages, £1.50.

From the President's Desk

Dear Policymaker:

The first major attempt to reform U.S. immigration law in 30 years is now being debated in Congress. A House bill sponsored by Representative Romano Mazzoli (D-Ky.) seeks to control the flow of illegal immigrants into the U.S. and grant legal status to many millions of undocumented workers and their families now in this country. The issue of immigration and its impact is also of current concern to lawmakers in a number of states.

In last month's issue of POPULATION TODAY, we reviewed the status of the Mazzoli bill and a new "Hispanic alternative" bill introduced by Representative Edward Roybal (D-Ca.).

Immigration is only one of many population-related issues with which you as a policymaker are likely to be concerned. The Population Reference Bureau, for 54 years the leading source of unbiased information on demographic changes and their implications, is available to help keep you informed on key population-related issues. We take pride in our ability to translate complex demographic concepts and issues into clear, concise form, readily usable by policymakers. During the past year, in addition to POPULATION TODAY and its predecessor, INTERCOM, we mailed you two issues of *Population Trends and Public Policy*, one dealing with current movement of population within the U.S., the other with the effect of population changes on resources and the environment worldwide.

During the coming months additional reports will be coming to you on "Public Policy Impact of Retirees Living Longer"; movement of the elderly into and out of the Sunbelt states; and the relationship between population growth and economic development worldwide.

In addition to our publications, we maintain a specialized information service designed to respond to population-related questions of policymakers. We invite you to call us at (202) 785-4664; write us; or have your representative visit us.

In a month or so we will be asking you to respond to a few questions aimed at discovering how we can be more helpful. However, we would appreciate hearing from you at any time. Your advice is important to us.

Sincerely,

Robert P. Worrall

Robert P. Worrall
President
Population Reference Bureau

Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
2213 M St. N.W.
Washington D.C. 20037

NON PROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Washington, D.C.
Permit No. 6137

POPULATION TODAY™

Vol. 12, No. 7/8 July/August 1984 ISSN 0092-444X

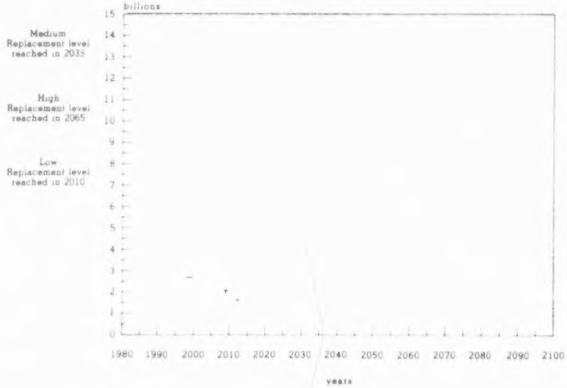
FEATURES

2 NINE POINTS ABOUT POPULATION GROWTH
Why LDC growth rates haven't fallen, and other demographic facts of life
3 IMMIGRATION BILL FINALLY PASSES HOUSE
Legislation would grant amnesty, penalize employers of illegals
3 POPULATION POLICY REVERSAL?
White House draft puts free enterprise before family planning
4 POPULATION MEETING IN MEXICO CITY
UN conference Aug 6-13 to review a decade of progress
4 TUNISIA WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY
Contraceptive use and age at marriage are relatively high
5 UN's NEW POPULATION ASSESSMENTS
Africa projections up, Latin America down
5 47 MILLION U.S. HISPANICS IN 2020?
Certainly not "1990": a clarification
5 GEOGRAPHERS AND POPULATION
Meeting at Wingspread
6 DATA WHILE U WAIT
Computers make custom-tailored demographic services a snap
9 FINDING FOOD FOR AFRICA'S CITIES
FAO sees problems ahead
9 ANALYZING MINORITY DATA
PRB to study entrepreneurship

DEPARTMENTS

SURVEY REPORT (Tunisia WFS) 4
SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY 5
DEMOGRAPHER'S PAGE 6
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR 8
POPULATION UPDATE 9
TAKE A NUMBER 10
CURRENT READINGS 11
SPOTLIGHT (Libya) 12

UN WORLD POPULATION PROJECTIONS
High, Medium, and Low Fertility



The medium variant assumes that replacement level fertility (a total fertility rate of 2.1-2.5 children per woman) is reached in 2035. Replacement level fertility under the high fertility assumption is reached in 2065 while the low projection assumes replacement in 2010.

Source: World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1980, UN Population Division.

A Publication of the Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

Nine Points About Population Growth

When the International Conference on Population meets Aug 6-13 in Mexico City (see article on page 4), one purpose will be to review a decade of progress in stabilizing population growth around the world.

Much ink has been spilled evaluating how this effort is progressing. Any conclusion (optimistic or pessimistic) seems to depend on which facets of the data are highlighted and whether they, like the proverbial half glass of water, are viewed as half-alarming or half-reassuring. However, the following points can be made with some degree of confidence, based on UN estimates and projections (see UN demographic-assessment article on page 5).

1. **The China Caveat.** Including China among the less developed countries (LDCs) can result in a misleading statistical picture of LDC demographic change during the last decade, because China's fertility decline has been so dramatic and its population is so large. But China's demographic experience, due to its stringent "one-child" population policy, is not really representative of other countries. (In recent months, reports out of China suggest the government may be softening its policy somewhat; see POPULATION TODAY, May 1984.)

That caveat out of the way, it can be stated that:

2. **The birth rate of the LDCs excluding China has dropped from about 41 births per 1,000 population in the period 1970-1975 to about 37 per 1,000 in 1980-1985 (UN estimates)—a 10 percent drop.** This rate has been gradually falling since the 1960s. There is evidence, however, that this decline may be leveling out. (For comparison, the U.S. rate is 16, as of 1984.)

3. **The death rate for LDCs excluding China also dropped slightly during the same period, from about 14 deaths per 1,000 population to about 11 per 1,000.** Consequently:

4. **The rate of natural increase (births minus deaths) of the LDCs excluding China has not appreciably diminished during the last decade** (see "Speaking Graphically" on page 5).

5. **Although overall growth in the LDCs has remained steady, different demographic changes—up and down—have occurred in countries and regions** (again, see the UN assessments on page 5).

6. **Family Planning has made headway in some countries.** Contraceptive use in the LDCs was negligible in the 1960s, but results from World Fertility Surveys suggest that in 29 LDC countries surveyed in the late 1970s, about one-third of married, fecund LDC women were using contraception. Emphasis on maternal and child health, child spacing, improved status of women, and economic development are other factors helping to bring down fertility rates.

Because of these factors, LDC couples in recent years have apparently come closer to having the number of children they desire. According to Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys taken in various countries, however, this figure—the number of children desired—is fairly high (e.g., Mexican women were found to want 4.5 children) and well over replacement level.

7. **Total fertility rates (TFR) have come down.** In the late 1960s, in the LDCs excluding China, this fundamental rate probably averaged nearly 6 lifetime children per woman. UN estimates now place it around

Continued on page 8

POPULATION TODAY
formerly INTERC

VOL. 12, NO. 7/8 July/August 1984

POPULATION TODAY, the newsmonthly of population and demography, is published 11 times a year (a combined issue in July/August) by the Population Reference Bureau, Inc., founded in 1929, a nonprofit organization engaged in the objective dissemination of population information. The views and opinions of POPULATION TODAY's contributors are their own and do not necessarily reflect those of PRB.

STAFF
Editor: Arthur Haupt
Demographic Editor: Carl Haub
Consulting Editors: Leon Bouvier, Mary Kent, Paola Scommegna, Jean van der Tak, Robert P. Worrall
Book Review Editor: Janice Beattie
Special Assistant: Mena Rios
Circulation Director: Jacki Majewski
Manager of Development: Schuyler Richardson
Editorial Assistants: Tony Agresta, Joelle Egger, Amy R. Sheon

Editorial and Circulation Offices:
Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
2213 M Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 785-4664

Reprint Permission: Material from POPULATION TODAY may be reproduced freely provided that credit is given to "POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, Inc." and a copy of the publication in which the material appears is forwarded to PRB.

Back Issues: Back issues of POPULATION TODAY and its predecessor INTERCOM are available in limited quantities from PRB for $2.00 per copy.

Mailing: Printed in Washington, D.C. Mailed nonprofit postage rate in the United States; printed matter surface rate to Canada, Mexico, and to foreign subscribers.

Address Changes: Send current PRB address label and new address; please allow eight weeks for change.

PRB MEMBERSHIP

In addition to POPULATION TODAY, PRB members receive four in-depth POPULATION BULLETINS annually, the widely used WORLD POPULATION DATA SHEET wall chart, and selected special publications. Educator and library members also receive INTERCHANGE, a population education newsletter, four times a year, and ready-to-use classroom materials.

Annual memberships are as follows:

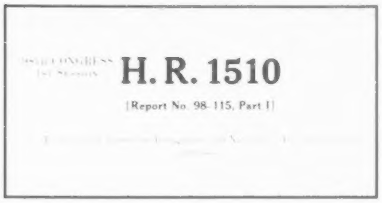
	U.S.	All other countries
Individual	$ 30	$ 37.50
University students*	10	12.50
Educator—Primary/secondary**	10	12.50
Educator—college	20	25.00
Library (public, university, school)	40	50.00
Corporation or institution	200	250.00

*With photocopy of student ID

**Does not include Population Today and Population Bulletins

Landmark Immigration Bill Clears House by 5 Votes

On June 20, the House of Representatives passed by a 216-211 vote the Mazzoli U.S. immigration bill designed to control the flow of illegal immigrants and deal humanely with those already living in this country. The Democratic leadership brought the bill, sponsored by Rep. Romano Mazzoli (D-Ky.), to the floor, overriding the objections of many Hispanic groups who would have preferred to postpone the bill's consideration indefinitely.


H. R. 1510

[Report No. 98-115, Part I]

The close vote came after seven days of debate and consideration of more than 60 amendments, including many drawn from the "Hispanic alternative" bill introduced by Rep. Edward Roybal (D-Calif.).

The Mazzoli bill is the House version of the Simpson-Mazzoli immigration reform bill; the Senate version, sponsored by Sen. Alan K. Simpson (R-Wyo.), has passed the Senate in each of the past two years.

The bills' two main provisions include penalties for employers who hire undocumented workers and amnesty for many of the millions of undocumented workers and their families now in this country. During the debate the House added a provision to increase the number of foreign workers allowed into the U.S. temporarily to harvest crops. These and a provision which calls for a study of a worker ID system represented the areas of greatest controversy during the House debate.

The only point which all sides seemed to agree on was that the number of persons living in the U.S. illegally is unknown. Throughout the first week of floor debate the number of illegal immigrants living in the U.S. was put as low as 2 million and as high as 12 million. Because of this uncertainty, the cost of enforcing the changes, processing amnesty claims, and providing federal benefits to the new permanent residents is also unknown. However, the Congressional Budget Office estimated that Simpson-Mazzoli could cost more than $8 billion over a five-year period. The Office of Management and Budget estimates $13.3 billion over a four-year period.

The House agreed that fines should be imposed on employers who knowingly hire undocumented workers, but rejected jail sentences prescribed in the Senate version of the bill. The employer sanctions were approved despite strong opposition from businesses who rely on the cheap labor of undocumented workers and Hispanic groups fearing the penalties will kindle job discrimination against all Hispanics.

The purpose of employer sanctions is to remove the economic incentive to migrate. The House, however, added a loophole for agribusiness, an industry heavily dependent on the cheap labor of immigrant workers. The number of temporary "guest workers" allowed into the U.S. for up to 11 months a year to perform seasonal agricultural work was increased from the present 20,000 to more than 500,000. This amendment to the House bill was added despite heavy lobbying by labor unions, who feared jobs would be taken from U.S. citizens. Others anticipate guest workers outstaying their visas to become illegal residents and employees.

Both the House and Senate bills grant legal status to millions of illegal immigrants who have lived in the U.S. for some time. The Senate cutoff date is Jan. 1, 1980; the House cutoff is Jan. 1, 1982. The House bill also requires those seeking permanent resident status to be employed, studying English and civics, and free of a criminal record.

The Senate version of the bill proposes a national worker's ID card system to provide a secure system of legal worker identification. A similar provision was struck from the House bill after impassioned debate sparked by civil libertarians who feared the advent of a national ID. The validity of job applicants' Social Security numbers will instead be checked through a federal 800 phone number.

The Senate bill sets an annual immigration ceiling of 425,000 which includes immediate relatives of U.S. citizens and special cases, but excludes refugees and asylum recipients. The House version would retain the existing ceiling of 270,000, plus refugees, those receiving asylum, immediate relatives of U.S. citizens and special cases.

Members of Congress from the Southwestern border states of California, Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico overwhelmingly opposed the bill, 64 to 16. In the northern states of New Jersey, New York, and Illinois, which have large immigrant populations, the vote was split with 34 in favor and 35 opposed. In Florida, members of Congress overwhelmingly supported the bill, 17 to 2. Observers believe that the opposition in some states reflected the election-year strength of organized labor and Hispanic groups.

The guest worker increase, the ID card system, and the cost of the different amnesty provisions are expected to be the major points of contention when members of the House and Senate meet in a conference committee this summer to iron out the differences between the bills. ☐

White House Considers New Population Policy

The power of free enterprise, rather than family planning programs, is the fundamental answer to population growth problems, according to an internal draft of a White House policy paper written in late May.

Written by the White House policy development office, the paper was evidently prepared at the request of former Sen. James L. Buckley, who is being considered to head the U.S. delegation to the International Conference on Population, in Mexico City Aug. 6-13. If the paper becomes policy, it would be presented to the conference.

The paper acknowledges the "ultimate need" to achieve population equilibrium. And it notes that the Reagan Administration has continued the U.S.'s longstanding support of family

Continued on next page

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

One feature of POPULATION TODAY that appears from time to time is an "Opinion" column—one will appear next month. We hope that readers have found, and will find, this column a forum of stimulating and varying views from the population field (whose views and opinions are their own and don't necessarily reflect PRB's).

When this column originated, we had no idea what kind of submissions we'd get (perhaps on the order of "Let's overhaul the Standard Deviation now!"); surprisingly, submissions have turned out to be mainly concerned with American political questions. OK, if you want to be like that. . .but if there's anyone out there hopping mad about the Standard Deviation, we'd like to hear from you.

—Art Haupt

Continued from preceding page

planning programs in less developed countries (LDCs). But it sees "localized crises of population growth" as, generally speaking, symptoms of LDC-government-caused economic ills, not demographic ills.

Echoing the development side of the development-vs.-family-planning argument that was rife in the early 1970s, the paper argues that when free economic progress is permitted, then living standards will rise and fertility rates ultimately fall.

The draft announces that the U.S. will "no longer contribute directly or indirectly to family planning programs funded by governments or private organizations that advocate abortion as an instrument of population control." In the opinion of many population watchers, this statement, above and beyond its literal wording, was included to send a message that aid to the UN Fund for Population Activities and such private groups as the International Planned Parenthood Federation may be halted.

A week after being written, the paper had been leaked all over Washington and caused alarm in the population community as to how things would go at the Mexico City conference. At the 1974 World Population Conference in Bucharest, some LDCs were contending that "development is the best contraceptive," while many more developed countries argued in favor of family planning assistance. The development-vs.-contraception argument ceased to be a burning issue a long time ago, superceded by a pluralistic approach that includes everything from contraceptives to development to child health. Whether the U.S. can resurrect that debate in Mexico City is problematic. ☐

Countdown to Mexico City

The U.S. delegation issue needs to be settled soon, because the International Conference on Population (ICP) is nearly here—considered the most important meeting on population since Bucharest. The UN Fund for Population Activities' Executive Director, Rafael M. Salas, heads the meeting. Some 150 countries are expected at the Aug. 6-13 Mexico City conference site, including China, the USSR (still trying for a disarmament plank), and the East European bloc. This is basically a conference of governments, so observers and private citizens generally will be kept at a distance.

Rafael M. Salas is Secretary-General of the ICP

However, also in Mexico City, Aug. 2-14, the Washington-based Population Institute will be holding a Strategic Planning Seminar on population issues, to brief Population Action Council professionals and donors, and work toward a World Population Day in late 1984. Elsewhere in the city, the Worldwide Pro-Life Pro-Family Conference will take place Aug. 12-15, sponsored by P.L.A.N. (Protect Life in All Nations), with India's Mother Teresa as main speaker.

POPULATION TODAY will give extended, first-hand coverage of the ICP in its October issue. ☐

SURVEY REPORT

Tunisia WFS

Tunisia, the smallest North African country in size, has recently published the results of its part of the World Fertility Survey (WFS) taken in 1978. About half of this Missouri-sized country consists of arid and semiarid desert, with well-irrigated fertile areas in the north.

The country, which has a population of about 7 million, must import large quantities of food each year and also suffers from widespread unemployment. In 1964, the government was among the earliest to announce a policy to reduce the rate of population growth and Tunisia now has one of the lowest birth rates on the African continent (33 births per 1,000 population) although it is still moderately high.

Part of the reason for the birth rate decline has been a rising age at marriage; the legal minimum was fixed at 17 years for women and 20 for men by a 1964 law. The Tunisia WFS indicates that, of women 20-24 in 1978, 56 percent had not yet married, a large increase from the 27 percent of 1966. The mean age at first marriage for females was 24 in 1978, very high by LDC standards.

It may be that the fertility-lowering impetus from rising age at marriage has been spent (this measure cannot rise indefinitely): Tunisia's total fertility rate (TFR), the average number of children per woman, dropped from 7.1 children in 1966 to 5.7 in 1976, but the decrease has tapered off somewhat since. The TFR appears to have dropped to 5.2 as of 1981.

When asked how many children they would like to have, the women surveyed gave 4.2 children, on average, as their "ideal" number. This number is, of course, considerably above that needed to ultimately stop population growth (about 2.1-2.5 children per woman).

Contraceptive use in Tunisia is quite high by developing country standards; much of this is due to the efficient network of government-sponsored clinics.

Continued on next page

Latest UN Assessments Project Population to Come

The UN's Population Division will soon publish its 1982 assessments of the world's population, projected to 2025. (The medium variant is considered the most likely scenario, but all three projections—high, medium, and low—assume a continuing fertility decline, and are considered plausible; see table.) In the medium variant, the earth's population is projected to rise from the current 4.7 to 6.1 billion by 2000, and to 8.2 billion by 2025. While these world totals scarcely differ from the previous 1980 UN assessments, a closer look reveals a rise in the projections for Africa, offset by a concurrent decline in the Latin American figures. The estimated annual African growth rate has risen steadily from about 2.7 to 3.0 percent between 1970-1975 and 1980-1985, and all three projections for Africa have been revised upward.

Conversely, projections for Latin America reflect growth rate declines which occurred at a faster rate than had been anticipated in the 1980 assessment. Thus, Latin America's population in 2025 is projected to be about 80 million fewer than projected in 1980. However, the medium variant assumes a growth rate of 1.2 percent in 2025, implying decades of continuing growth beyond that time.

The 1982 revisions in China's high and low variants reflect increasing uncertainty about the continuation of China's rapid fertility decline. While the low projection for China has been revised downward by 50 million, the high projection was increased by 46 million, for a projected range of 1.3 to 1.6 billion in 2025. According to the low variant, the growth rate by 2025 would fall from by about 1 percent to 0.19 percent, compared with 0.72 percent in the high-fertility scenario.

India, the world's second most populous nation with 746 million as of 1984, is projected to grow faster between 1980 and 2000 than had been assessed in 1980, but slower for the subsequent 25 years. While the population of 1.19 billion in 2025 was revised downward by only 4 percent, this flicker represents 45 million fewer people, equivalent to a population the size of Egypt's. ☐

UN Population Projections: Assumptions and Results

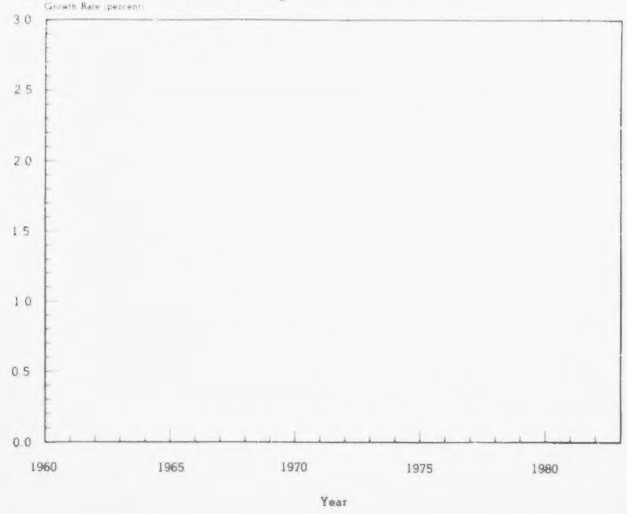
	Assumptions: Level of demographic component (world avg.)			Results: Population, in billions			
	CBR	CDR	GR	World	Africa	Latin America	China
Current est.[a]	27.3	10.6	1.67	4.84	0.55	0.41	1.06
	Assumptions for 2020-2025			Projection for 2025			
Variant							
High	20.9	7.7	1.33	9.18	1.88	0.90	1.61
Medium	17.6	8.4	0.93	8.18	1.64	0.79	1.46
Low	15.0	9.1	0.59	7.28	1.37	0.69	1.34

Source. *Demographic Indicators of Countries: Estimates and Projections as Assessed in 1982.* New York: United Nations, forthcoming.
Note. CBR = crude birth rate; CDR = crude death rate; GR = growth rate.
[a] Current rates are for 1980-1984; population totals are for 1985.

SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY

POPULATION GROWTH RATES FOR LDC'S

Excluding China: 1960-1983



We frequently read that population growth rates in developing countries are "falling." There has been some moderate decline in the *birth rates* of some developing countries, a large decline in the case of China. Removing China from the picture gives a different impression, as the graph shows. The decline in the birth rate in developing countries has been generally matched by increasing life expectancy and a resulting decline in the death rate. Thus, the population growth rate was a little over 2.4 percent annually in 1962 and, at present, remains unchanged among developing countries (excluding China) as a whole.

Source. U.S. Bureau of the Census, based on data prepared for *World Population, 1983.*

A Clarification

A typographical error in a recent wire service article indicated that PRB had projected that the U.S. Hispanic population would increase from the present 16 million to 47 million "by 1990."

47 million in 1990 is incorrect—as a moment's thought will confirm. PRB last year actually made two projections of the Hispanic population *in 2020.* The high projection assumed legal plus illegal immigration *from all sources* continuing at one million a year and came up with 47 million Hispanics in 2020. The low projection assumed total immigration at 500,000 a year—a possible total if the Simpson-Mazzoli bill becomes law and is forcefully implemented (see article on page 3)—and came up with 32 million Hispanics in 2020. That's 2020, not 1990.

PRB has received many phone calls concerning this erroneous "1990" projection and has sent clarifying letters to newspapers running the article in an attempt to set the record straight. ☐

Tunisia

Continued from previous page

About 44 percent of the women exposed to pregnancy were practicing an efficient form of family planning with the pill or sterilization accounting for most of that number (22 and 20 percent, respectively).

Nonetheless, traditions which still favor 3 to 5 children and some possible loss of momentum from a rising age at marriage may cause future fertility declines to be slower than in the recent past. Tunisia does present an interesting case of a country maintaining a strong government program to reduce population growth as an overall part of the country's development efforts. ☐

DEMOGRAPHER'S

Custom-Tailoring Census Data

by Anthony Agresta and Carl Haub

While demographic data from censuses and surveys have long been the primary sources of a country's knowledge of its population, only since the advent of computers have large bodies of such data been successfully "mined" by businesses and general researchers. Even so, use of the data often required a good working knowledge of census geography—for what areas the numbers are available and which not. Census Bureau Public Use tapes are usually divided into defined places, such as states or metropolitan areas, and tapes are available for certain "noncensus" areas such as ZIP codes. But many applications call for a "design-your-own" area report.

There are perhaps tens of thousands of "areas" used by businesses, such as sales territories, which bear no relation to typical census geography. Heretofore, trying to tabulate demographic data for such nonstandard places was usually a frustrating task, to say the least. Here is where the demographic data sets produced for marketing ride to the rescue. Today, computer systems exist which allow the user to produce demographic reports for virtually any area one can think of.

One such system is *American Profile*, put together by Donnelley Marketing Information Services, Inc. PRB has been granted access to *American Profile* to explore potential uses of tailor-made demographic areas.

This system and others like it allow the *user* to define the area for a demographic report. The system will produce reports for areas of unlimited variety: circles, driving routes, oddly-shaped polygons, etc. Legislated boundaries such as towns and states can be ignored, if desired. Instead, such areas might describe the demographics along a given sales route, or within a distribution area or school district. Such areas are rarely defined in terms of neat census categories.

To see how such a system operates in the real world, let's try an example: Suppose that we are developers interested in building a medium-size shopping mall in Anywhere, U.S.A. "Whispering Valley Mall" is to be "anchored" by a J.C. Penney and a K-Mart, and negotiations are underway with major toy store and children's clothing chains. Therefore, we're looking for an area with many young families. We also know that a mall of this size receives 90 percent of its business from people who live within 20 minutes driving time.

We can't, of course, pick a perfect spot free of disadvantages, but three areas of sufficient acreage and agreeable price are located, each with its own good and bad features. **Site A** is a prosperous distant suburb with large open spaces and a recently completed interstate; local knowledge tells us that this area is a candidate for growth and that a number of downtown corporations are considering relocation there.

Site B is closer to town and is located in a neighboring county with a large blue collar population. But how large? Large enough to offset Site A's future potential? Site B is heavily built-up with little room for expansion, but its real estate prices and taxes are favorable when compared with Site A.

Finally, **Site C** is located in an old area of downtown Anytown. This area is a special city project of the mayor's office, which offers very generous financial advantages to developers as part of a revitalization campaign. The present lack of attractive downtown shopping areas is almost certain to guarantee success of our mall, the mayor assures us, and his arguments do seem sound.

What to do?

Printed census reports would give us general indications of family types, income levels, and population sizes we can expect around each site; but this isn't sufficient for our purposes.

Not only can *American Profile* and similar systems generate census data and projections for any shape area one can think of, they can draw areas defined by numerous parameters. In our case, all one need do is identify the latitude and the longitude of proposed Mall sites, give the orientation of main arterial roads which will feed the shopping center, and indicate the local speed limits and the maximum driving time (say 20 minutes). This type of information is readily available on census or other maps. Based on these criteria, the system will then set up the potential market around each site, sum the population, and report on their demographic and socioeconomic characteristics.

Donnelley's data base consists of 1980 Census data down to the census-block level that has been updated to the present by use of Census Bureau estimates, as well as by such laborious methods as keeping track of telephone book entries from year to year. Each census block is geocoded by its "population center." In addition, a companion system, *Market Potential,* can produce a simultaneous report showing the level of demand for various types of stores in the same area.

The accompanying table gives the results for the three possible site locations discussed above, data we never could have obtained without ready access to a flexible database such as *American Profile.*

PAGE

Anthony Agresta is a staff demographer at PRB. Carl Haub is Director of PRB's Demographic Analysis and Public Information.

In this case, our decision would be based upon any number of factors. While Site A appears to be growing rapidly and clearly has higher income, Site B has the largest population and appears to have some future growth potential. It will be a long time before A can approach B in size. Site C has little to offer over Site B and its population is about 30 percent less. Hence, we opt for B as the site for Whispering Valley Mall.

The uses of such a system, while first intended for business, are limited only by the imagination. Local officials can use it for fire station locations. Transportation planners can reevaluate public transit routes. Government planners might use it to study populations affected by noise patterns near airports or vulnerable to floods.

While the potential of such systems has only partially been tapped, it is exciting to see the increasing accessibility of census data. Demographic data have entered the open market, where, more and more, they are being *used.* □

Selected Characteristics of the Population Within 20 Minutes Driving Time of Three Potential Locations for "Whispering Valley Mall"

	Site		
Characteristic	A (Newer, distant suburb)	B (Older, close-in suburb)	C (Urban neighborhood)
Population			
1970	235,039	1,485,994	1,009,724
1983	300,076	1,372,058	946,872
1988	319,681	1,380,879	944,659
Households (1983)			
Number	106,770	520,200	401,705
Avg. size	2.78	2.55	2.29
Income	$36,082	$23,160	$25,202
Median age, 1983	32.1	31.5	33.0
% Married-couple family, 1980	85.3	68.3	72.8
% Single-family house, 1980	76.7	55.6	52.4
Median home value, 1980	$101,694	$69,603	$89,778

Source. American Profile, Donnelley Marketing Information Services.

Geographers Meet At Wingspread

The Association of American Geographers and the Johnson Foundation with assistance from the Exxon Education Foundation, sponsored a conference of geography teachers June 4-6 in Racine, Wis., which explored ways in which geography can foster increased international understanding.

Part of the discussions focused on the inclusion of population and demography in geography classrooms. PRB demographer Carl Haub, a conference presenter, provided a demographic perspective and suggested a number of issues which teachers may want to include in their courses.

The conference, held in the beautiful Wingspread Conference Center, the last of Frank Lloyd Wright's "prairie houses," concentrated on methods of bringing a global perspective to bear on geography studies, a subject with a clear relationship to population, in order to more fully understand an increasingly interdependent world. Dr. Michael Libbee of Central Michigan University was the conference organizer. □

And 1 Makes 89

Inadvertently omitted from the listing of 88 "U.S. Graduate Programs in Demography" appearing in PRB's June *Bulletin,* "The Business of Demography," was the major program of Pennsylvania State University (University Park, Pa. 16802).

Coordinated by the 12-year-old Population Issues Research Center, currently directed by Gordon De Jong, Penn. State's Population Studies Center Program offers an interdisciplinary approach to population as "a major area of concentration" to PhD candidates registered in a variety of departments. This includes several courses focused on the real world of "applied demography," such as introduction to geographic data systems. □

Nine Points

continued from page 2

4.8 children per woman. (China's current TFR is estimated at 2.3 by the UN, 2.6 in PRB's *World Population Data Sheet*—both very low for an LDC. By contrast, the U.S. rate is now 1.8. The TFR necessary for population replacement is in the 2.1-2.5 range.)

8. **In summary: from the estimates given above, it's evident that in the LDCs excluding China, the TFR has probably fallen a significant amount, the crude birth rate has come down a little, and the growth rate has barely wavered.**

The growth rate has been slow to fall because of population momentum—the tendency for a population to continue increasing for decades after a sharp fertility drop. This dynamic should come as no surprise; there are so many LDC couples now in the childbearing ages, that even if fertility per couple drops sharply, the total annual births far outstrip annual deaths. In addition, half the 3.6 billion people living in LDCs are under 20 years of age, assuring massive numbers of new births in years ahead.

Even the Chinese one-child-per-couple program is unlikely to prevent China from adding another half-billion over the next four decades—due to population momentum.

9. **The "population explosion" continues on schedule until the end of the century and beyond.** Seemingly every time the LDC birth rate is estimated to have dropped a notch, someone concludes that the "population explosion" is "over," contrary to past pessimistic projections. Victory has been declared several times in the last decade.

In fact, such declines were already foreseen in the demographers' projections. (Again, see the UN assessment article on page 5.) Interestingly, through the varying fertility changes of the last two decades, the UN's medium variant projections of world population have consistently pointed toward the same population level for the year 2000: a little over 6 billion.

In the 21st century, the UN variants begin diverging substantially (see graph on the cover of this issue). A century from now, humanity could number 8 billion or 14 billion. But bane or boom, an Earth with a significantly greater population is the inevitable result of the population dynamics of the past two decades. ☐

Robey Leaving 'Demographics'

Bryant Robey, Editor of *American Demographics* magazine since its initial January 1979 issue, takes up a new appointment in July as Director of Public Affairs with Hawaii's East-West Center. Succeeding Robey as Editor is former *American Demographics* Research Director Cheryl Russell, Cornell-educated demographer and author of PRB's just-published *Population Bulletin,* "The Business of Demographics."

Considered one of the most readable of current writers on demographic trends, Robey tells *PT* he hopes to keep his hand in with freelance writing in the field, combined with his broader public affairs activities in the population area for the East-West Center. His book, *The American People: Demographic Trends Shaping America,* will be published next winter by E.P. Dutton. ☐

NEW FROM PRB

Fertility in Tunisia: Traditional and Modern Contrasts, by Roderic Beaujot and Mongi B'Chir. This 61-page paper presents findings from a unique 1983 survey which explored why Tunisia's fertility decline has now slowed, like many in less developed countries, after a much-touted rapid decline in the ten years following the 1966 start of its family planning program—the fifth in the developing world. This is the original English version of a paper to be published in Arabic in PRB's Middle East Series. Available for $10.00 from Population Reference Bureau, PO Box 35012, Washington, D.C. 20013.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

The chart of the 1982 China Census (*Population Today,* March 1984) is a rare jewel for my collection of one-year pyramids. They are so scarce, and say so much; I wish all pyramids were done that way. I've never understood the false economy of having pyramids in five-year age-group blocks. Thanks.

Sincerely,
Frances Weismiller
Santa Barbara, Calif.

One-year pyramids are most informative, but unfortunately age heaping, i.e., the grouping of ages at convenient digits such as 0 and 5, often means only five-year pyramids can be drawn. —Ed.

To the Editor:

Your graph of Chinese population by single years is the best that anyone has published in recent years. Congratulations.

. . . Do the sex ratios shown in the *Beijing Review* give support or rebuttal to the existence of female infanticide? For example, the sex ratio (male to female) for the pages 0-4 shows a range of 106.3 at age 4 to 107.83 at age 1. Is that significant? That is the approximate period of the "one-family-one-child" campaign.

Sincerely,
Haldore Hanson
Director (emeritus)
International Maize and
Wheat Improvement Center
Mexico City

These sex ratios in and of themselves probably don't give much support to female infanticide. Ratios above 100 are, of course, caused by more male than female births in all countries (typically, 105:100). In neighboring Hong Kong, the reported sex ratios at birth in 1978 was 106.6. Ratios above 105 are often seen in censuses due to underreporting of female infants. —Ed.

WORLD FOOD NEWS

The food situation in Africa is likely to get worse before it gets better. In a recent address to the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the UN/FAO, FAO Director Edouard Saouma reported that the food needs of many African cities would be even more difficult to handle in the years ahead and that "urban food security" was going to pose virtually insoluble problems for some countries if they were left unaided.

He said the current food crisis in Africa resulted from a combination of short-term setbacks, caused mainly by drought, and from structural deficits resulting from unfavorable longer-term trends.

Saouma cited the fact that urban growth in Africa—with some cities doubling in size every 10 years or so—reflected mainly the very high rate of growth of the population as a whole. He said infant and child mortality were still distressingly high, but were continuing to fall. With little sign of fertility starting to drop, it was possible that population growth would accelerate still further. If this happened, he added, the rate of urbanization could also become faster.

FAO photo by Y. Muller

A peasant farmer stands in a drought-stricken millet field in Ghana.

Even countries that succeeded in revitalizing their domestic food production were unlikely to be able to cope with the resulting needs of their cities, according to Saouma. In fact, he said, weaknesses in infrastructure, marketing, and processing would limit the extent to which demand could be met from the rural hinterland. Countries with satisfactory exports of minerals or petroleum should be able to finance the necessary food imports, but the majority of sub-Saharan nations—exporting mainly agricultural commodities into sluggish world markets—"are likely to face virtually insoluble problems if they are left unaided to find the food for the cities."

The problem is a transitional one, Saouma emphasized, since most African nations have the agricultural potential to meet their requirements over the longer term, but needs are increasing too fast for the farm sector to keep up. "An extremely difficult period may be expected," he added, "until population food production, and other economic and social factors find a new balance." ☐

World Food News is prepared by the North American Liaison Office of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Analyzing Minority Data

The Population Reference Bureau Inc., and Development Associates of Arlington, Va., have been awarded a contract from the Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA), a part of the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, to provide a demographic profile of minority business people. Using data from the public use samples of the 1980 Census the study will calculate the proportions in each major U.S. ethnic group who are entrepreneurs. The study will also try to distinguish the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of minority and nonminority entrepreneurs and how these characteristics are differently distributed across ethnic groups.

The goal of the study is to provide the MBDA with a better description of the current configuration of the minority business community and to help future development efforts. ☐

Population Update

Estimated United States Population:	
As of April 1, 1984	236,109,000
As of April 1, 1983	233,981,000

The above estimates include armed forces overseas and are from U.S. Bureau of Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, forthcoming.

Estimated World Population:	
As of July 1984	4,762,000,000
Annual Growth	82,000,000

Estimated by extrapolation of the mid-1984 population given on the 1984 World Population Data Sheet.

Latest Provisional Statistics for the U.S.: February 1984

	12 months ending with February					
	Number		Rate			
Item	**1984**	**1983**	**1984**	**1983**	**1982**	**1981**
Live births	3,640,000	3,691,000	15.5	15.9	15.9	16.0
Deaths	2,014,000	1,997,000	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.8
Natural increase	1,626,000	1,694,000	6.9	7.3	7.4	7.2
Marriages	2,467,000	2,496,000	10.5	10.8	10.5	10.6
Divorces	1,175,000	1,188,000	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.2
Infant deaths	40,000	41,400	10.9	11.2	11.6	12.3
Population base (in millions)	...	...	234.2	231.9	229.8	227.6

Note. Rates are given per 1,000 population, except for infant deaths, which are given per 1,000 live births. Rates are based on revised population estimates from the 1980 Census.

Source. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* (Vol. 33, No. 2) from the National Center for Health Statistics.

TAKE A NUMBER . . .

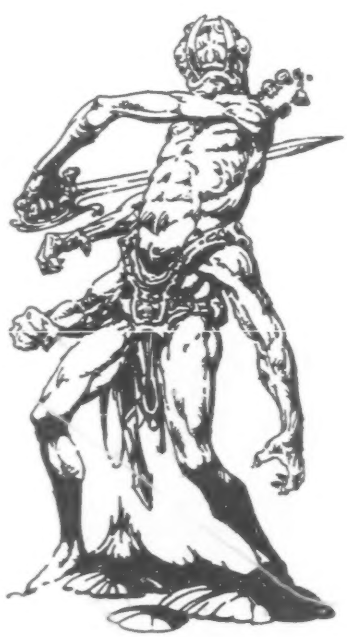
Native-born Hispanics: While the debate over the Simpson-Mazzoli bill (see page 3) has put Hispanic immigration in the limelight, we should also not forget the large number of native-born Hispanics. More than 2 out of 3 Hispanics counted in the 1980 U.S. Census were native born. This varied from a high of 94 percent of all Hispanics in New Mexico to a low of 39 percent in Florida.

An Upside-down Look at Rates: The U.S. infant mortality rate of 11 infant deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 is certainly higher than Sweden's 7, but what if we measured it the other way? The U.S.'s infant *survival* rate would be 989 per 1,000 population and Sweden's 993, a far less impressive difference. Similarly, the birth rate of U.S. teenagers is reported to be an "epidemic" and the highest of any developed country (it isn't). The U.S. rate of 53 births per 1,000 teenagers is higher than Norway's 24, but again what if we measured it differently—947 of every 1,000 American teenagers did *not* have a birth in 1981, compared to 976 in Norway? This is not to say that we should not be concerned with either infant mortaltiy or teenage pregnancy, but at times it seems that our perception of things is determined by how we measure them.

How Many Illegals in the 1980 Census?: The U.S. Census Bureau, by comparing census data to immigration data on legal immigrants has come up with an estimate of the number of undocumented aliens counted in 1980. The Bureau estimates that about 2 million were counted in the census. Mexicans accounted for 45 percent, 23 percent were from other Latin American countries, 12 percent each from Europe and Asia, and 7 percent from other countries.

Traffic Deaths in the Americas: The Pan American Health Organization's *Epidemiological Bulletin* reports that traffic deaths are no longer a major problem just in developed countries. While the U.S. does have one of the Western Hemisphere's highest rates, a number of other countries are even higher despite lower ratios of automobiles to people. Mexico and Venezuela had rates of 27 and 37 deaths per 100,000 population in 1980, compared to the U.S.'s 22. Death rates per 10,000 vehicles were all higher than in the U.S., ranging from 54 in Guatemala to 9 in Argentina (the U.S. rate is 3).

addenda . . .



A green Martian in battle.

Drawing by Neal MacDonald, from *A Guide to Barsoom* by John Flint Roy; courtesy of Ballantine Books.

Edgar Rice Burroughs, Demographer: "The community of . . . green Martians with whom my lot was cast . . . was composed of some 30,000 souls . . . With almost supernatural foresight they regulate the birth rate to merely offset the loss by death. Each adult Martian female brings forth about 13 eggs each year [which] are hidden in . . . some subterranean vault where the temperature is too low for incubation. Every year these eggs are carefully examined by a council of twenty chieftains, and all but about one hundred of the most perfect are destroyed out of each yearly supply. At the end of five years about 500 almost perfect eggs have been chosen from the thousands brought forth. These are then placed in the almost airtight incubators to be hatched by the sun's rays after a period of another five years . . ."

"The average life expectancy of a Martian after the age of maturity [about 40 years] is about 300 years, but would be nearer the one-thousand mark were it not for the various means leading to violent death . . . Only about one Martian in a thousand dies of sickness or disease, and possibly about 20 take the voluntary pilgrimage [down the River Iss at age 1,000, leaving Martian society for the Hereafter]. The other 979 die violent deaths in duels, in hunting, in aviation, and in war; but perhaps by far the greatest death loss comes during the age of childhood, when vast numbers of the little Martians fall victims to the great white apes of Mars . . ."

—from *A Princess of Mars* (1912) by Edgar Rice Burroughs

Containing perhaps the most detailed demographic descriptions to be found in fiction, Burroughs' Mars sagas still remain a bit ambiguous. (Are 500 Martians hatched every five years, with 500 Martian deaths during the same time? Is the Martian life expectancy 300 years at birth, or at maturity?) At any rate, Burroughs manages to finesse any potential imbalance in his balancing equation by what might be called the "great white ape effect," and the "council of twenty chieftains" helps avoid any sticky questions about Martian fertility rates or age structure.

CURRENT READINGS

PRB welcomes materials on population topics for possible inclusion in Current Readings. Publishers may address review copies to Book Review Editor, POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, 2213 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

BEYOND SIXTY-FIVE: The Dilemma of Old Age in America's Past, by Carole Haber. Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press. 1983. 129 pages. $19.95. ISBN 0-521-25096-X.

This book explores changes in the roles and perceptions of the elderly in American society before the 20th century. The author focuses on efforts to treat the elderly as dependent and separate them from society. She concludes that 18th- and 19th-century attitudes toward old age continue to influence U.S. society's approach to aging today.

Records of charity workers, writings of doctors, and reports from institutions for the aged are examined in detail to reveal the origins of this country's first old-age homes, pension plans, and geriatric medicine.

While the book provides a detailed look at the evolution of present attitudes, it lacks a comparison with approaches other societies have taken or any suggestion of ways to improve current practices.

—Paola Scommegna

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF CHINA, 1983. Issued by the State Statistical Bureau, Peoples Republic of China. Hong Kong: Economic Information Agency. 596 pages. ISBN 962-7063-11-8. (Order from Economic Information & Agency, 342 Hennesy Road, Hong Kong.)

The English version of China's *Statistical Yearbook* focuses on the PRC's economic and social development. Population and the labor force, agriculture and industry, foreign trade and tourism, as well as an informative appendix entitled "Major Economic Indicators of China in Comparison with Foreign Countries" are some of the subject matter covered in specific chapters.

The previous yearbook has been improved upon. The 1983 version covers the principal economic and social indicators in complete time series analysis, and nationwide data have been added for finance, banking, and national income.

Although figures in this edition exclude Taiwan, the yearbook is a comprehensive, informative, and up-to-date volume serving to augment our data on the country with over one-fifth the world's population.

—Anthony Agresta

FROM TIME IMMEMORIAL: The Origins of the Arab-Jewish Conflict Over Palestine, by Joan Peters. New York: Harper & Row, 1984. 601 pages. $24.95. ISBN 0-06-015265-6.

This book by an American journalist who claims she set out "solely to investigate the plight of Arab refugees" attempts to prove in 600 pages with 1,792 footnotes that Palestinian Arab refugees who fled the newly formed Israel in 1948 have no more "immemorial" rights to that land than Jews. Peters' main, original contribution to this ever-volatile debate is ingenious demographic analysis (checked by famed demographer Philip Hauser) suggesting that many of those refugees had in fact migrated into what is now Israel during the 1923-1948 British Mandate of Palestine, drawn by better economic conditions in areas of Jewish concentration. This immigration was unrecorded by the British, who attributed high pre-1948 Arab "natural increase" in Palestine to falling mortality due to improved health services. Despite her polemical style, Peters' presentation of her massive research is essential reading for all concerned with the Arab-Israel problem.

—Jean van der Tak

IMMIGRATION, REFUGEES AND AMERICAN BUSINESS, by Michael S. Teitelbaum, Washington, D.C.: National Chamber Foundation, 1984. 76 pages. $8.50 (plus $1.00 postage).

The flow of legal and illegal immigrants into the U.S. evokes strong reactions from many segments of the population, with organized labor and business often at opposite ends of the argument. Although American business has special concerns regarding immigration and refugee policies, very little legitimate analysis of these concerns now exists. In this short work, prepared for an affiliate of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the author reviews the complicated causes and effects of international migration to the U.S. with special emphasis on the business community. Specifically, he discusses the impact of immigration on wages, productivity, future labor force needs, and the viability of those businesses, such as some in the garment industry, which can only compete with foreign competitors by paying the subminimum wages migrants will accept.

Teitelbaum also summarizes past and probable future immigration trends and includes an analysis of the proposed legislative solutions to the problem. Even the U.S. Attorney General agrees that current immigration and refugee policy is "out of control," evidenced by the inability to cope with the 1980 Mariel boatlift from Cuba, to slow illegal immigration, or to process the huge volume of political asylum claims filed each year. The author concludes by listing four alternatives for business people who want effective controls on illegal immigration. The most controversial of these are sanctions against employers who knowingly hire illegals, a key provision of the immigration reform bill now passed by Congress.

—Mary Kent

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

BHUTAN: DEVELOPMENT IN A HIMALAYAN KINGDOM, a World Bank Country Study. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank, 1984. 177 pages.

CHINESE KINGSHIP, by Paul Chao, London: Kegan Paul International, 1983. 247 pages. $30.00.

DETERMINANTS OF FERTILITY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (Vol. 2), edited R.A. Bulatao and R.D. Lee, New York: Academic Press, 1983. 846 pages. $45.00

DIRECTORY OF OFFICIALS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN CHINA, by Malcolm Lamb, Armonk, N.Y.: M.E. Sharpe, 1984. 717 pages. $60.00.

ENQUETE TUNISIENNE SUR LA FECONDITE, 1978 (2 Vol.) Office National du Planning Familial et de la Population [of Tunisia], 1982.

HEALTH UNITED STATES AND PREVENTION PROFILE, by National Center for Health Statistics, Hyattsville, MD: U.S. Dept. of HHS, 1983. 267 pages.

HUNGARY: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND REFORMS, a World Bank Country Study, Washington, DC: The World Bank, 1984. 232 pages.

INTERNATIONAL BREAST-FEEDING COMPENDIUM, 3rd Ed. (vol. 1&2) edited by J.D. Gussar, M.A., Woo-Lun & S.M. Smith, Columbus, Ohio: Ross Laboratories, 1984.

INTRODUCTORY STATISTICS FOR BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS by T.H. Wonnacott & R.J. Wonnacott, New York: Wiley, 1984. 746 pages. $28.95

NATIONAL FERTILITY SURVEY OF ECUADOR, 1979 (2 Vols., in Spanish). Quito: The National Institute of Census and Statistics, 1984. 626 Pages. $17.40.

POPULATION, ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES AND THIRD WORLD DEVELOPMENT, edited by Pradip R. Ghosh, Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1984. 634 pages. $55.00.

SPOTLIGHT

LIBYA

Population (1984): 3.7 million
Persons per sq. mile: 5
Births per 1,000 pop. (1983): 46
Deaths per 1,000 pop. (1983): 13
Infant mortality rate (est. 1983): 90 deaths per 1,000 live births
Annual rate of population growth (1983): 4.7 percent, including migration
Area: 685,524 square miles (about the area of Alaska plus Oregon)
GNP per capita (1982): US $8,510
Major Export (1982): crude petroleum – US $3.0 billion
Major imports (1980): Food, machinery, manufactured goods, chemicals – US $13.3 billion

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya lies along the Mediterranean Coast, sandwiched between Egypt on the east and Tunisia and Algeria on the west. With no permanent rivers and minimal rainfall, only 10 percent of the land is arable; the rest of the country is desert or semidesert. Although the government has been trying to expand its farm output, 85 percent of the food must be imported.

At 3.7 million, Libya's population is small but growing so rapidly that it should double by 2000. Historically, the bulk of the population has always been concentrated along the coast, with scattered nomadic bands living in the arid South. But rural-to-urban migration has exacerbated this unbalanced distribution. Currently, 90 percent of the population live in less than 25 percent of the land area; and 40 percent live in one of the two major cities, Tripoli and Benghazi.

Since oil was discovered in the 1950s, Libya's economy has been almost totally dependent upon petroleum exports. Prices have fallen sharply since 1980 because of the world oil glut, but oil still provides a rich income. The government has used the substantial oil revenues for ambitious construction projects, expansion of educational and health facilities, and creation of a modern defense establishment to foster economic development and political strength. The country has enjoyed truly remarkable improvements in living standards and school enrollment over the past three decades. Literacy has increased from 23 percent for men and 2 percent for women to 73 and 40 percent respectively, since the 1950s.

Prior to 1950, Libya's population grew at moderate rates, less than 2 percent annually. But since then, declining mortality, high birth rates, and increasing immigration have caused growth rates to soar above 4 percent. Estimated at just over 1 million in 1954, the population has more than tripled in 30 years.

Consistent with Arab tradition, Libyans favor large families. Women marry young, around age 17, and bear an average of 7 children. Also, Moslem culture frowns on women working outside the home; only about 5 percent do so. The government encourages the high birth rates to increase the small native population. Importation of modern contraceptives is illegal, and although maternal and child health projects receive government support, family planning does not. The increases in education and labor force participation of women may lead to lower fertility in the future.

The average Libyan was only expected to live to age 43 during the 1950s, and about 190 of every 1,000 babies died before their first birthday. In the 1980s, life expectancy is up to about 65, and infant mortality down to 90 per 1,000 births. The mortality decline can be directly attributed to vaccination campaigns carried out during the late 1950s and the expansion of health care financed by petroleum exports.

ITALY
GREECE
TUNISIA
Tripoli
Mediterranean Sea
ALGERIA
LIBYA
EGYPT
NIGER
CHAD
SUDAN

The impressive decline in mortality coupled with the continuation of high birth rates have produced an annual rate of natural increase of 3.3 percent, but the most dramatic changes in the population of Libya are from international migration. The small, unskilled, and almost exclusively male native labor force is insufficient to develop the rich oil fields. Since 1965, hundreds of thousands of foreign laborers have been attracted to Libya by the promise of high wages and generous social services. The size of the immigration flow has fluctuated with economic and particularly political events, but the net effect has been to create a large foreign-born contingent, primarily of working-age men. Foreigners account for about 15 percent of the total population and 31 percent of males aged 15 to 64. In the early 1970s, about 90 percent of the aliens were Arabs, mainly Egyptians, but current government policies favor the contracting of labor packages from Asian countries and in 1982, about 20 percent of the aliens were from non-Arab Asian countries.

Libya faces several difficulties in the near future. First, rapid growth has produced a very young population, 47 percent under age 15. This increases the proportion of consumers to producers in the society at exactly the time when the government wants to limit its reliance upon foreign labor. Also, the communities of aliens, viewed suspiciously by the native Libyans, appear to be permanent additions to the society. The rapid urbanization is destroying the precious agricultural land, perpetuating the dependence upon imported food. The government hopes to alleviate these problems through continued economic growth and policies aimed at keeping fertility high, encouraging women to work, and slowing down both rural to urban and international migration. ☐

R8750-1 A

POPULATION TODAY™

Vol. 12, No. 9

September 1984 ISSN 0092-444X

FEATURES

2 POPULATION GROWTH "BRAKES" ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
World Bank's 1984 report concentrates on population issues

3 CHINA SHOWS UNUSUAL SEX RATIOS AT BIRTH
The difference seems significant, the reasons unclear

3 THE $98,000 CHILD
Thomas Espenshade updates the cost of raising a U.S. child

4 ECUADOR WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY
Family planning wins acceptance, fertility gradually falling

4 WEST GERMANY ASSESSES ITS FALLING POPULATION
Down to 45.7 million in 2030?

5 "DEATH AND TAXES" IN THE U.S.
PRB publishes policy paper on the cost of increasing life expectancy

6 HOW FERTILITY DECLINES CAN STALL
The case of Tunisia (TFR = 5.2 children)

8 VITAL U.S. DATA TO GO
NCHS—what it is and what it offers

9 AID NEEDED FOR AFRICAN AGRICULTURE
1.35 million tons of food, $114 million to restore production

10 DEPO-PROVERA DECISION HANGS FIRE

DEPARTMENTS

SURVEY REPORT (Ecuador WFS) 4
SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY 5
DEMOGRAPHER'S PAGE 6
POPULATION UPDATE 9
OPINION 10
TAKE A NUMBER 10
FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK 10
CURRENT READINGS 11
SPOTLIGHT (Mexico) 12

World Bank photo by Edwin Huffman

Boy in Ecuador, where mothers now desire three children as a median. See page 4.

A Publication of the Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

World Bank: Rapid Population Growth 'Brakes' Development

If you had space on your bookshelf for only one comprehensive overview of the world's present population situation and prospects, it would almost have to be the World Bank's just-published 296-page *World Development Report 1984*.

World Development Report 1984

Each summer, the Bank publishes a substantive annual report that amounts to an extensive staff study of the economic "State of the World." The same essential basics are covered every year, including gross national product, the structure of production, and population. But each report also concentrates on a different theme—management in development (in 1983), agriculture (1982), etc.

Since this is the year of the International Conference on Population, the new Report's theme is population change and its links with development. Written by a Bank team led by demographer Nancy Birdsall, the Report covers the broad concerns of population issues in some depth, in addition to the Bank's usual scrupulous projections.

The Report also offers a primer on demographics and population history, and includes numerous mini-essays on a raft of population side issues—from the elderly in China to the potential and actual population-supporting capacity of Africa's land.

The bottom line of this year's Report is that, contrary to arguments in some quarters, "rapid population growth acts as a brake on development." The study argues in some detail that such growth indeed reduces investment available for the future; contributes to overuse of available resources; and hampers management of economic and social change. (As possible consequences, the study speculates that unemployment and "increasing landlessness" might overwhelm African and southern Asian countries' social and political institutions.)

Family planning programs, however, have shown success in many countries, and can make a difference. The estimated $2 billion spent annually on family planning is equivalent to about 1 percent of government budgets and 2 percent of foreign assistance, so that even small funding increases could make a significant difference. Another incentive might be for public policy to supply alternative ways (e.g., social programs, educational opportunities) for parents to secure the benefits that children have traditionally provided.

"Population growth does not provide the drama of financial crisis or political upheaval," writes Bank President A.W. Clausen in his introduction to the Report, "but its significance for shaping the world of our children and grandchildren is at least as great... What governments and their peoples do today to influence our demographic future will set the terms for development strategy well into the next century. Failure to act now to slow growth, Clausen adds, "is likely to mean a lower quality of life for millions of people."

The *World Development Report 1984* is available for $8.00 (paper), $20.00 (hardbound) from World Bank Publications, P.O. Box 37525, Washington, D.C. 20013.

POPULATION TODAY
formerly INTERCOM

VOL. 12, NO. 9 **September 1984**

POPULATION TODAY, the newsmonthly of population and demography, is published 11 times a year (a combined issue in July/August) by the Population Reference Bureau, Inc., founded in 1929, a nonprofit organization engaged in the objective dissemination of population information. The views and opinions of POPULATION TODAY's contributors are their own and do not necessarily reflect those of PRB.

STAFF

Editor: Arthur Haupt
Demographic Editor: Carl Haub
Consulting Editors: Leon Bouvier, Patricia Cancellier, Mary Kent, Paola Scommegna, Jean van der Tak, Robert P. Worrall
Book Review Editor: Janice Beattie
Special Assistant: Mena Rios
Circulation Director: Jacki Majewski
Manager of Development: Schuyler Richardson
Editorial Assistants: Tony Agresta, Joelle Egger, Lisa D. Popik, Amy R. Sheon, Nina Tolbert, Alex von Cube
Editorial and Circulation Offices:
Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
2213 M Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 785-4664

Reprint Permission: Material from POPULATION TODAY may be reproduced freely, provided that credit is given to "POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, Inc." and a copy of the publication in which the material appears is forwarded to PRB.

Back Issues: Back issues of POPULATION TODAY and its predecessor INTERCOM are available in limited quantities from PRB for $2.00 per copy.

Mailing: Printed in Washington, D.C. Mailed nonprofit postage rate in the United States; printed matter surface rate to Canada, Mexico, and to foreign subscribers.

Address Changes: Send current PRB address label and new address; please allow eight weeks for change.

PRB MEMBERSHIP

In addition to POPULATION TODAY, PRB members receive four in-depth POPULATION BULLETINS annually, the widely used WORLD POPULATION DATA SHEET wall chart, and selected special publications. Educator and library members also receive INTERCHANGE, a population education newsletter, four times a year, and ready-to-use classroom materials.

Annual memberships are as follows:

	U.S.	**All other countries**
Individual	$ 30	$ 37.50
University students*	10	12.50
Educator—associate**	10	12.50
Educator—regular	20	25.00
Library (public, university, school)	40	50.00
Corporation or institution	200	250.00

*With photocopy of student ID
**Does not include Population Today and Population Bulletins

China's Birth Data Show Anomaly in Sex Ratios

A detailed analysis of 1982 census data and a massive 1982 fertility survey in China show a recent significant disparity in that country's male-female ratio at birth as birth order increases. This rise, which was measured in 1981 births, could be statistical evidence of ongoing female infanticide — or evidence that parents for some reason, possibly the country's rigorous one-child fertility policy, are not disclosing births of females. In any case, it's an anomaly.

These findings are part of a newly published study of China's 1982 Census and related data conducted by the National Research Council (the research arm of the National Academy of Sciences). According to analysis of the fertility survey, sex ratios varied as follows for 1981 births:

	Sex ratio (males per 100 females)		
	Birth Order		
Group	1	2	3
Urban	108.5	[117.8	for 2 and higher]
Rural	104.6	106.9	[112.4 for 3 and higher]

The worldwide sex ratio at birth is around 105 males per 100 females. Sex ratios may differ from this because of various reasons; i.e., China's 1981 urban figure of 117.8 may well be a simple statistical anomaly because of the tiny number of urban second-order-and-higher births in 1981 found by the survey: only 257 such births, out of a canvass of some 200,000 urban women.

But the rural figure is derived from a much larger base, and is less likely to represent a statistical quirk. Projected out, it means that out of a possible 1 million third-order or higher girls born during 1981, there are about 60,000 missing ones — missing because of infanticide, statistical oversight, and/or nonreporting. While the definitive answer may never be known, there is a certain logic in the explanation that parents, strongly encouraged by the government to limit births, might be more likely to practice infanticide on third-order female than third-order male children. □

Now It Costs $98,000 To Raise a Child

A typical middle-income American family with two children and a mother who works part time spends $82,400 (in 1981 prices) to raise a child to age 18, says economist Thomas Espenshade of the Washington-based Urban Institute in his newly published study, *Investing in Children: New Estimates of Parental Expenditures*. Adding four years at a public college increases the price tag to $98,000.

Espenshade's $98,000 total for 1981 can be roughly compared with the per-child totals for similar families he arrived at in earlier, widely publicized studies prepared for and published by the Population Reference Bureau — $85,000 as of 1980 (see INTERCOM, September 1980) and $64,000 as of 1977 ("The Value and Cost of Children," *Population Bulletin*, April 1977).

Espenshade's latest child-expenditure study is based on more recent information on family spending patterns — inflation-adjusted data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' 1972-73 Consumer Expenditure Survey. Other new features are his exploration of variations due to a mother's employment status (working full time, part time, or not working); the timing, spacing, and birth order of children; and black-white differences.

Projections of future child expenditures at varying levels of inflation are a special feature. Espenshade calculates that if inflation holds steady at 5.2 percent a year, the spending per child through college in a typical two-child family where the eldest was born in 1981 will add up to between $196,000 (if the children go to state universities) and $232,000 (for private colleges). At 9.3 percent annual inflation, the total ranges from $275,000 to $310,000.

Fortunately, considering these eye-popping totals, parents' incomes will also rise with inflation. "There is no basis for thinking that children's consumption will comprise a larger fraction of total family consumption in the future than it does now," Espenshade writes. He estimates that fraction at 30 percent in one-child families, 40 to 45 percent in two-child families, and nearly 50 percent in three-child families. Three-quarters of the spending on children to age 18 goes to cover transportation, housing, and food.

Espenshade also finds that families with two parents working full time spend 23 percent more on each child than those with one working parent. If incomes are similar and family size the same, black families spend almost as much on children as white families do. Spending on children is higher in the West and Northeast than in the South and North Central regions of the U.S. and higher in urban than in rural areas. Per-child spending goes up if mothers delay childbearing from, say, age 22 to age 32, but Espenshade finds the difference "appreciable" only in high-income families (where both parents are college educated and the father holds a white-collar job).

Espenshade emphasizes that his estimates are of parental *expenditures* on children, not the *cost* of raising them "or some minimum level required for biological subsistence." He sees his estimates as guidelines for young couples considering parenthood, courts settling child-support awards in divorce cases, and for public agencies establishing payments to foster parents. His 124-page study is available for $11.95 from The Urban Institute Press, P.O. Box 19985, Hampden Station, Baltimore, Md. 21211. □

SURVEY REPORT

Ecuador

Ecuador, a Colorado-sized country, currently has South America's highest population growth rate. Modest declines in fertility have been matched by rising life expectancy to give Ecuador's 9 million population an annual growth rate of about 3.2 percent. While half of the labor force is engaged in agriculture, the completion of the trans-Andean pipeline in 1981, which increased oil exports from the Oriente fields, surpassed bananas, coffee, and cocoa exports in importance. Growth in fishing and forestry has been good, but crop production has been hampered by uncertainties over price controls.

Ecuador's National Fertility Survey, taken in 1979 as a part of the World Fertility Survey, has now been released and provides a detailed look at childbearing trends in the country.

The survey reported a decline in Ecuador's total fertility rate (TFR) from 7.2 children per woman in 1965 to 5.3 in 1978. The 1978 rate is in close agreement with that reported by the national vital statistics system (5.2), a surprising result given that the country's vital statistics are usually considered to be incomplete. The survey report indicates that the survey results may tend to confirm vital statistics rates previously viewed with uncertainty.

Other survey findings point to potential for future fertility decreases and a moderately high level of contraceptive use. About one in three women surveyed were practicing a modern method of family planning, with the pill and female sterilization accounting for two-thirds of those users. An additional 10 percent practicing traditional methods brings Ecuador's current contraceptive use rate to 43 percent.

When questioned as to the number of children that they desired, the women gave 3 children as the median. Some 81 percent of the women in the Quito metropolitan area who had 3-4 children said that they wished to cease childbearing; this proportion dropped to one-half in the rural coastal section of the country.

Thus, Ecuador's WFS gives a picture of a country with slowly decreasing fertility and a rising acceptance of family planning—this in a country without an official policy on population. ☐

Falling Population Concerns West German Government

West Germany is one of several European countries (including Denmark and Hungary) experiencing a gradual population decline due to a decrease in fertility. The West German government has been following this trend for the past decade and in 1978 commissioned a working group on population questions under the aegis of the Ministry of the Interior, to study it and report.

The first report came out in 1980. A second report was published in early 1984 and news of it was covered in the February 1984 PT. A copy of this report has now been received by PRB (its cover is shown to the right). It describes in some detail the present demographic status of West Germany, and offers population projections as far into the future as 2030.

Starting with 61.55 million people as of January 1983, one of the study's more persuasive models shows a population of 59.14 million by 2000, and 45.7 million by 2030. This model factors in the foreign population and its fertility behavior, as well as future immigration.

It also sees West Germany's foreign population increasing as a proportion of the national whole. As of September 1982 there were 4.67 million foreigners residing in the country, 2.19 million of whom had been there for at least 10 years.

Bericht über die Bevölkerungsentwicklung in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland

2. Teil:
Auswirkungen auf die verschiedenen Bereiche von Staat und Gesellschaft

The Ministry of Interior's *Report on Population Developments in the Federal Republic of Germany.*

Deaths have exceeded births in West Germany during the past 10 years. In 1982, among the native-born population, there were approximately 159,000 more deaths than births; however, the foreign population *grew* by some 64,000. According to the projection, by 2000 the foreign population will have increased to 7 million.

These projections assume that the West German population's fertility remains at current low levels. If that happens, the population will continue aging and increased demands on services and old-age institutions are expected, the report says.

Despite the shrinking of the West German population by 0.2 percent a year due to low fertility, the government does not expect any direct improvement in environmental problems. It views environmental degradation primarily as a function of economic activity and only secondarily as a function of population size. ☐

NEW FROM PRB

Since the late 1960s, life expectancy among the elderly in the United States has increased at historically unprecedented rates. By the year 2000 some experts believe life expectancy at birth for U.S. citizens could be as high as 80 years—74 years for men and 86 for women. While longer life is generally deemed a worthwhile goal, its impact on society and on the current system of public programs for the elderly could be disastrous.

"Death and Taxes: The Public Policy Impact of Living Longer," a new 16-page issue of PRB's Population Trends and Public Policy series, analyzes these life expectancy trends based on research first discussed at the 1983 meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Several aspects of the anticipated "senior-citizens boom" are examined from a policymaker's perspective.

Current projections are based on the assumption that life expectancy will continue to increase at some fraction of the 1970s' rates which caught demographers and actuaries by surprise. All projections of the future growth of the elderly population between now and 2000 are relatively similar, allowing a fairly narrow range in which to plan. (After 2000, projections of the size and age of the elderly population begin varying widely.)

Striking a balance between research directed at eliminating the major diseases and at slowing the aging process is suggested. Federal research dollars directed toward heart disease and cancer outnumber funds for gerontology 20-to-1. Policymakers may be helping medical science achieve the dubious goal of keeping people alive well beyond their years of vigor.

Today the federal government is spending 27 percent (an estimated $218 billion) of its yearly budget on people 65 and over. This proportion could grow to an estimated 50 percent of the federal budget by 2025, say the report's authors.

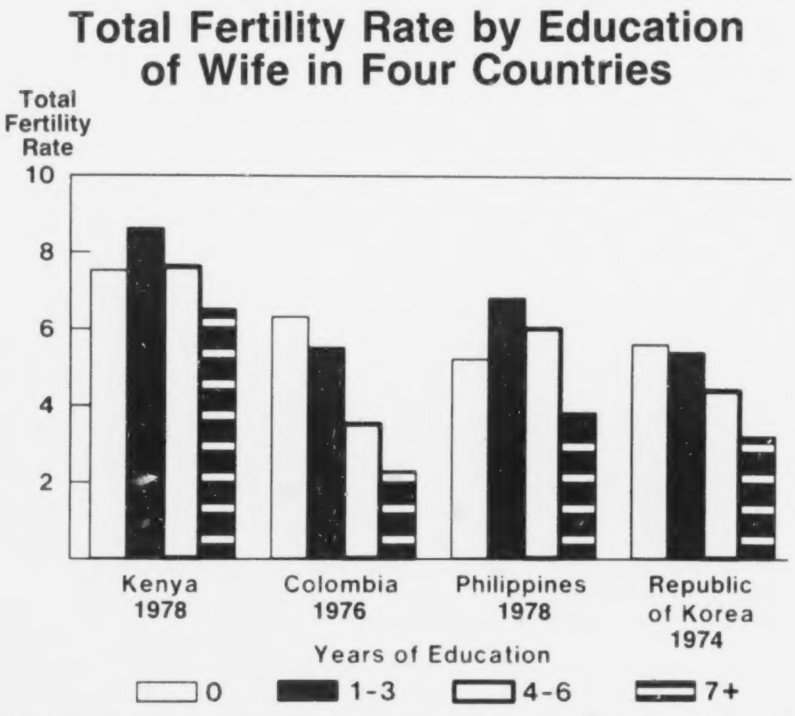
Women are expected to continue to live longer than men. Single or widowed women are more likely than any other group among the elderly to be poor. The report suggests that research focused on diseases which disporportionately kill men could keep men around longer to provide for their wives and, as a matter of equity, also allow them to receive a better return on their Social Security payments.

Prices: $3 per single copy; 2-10 copies, $2.30; 11-50 copies, $1.90; 51 or more, $1.50.

Population Handbook: Caribbean Edition. This 80-page version of PRB's popular *Population Handbook* presents the basics of demography, with Caribbean-region examples and data. Publication was funded by the UN Fund for Population Activities. The Caribbean Edition joins six other versions of the Handbook: the original, U.S.-oriented edition, the International edition, and versions in Arabic, French, French (Madagascar version), and Spanish. Prices: $4.00 each; 2-49, $3.50 each; 50-99, $3.00 each; 100 or more, prices on request. ☐

Order Information: Orders of $20.00 and under must be prepaid and include $1.00 for postage and handling. Send order and remittance to PRB, Circulation Dept., P.O. Box 35012, Washington, D.C. 20013. (Checks payable to Population Reference Bureau.)

SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY



"In all countries, women who have completed primary school have fewer children than women with no education, and everywhere the number of children declines regularly (and usually substantially) as the education of mothers increases above the primary school level."

—*World Development Report 1984*, published by the World Bank.

DEMOGRAPHER'S

How LDC Fertility Declines Stall—The Case of Tunisia

by Roderic Beaujot

This Demographer's Page is adapted from the 61-page original English version of the report, *Fertility in Tunisia: Traditional and Modern Contrasts*, by Canadian demographer Roderic Beaujot and Tunisian demographer Mongi Bchir, which is available postpaid from PRB for $10. An Arabic translation of the report has been published in PRB's Middle East Occasional Series.

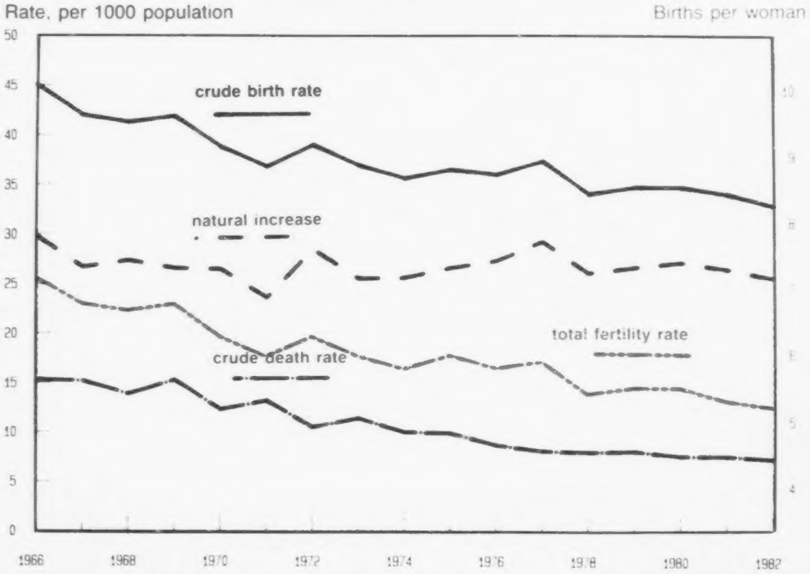
Most Tunisians say a family of four children is ideal, preferably two boys and two girls. Four, they indicate, is the minimum it takes to satisfy the two main reasons for having children—because they are "the charm of life" and their parents' support in old age. At the same time, it is the maximum a couple can afford and properly care for. Four is considered a "small" family (although it is nearly twice the "replacement" fertility level of about 2.1 children per woman needed to stop population growth in the long run). As such, it seems to represent a compromise between the security of the traditional world's large families (and men's power over women) and the attractions of the modern consumer society, for which a small family is appropriate.

But ideals are not always achieved. Having children right after marriage is important and thoughts of attempting to limit family size come up only later. By then, the cost of a fifth child may not seem excessive compared to the bother and "health risks" of contraception, especially if the mother is at home anyway.

These were our main conclusions from in-depth interviews conducted in the spring of 1983 with 532 urban and rural Tunisians—222 men and 310 women. This included 185 couples where both spouses were interviewed. The survey aimed to explore why Tunisia's much-touted fertility decline has slowed since the mid-1970s, given its vigorous family planning program that began in 1966. A similar stalling of fertility decline at levels still well above replacement has also happened in other less developed countries (LDCs), such as Costa Rica, India, South Korea, and Sri Lanka.[1] Between 1966 and 1976, Tunisia's fertility rate dropped sharply from 7.1 to 5.7 lifetime births per woman, but in the next five years edged down only to 5.2 in 1981, as seen in the figure. Much of the fertility decline has been due to rising age at marriage. The proportion of women still unmarried at ages 15-24 rose from 43 to 75 percent between 1956 and 1980 and women's age at first marriage has averaged a relatively high 22 years over the last two decades. Moreover, as the figure also shows, the decline in the birth rate per 1,000 population was matched by the decline in the death rate, so that natural increase (births minus deaths) in 1982, 2.6 percent, was scarcely changed from 1967. If continued, that rate would double Tunisia's estimated mid-1984 population of 7 million in just 27 years.

For Tunisia, the fertility plateau is particularly surprising. Spurred by President Habib Bourguiba—also leader in the struggle to achieve independence from France in 1956—Tunisia in 1964 became the fifth country in the world (after India, Pakistan, South Korea, and Turkey) and the first in the Arab world and in Africa to adopt an official policy to reduce fertility as a means to speed economic development. Launching of the family planning program nationwide in 1966 was followed in 1973 by legalization of abortion in the first three months of pregnancy and establishment of the National Office of Family Planning and Population with strong international funding. Contraceptive use rose from only 3.2 percent of

Birth, Death, Natural Increase and Total Fertility Rates
Tunisia: 1966-1982



PAGE

Roderic Beaujot is Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada.

married women aged 15-49 in 1966 to nearly 30 percent in 1982, according to government estimates, and 41 percent in 1983, according to a direct survey of women which included traditional methods (withdrawal, rhythm, abstinence) not counted in government records. The IUD and female sterilization are the most popular methods.

The government family planning program has been accompanied by laws and trends that should increase the motivation for smaller families. In 1956, in a sweeping effort to modernize traditional family patterns and provide equal rights for women, polygamy and a husband's right to "repudiate" his wife were abolished and women's rights to divorce were introduced. In 1964, the legal minimum ages for marriage were raised to 17 for women and 20 for men. By 1980, infant mortality had dropped to 80-85 deaths per 1,000 births from the early 1950s level of 200, and 55 percent of girls were enrolled in school, compared to 44 percent in 1966. Per capita GNP rose by a healthy 4.7 percent a year from 1960 to 1982 when it stood at $1,390 — close to the top among what the World Bank classifies as "lower middle-income countries."

Some observers attribute the fertility plateau to a revival of religious fundamentalism that emphasizes women's childbearing role. Ninety-nine percent of Tunisians are Muslim and many are now resisting Westernization and insisting that development should be guided by the country's centuries-long Arabic-Muslim history. Others say the family planning program may have lost credibility by exaggerating the benefits and downplaying the health risks of contraception.

When asked what they thought might explain the "resistance" to fertility decline, only 7 percent of survey respondents cited religious opposition. Thirty-seven percent felt it was because people don't know about or don't use family planning. Only 10 percent, in answer to this question, actually criticized family planning methods or services. In reply to another question, 95 percent agreed that the family planning program contributes to the well-being of families.

Respondents' views on family planning were not directly solicited, but interviewers reported that respondents spoke of problems with family planning (often after the interview) in almost half of the clusters of households visited. In their view, these were the prime explanation for the fertility plateau. The main charge was that contraception is bad for a woman's (or man's) health. This concern, the interviewers felt, stemmed from people's perceptions that available methods are inefficient and services poor; family planning personnel don't take time to explain the methods properly and travel distances to obtain services are often long. People are conscious of the cost of children and want to hold family size to what they can afford, but small frustrations with contraception and obtaining services are enough to tip the balance against family planning when they are also ambivalent about the ideal of four children.

The survey revealed other pulls between the traditional and modern worlds. Though women now make up 20 percent of the Tunisian workforce, only 4 percent of respondents said it was good for women to work outside the home. Half said women should work only if the family needs the money or child care is no problem, and 30 percent (46 percent of men and 18 percent of women) said it was not appropriate for women to work. Men often said no one can replace the mother to educate children and some said a wife loses her husband's confidence if she leaves home to work.

Although only a quarter of our male respondents said women should not have the same rights to divorce as men and just 10 percent disapproved of the abolition of polygamy, interviewers suspected that many more men held these views but hesitated to express opinions that would be contrary to law. Thus, despite laws designed to improve women's status, it is evident that Tunisian society, particularly men, remains rather traditional on sex roles. Women's status still depends largely on having children and their outside employment is considered unimportant or contrary to their primary roles.

On the other hand, two-thirds of our respondents favored the nuclear family of parents and their children living apart from the extended family and said their children would be free to choose their own spouses (which only one-third of them had been). This evident weakening of paternalistic authority and the power of kin groups over individual behavior is the most hopeful sign of future fertility decline. As couples come to depend on their own resources, they can become particularly concerned over the economic costs of children, and as nuclear families invest emotionally in each of their members, they are prompted to limit the number of children so each may have the best possible life.

But rapid population growth will continue so long as the average ideal remains four and many couples slip on to have a fifth child. Certainly, it is unrealistic to hope for a fertility rate of 2.3 births per woman by the year 2000, the optimistic goal assumed in the government's latest population projections. Even if fertility per couple does drop rapidly, the fact that 42 percent of the population is currently under age 15, with their childbearing years still ahead, assures population growth for a long time to come. ☐

Reference

1. World Bank, *World Development Report 1984* (Washington, DC: 1984) p. 71.

Note: The report on which this Demographer's Page is based, *Fertility in Tunisia: Traditional and Modern Contrasts,* by Roderic Beaujot and Mongi Bchir, is available for $10 postpaid from the Population Reference Bureau, P.O. Box 35012, Washington, DC 20013.

NCHS Tracks How Americans Live and Die

The National Center for Health Statistics constantly monitors the "vital signs" of the U.S.—from the basic vital statistics to the height, weight, and body measurements (gathered through the Health and Nutrition Examination Survey) that provide the clothing industry with the information used to size all types of clothing—from bikini swimsuits to spacesuits for astronauts.

Information is provided in many forms—from a detailed statistical report for a Senate legislative staffer to a few facts for a teenager's term paper. Most of the information is printed in reports, publications, papers and bound volumes, but another important medium for data delivery is computer tapes—especially helpful in surveys where as many as 5,000 data points are covered.

While the Census Bureau provides general demographic and economic information on the nation, the Center is one of the four other general purpose statistical agencies for the federal government which have a specific primary area. (The others are: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Center for Educational Statistics, and the statistical systems of the Dept. of Agriculture.)

The data come from a variety of sources, including various surveys, and activities such as the vital statistics program, which is based on vital records filed in state vital statistics offices.

Surveys include the National Survey of Family Growth, which began in 1973. The most recent cycle, conducted in 1982-83, includes data on all women 15-44 including family planning practices and attitudes, maternal and child health, fertility, and related aspects.

The National Natality and Fetal Mortality surveys have been conducted since 1963, based on questionnaires mailed to a sample of mothers, physicians, hospitals and other medical care providers. One recent interesting facet of this study is the survey of the effects of maternal smoking and drinking on pregnancy.

This year the Center will complete a three-year survey of Hispanic Health and Nutrition. Another study gathered data on medical care utilization and expenditures. The National Health Interview Survey this year will have a special section on aging. (Other recent focus issues were alcohol, health habits, dental care, health insurance, prevention care, and child health.)

The National Death Index is a computerized index of death record information, compiled from vital statistics of each state, available for medical, death and demographic research.

Medical records from sample acute care hospitals throughout the nation are analyzed to provide data on patient diagnoses and characteristics, plus information on hospital size, location and ownership. Nursing homes and ambulatory medical care also are subjects of two other Center surveys.

The National Center for Health Statistics has been providing the nation with data since 1960. A catalogue of publications, as well as a catalogue of public use data tapes, explanatory pamphlets, and a number of reports are available without charge from NCHS, Public Health Service, 3700 East-West Hwy., Hyattsville, Md. 20782. ☐

U.S. Delegation to Mexico Picked

James L. Buckley will head the U.S. delegation to the International Population Conference in Mexico City, it was officially announced July 24 as *PT* was going to press.

The announcement culminated months of policy turmoil in the U.S. government over the constitution of that delegation and the statement of U.S. policy at the important UN meeting, which takes place Aug. 6-13. The other delegates announced were Alan Keyes, U.S. representative to the UN Social and Economic Council; William H. Draper III, president of the Export-Import Bank; Danny J. Boggs, Deputy Secretary of Energy; Ben Wattenberg, columnist; Jacqueline Shafer, a member of the Council on Environmental Quality; Assistant Secretary of State James L. Malone; Under Secretary of State Gregory J. Newell; and Agency for International Development director M. Peter McPherson.

The delegation appears to be a compromise, not naming several figures who had been the object of prior speculation: Amb. Richard Benedick, the State Dept.'s Coordinator of Population Policy, who is seen as favoring continuity in U.S. population policy; and Julian Simon and Jacqueline Kasun, economics professors who advocate generally "laissez-faire" population policies, emphasizing free enterprise development over family planning.

See next month's *Population Today* for a full report on the Mexico City conference. ☐

Hearings Held on New Population Policy

On July 25, Rep. Katie Hall's (D-Ind). Subcommittee on Census and Population heard a distinguished panel almost unanimously condemn the new White House policy on population, which was to be presented at the UN's International Conference on Population.

Critics included five Congressmen, Amb. Marshall Green, Joseph Speidel of the Population Crisis Committee, and Faith Evans of the United Church of Christ. Support for the policy was offered by Prof. Julian Simon and Rabbi Yehuda Levin.

Calling the new policy "naive and embarassing," Rep. James H. Scheuer (D-N.Y.) testified that a new policy was unnecessary and defied 20 years of bipartisan support for population activities. Rep. John Porter (R-Ill.) said that reduced support for population activities will actually lead to increased abortions.

WORLD FOOD NEWS

Three back-to-back crop failures caused by insufficient rainfall will raise the 1984-1985 food aid needs of six southern African countries by approximately 46 percent over last year, FAO reports.

The FAO/World Food Program Special Task Force on the African food crisis estimated that 1.35 million tons in food aid would be needed this year.

In its first attempt to survey the extent of international nonfood aid, the Special Task Force also announced support for rehabilitation measures valued at approximately $114 million to restore agriculture production and help prevent recurring food crises in disaster-prone countries.

"Donors and recipients are more and more convinced," noted the Special Task Force, "that disaster relief assistance on a purely humanitarian basis . . . will not suffice by itself for the full recovery of the affected populations."

The rehabilitation measures included $54.2 million to build up food production, $11.7 million to protect livestock, $18.1 million to aid transport, and $29.5 million to support other activity such as water supply improvements.

However, the Special Task Force continues to report a gap in pledges and deliveries of food aid urgently needed for the 1983-1984 season.

Pledges stand at 2.4 million tons, or 76 percent of the total needed, leaving a shortfall of 545,000 tons. This does not include the new estimates on food aid for the south, nor an additional $78 million that is required to assist in food production and the transition to regular development. ☐

World Food News is prepared by the North American Liaison Office of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

FAO photo by Y. Muller

Drought devastated this farmer's field in The Gambia.

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

One of the more difficult tasks in journalism is followup. This is doubly hard in population, where even nondemographic events tend to move with geologic slowness. We welcome suggestions and offer this update on Depo-Provera, whose use as an injectable contraceptive is banned in the U.S. by the Food and Drug Administration. The Public Board of Inquiry, which met in January 1983 (see INTERCOM Jan./Feb. 1983), is *still* considering the case, as its work has progressed much more slowly than planned. Nonetheless, announcement of its recommendation to the FDA is expected later in 1984.

—Art Haupt

Population Update

Estimated United States Population:	
As of May 1, 1984	236,280,000
As of May 1, 1983	234,137,000

The above estimates include armed forces overseas and are from U.S. Bureau of Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, forthcoming.

Estimated World Population:	
As of September 1984	4,777,000,000
Annual Growth	82,000,000

Estimated by extrapolation of the mid-1984 population given on the 1984 World Population Data Sheet.

Latest Provisional Statistics for the U.S.: March 1984

Item	12 months ending with March					
	Number		Rate			
	1984	1983	1984	1983	1982	1981
Live births	3,619,000	3,705,000	15.4	16.0	15.9	15.9
Deaths	2,019,000	2,004,000	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.8
Natural increase	1,600,000	1,701,000	6.8	7.4	7.4	7.1
Marriages	2,457,000	2,494,000	10.5	10.7	10.6	10.5
Divorces	1,167,000	1,183,000	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.2
Infant deaths	39,600	41,200	10.9	11.1	11.5	12.3
Population base (in millions)	...	...	234.4	232.1	230.0	227.8

Note. Rates are given per 1,000 population, except for infant deaths, which are given per 1,000 live births. Rates are based on revised population estimates from the 1980 Census.

Source. Monthly Vital Statistics Report (Vol. 33, No. 3) from the National Center for Health Statistics.

OPINION

By Mohammed Shahidullah

I was surprised to read in the media, including the June 1984 *PT*, that "illegal" immigration was the reason for the recent building of the border fence between India and Bangladesh. In fact, there has been little recent migration into India from Bangladesh. After the creation of India and Pakistan in 1947, Hindus from East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) migrated into West Bengal and Assam in India and settled there. During Bangladesh's war for independence from Pakistan in 1971, there was temporary dislocation of Moslem and Hindu Bangladeshis who took shelter in the border districts of India but returned to Bangladesh when the war was over.

At present, the real conflict in Assam stems from political disturbances between the tribal Assamese and India's central government, which is exploiting natural gas there. From everything I know, the building of the fence is an attempt to make so-called illegal immigrants a scapegoat. It's unfortunate, I think, that the Western press gave a distorted, population-oriented picture of a situation that has little to do with population pressures. Migration to and from Assam has been part of the region's history and not a one-way traffic like, for example, Mexicans coming to a land of "plenty."

Mohammed Shahidullah is a PhD candidate at the Population Study Center, Florida State University.

TAKE A NUMBER...

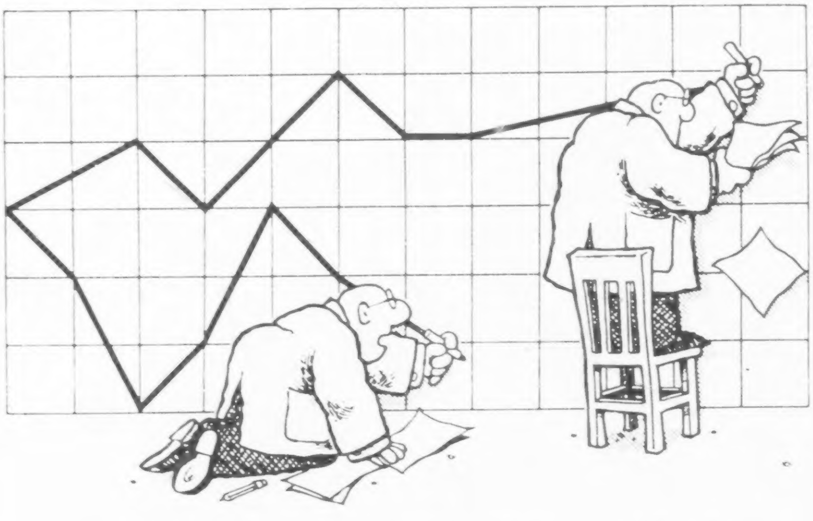
More on Declining Birth Rates: As noted in this space in the June *PT*, the birth rates of a number of developed countries showed a sharp drop in 1983 after holding relatively steady for several years. As more 1983 birth rates become available, this trend is further confirmed. Austria dropped from 12.5 births per 1,000 population in 1982 to 11.9 in 1983. Rates for other countries are: East Germany, 14.4 in 1982, 14.0 in 1983; Ireland 20.3 and 19.0, respectively (the first Irish crude birth rate below 20 in decades); Norway, 12.4 and 12.0.

A Surfeit of Centenarians: In 1982, there were about 32,000 persons in the United States who were 100 years or older, according to Census Bureau estimates. But that number is projected to rise tremendously in coming decades; the Census Bureau projects that there will be 108,000 in 2000 and 2 million by 2080.

Ouch!: While it is well known that men tend to earn more than women in similar fields, one would think that some occupations would be immune. Certainly a traditionally female group such as registered nurses would be. Not so, according to the 1980 Census. In 1980, there were 1.2 million registered nurses in the U.S., all but 52,000 of whom were women. But the median earnings of the male nurses were $16,764, compared to the females' $11,743.

addenda...

Illustration by Mark Taylor; copyright 1984 by the National Wildlife Federation; reprinted from the Aug./Sept. issue of *National Wildlife* magazine, by permission.



"Hey, I thought we were working with the same data..."

CURRENT READINGS

PRB welcomes materials on population topics for possible inclusion in Current Readings. Publishers may address review copies to Book Review Editor, POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, 2213 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

ONE BILLION: A CHINA CHRONICLE, by Jay and Linda Mathews. New York: Random House, 1983. 353 pages. $17.95. ISBN 0-394-50982-X.

One Billion presents a fascinating panoramic picture of China. The authors, former Peking bureau chiefs for the *Washington Post* and the *Los Angeles Times*, describe the Chinese, their customs, their sense of history, and the "system" they work in and often work around, in a way that helps Westerners appreciate life in that country. An example is the following description of workplace crowding: "Imagine your own office or factory with two or three times as many employees as it has now, working in the same space, with the same volume of work." Once you've picked up *One Billion: A China Chronicle* you'll find it difficult to put down.

—Patricia Cancellier

STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT: An Assessment at Mid-Decade. Washington, D.C.: The Conservation Foundation, 1984. 472 pages. $16.00.

This report from the Conservation Foundation, a nonprofit organization, assesses the U.S.'s environmental status in numerous areas, from cadmium pollution to interstate conflicts over water quality. It also reviews the underlying forces that shape environmental conditions, including economic development and (briefly) population trends. Regarding U.S. population, it notes current migration away from urban centers and associated pollution; and toward the Sun Belt, which has less polluting industry, but a dependence on auto transportation and future water problems of serious magnitude.

—Lisa D. Popik

THE RESOURCEFUL EARTH: A RESPONSE TO 'GLOBAL 2000,' edited by Julian L. Simon and Herman Kahn. Oxford, England: Basil Blackwell, 1984. 585 pages. $19.95. ISBN 0-631-13467-0.

Observers of the International Conference on Population should note with great interest the arrival of this compilation of essays, edited by Julian Simon and the late Herman Kahn, given the recent prominence of its themes and those of Simon's controversial 1981 book, *The Ultimate Resource*. (This new book has also been featured in admiring Mobil newspaper ads.)

This volume, supported by the Heritage Foundation, attempts to show that, contrary to the gloomy forecasts of the Global 2000 Report, the world will be better off 40 years down the road—perhaps because of, rather than in spite of, population growth.

Unfortunately, this text has many of the kinds of errors and misrepresentations of fact which the editors accuse the Global 2000 Report of containing. Simon writes in his introduction that the decline in the world's growth rate from 2.2 percent in 1964-1965 to 1.75 percent in 1983 has been a "broad decline over the bulk of all the poorer and faster growing nations" (page 26). In fact, the growth rate for LDCs excluding China has remained at about 2.4 percent since 1960, with mostly modest fertility declines in Asia and Latin America offset by increases in most African nations. (See "Speaking Graphically," in the July/Aug. *PT*).

In addition, Simon seems to confuse cause and effect when considering the relationship between economic prosperity and population increase, e.g., "Larger population size has been a clear-cut sign of economic success and has accompanied improvement in the human lot" (page 26). (If true, why shouldn't the world's most populous nations, China and India, also be the wealthiest?) Government economic interference is the all-purpose scapegoat cited to explain discrepancies between the population-equals-prosperity theory and the present state of the world.

—Amy R. Sheon

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

CONFRONTING SOCIAL PROBLEMS, edited by R.A. Hardert, et al. St. Paul: West Publishing Co., 1984. 489 pages.

DEMOGRAPHY AND POVERTY, by Michael Lipton. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank, 1983. 127 pages. (World Bank Staff Working Papers, No. 623).

DETAILED POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS, UNITED STATES, SUMMARY (PC-80-1-DI-A), U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1984.

DETERMINANTS OF FERTILITY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (2 vol.), edited by Rodolfo A. Bulatao & Ronald D. Lee, new York: Academic Press, 1983.

THE ENVIRONMENT: ISSUES AND CHOICES FOR SOCIETY, by Penelope ReVelle and Charles ReVelle, Boston: Willard Grant Press, 1984. 680 pages.

ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE: 1980 to 1983, *Current Population Reports*, P-25, No. 949, 1984.

FAMILY PLANNING METHODS AND PRACTICE: AFRICA. Atlanta: Center for Disease Control, 1983. 329 pages.

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS: 1983. U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 388, 1984.

THE HUMAN RIGHT TO FAMILY PLANNING, REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON THE PROMOTION OF FAMILY PLANNING AS A BASIC HUMAN RIGHT, London: IPPF, 1984. 52 pages.

INVENTORY OF POPULATION PROJECTS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD 1982/1983, New York: United Fund for Population Activities, 1984. 665 pages.

JOURNEY TO WORK: METROPOLITAN COMMUTING FLOWS (PC80-2-6C). U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1984. 556 pages.

MIGRANT WORKERS IN THE AMERICAS, by Gabriel Murillo Castano. San Diego: Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, 1984.

ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LANDHOLDING AND FERTILITY, by Mead Cain. New York: The Population Council, 1984. 25 pages. (Center for Policy Studies. Working Paper No. 106).

POPULATION OF THE COOK ISLANDS (Country Monograph Series No. 7.3) by Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the So. Pacific Commission. New York: United Nations, 1983. 222 pages.

POPULATION MISCONCEPTIONS, by Population Concern. London: Population Concern, 1984. 64 pages.

POPULATION PROFILE OF THE UNITED STATES: 1982. Current Population Reports. Series P-23, No. 130. U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS: METHODOLOGY OF THE UNITED NATIONS, Dept. of International Economic and Social Affairs. New York: United Nations, 1984. 85 pages. Population Studies No. 83.

POPULATION TRENDS IN GREAT BRITAIN: Their Policy Implications by David Hubback. London: The Simon Population Trust, 1983. 39 pages. £1.50.

SEX AND SOCIETY IN ISLAM, by B.F. Musallam. London: Cambridge University Press, 1983. 176 pages.

SOCIAL HUMAN ECOLOGY, edited by Michael Micklin and Harvey M. Choldin. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1984. 454 pages. $30.00, $11.50 paper.

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF THE NETHERLANDS, 1983. The Hague: Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics, 1984. 428 pages.

STATISTICS ON ALCOHOL AND DRUB ABUSE IN CANADA AND OPEC COUNTRIES, Toronto: Addiction Research Foundation, 1983. 324 pages. $23.50.

TOWARDS SMALLER FAMILIES IN THE CHANGING SOCIETY, by Jarl Lindgren, Helsinki, Finland: The Population Research Institute, 1984. 208 pages.

UNQUALIFIED AND UNDEREMPLOYED, by Alan Walker, Atlantic Highlands, N.J.: Humanities Press, 1982. 214 pages, $26.95.

VITAL RATES IN INDIA, 1961-1981, by P.W. Mari Bhat et al., Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 1984. 173 pages. (Committee on Population and Demography No. 24).

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1979, Vol. 1. NATALITY, Hyattsville, Md.: U.S. Dept. of HHS, National Center for Health Statistics, 1984. 382 pages.

WORLD GUIDE TO SPECIAL LIBRARIES, edited by Helga Lengenfelder, New York: K.G. Saur Inc., 1984. 990 pages. $124.00.

WORLD MILITARY EXPENDITURES AND ARMS TRANSFERS 1981-1982. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, 1984. 121 pages.

WORLD POPULATION: An Introduction to Demography, by Edward G. Stockwell and H. Theodore Groat, New York: Franklin Watts, 1984. 524 pages. $22.95.

YEARBOOK OF POPULATION RESEARCH IN FINLAND XXII, 1984, Helsinki, Finland: The Population Research Institute, 1984. 98 pages.

THE BILL JAMES BASEBALL ABSTRACT. New York: Ballantine, 1984. 273 pages. $6.95.

SPOTLIGHT

MEXICO

Population (1984): 77.7 million
Pop. per sq. mile: 102
Births per 1,000 pop. (est. 1982): 32
Deaths per 1,000 pop. (est. 1982): 6
Infant mortality rate (est. 1982): 550 deaths per 1,000 live births
Annual rate of population growth (1982): 2.6 percent
Area: 1.978 million square kilometers (764,000 square miles), about three times the size of Texas
GNP per capita, (1982): US $2,270
Major exports (1982): petroleum, coffee, cotton, fruits, vegetables—$21 billion
Major imports (1982): grains, machinery, equipment, industrial vehicles—$15 billion

The highly advanced Mayan and Aztec civilizations thrived in Mexico until Hernando Cortes conquered these Indian empires between 1519 and 1521. The Spanish colony Cortes founded lasted almost 300 years. It was not until 1810 that Father Miguel Hidalgo proclaimed independence, an event which would culminate 12 years later when the Mexican Republic was created on December 6, 1822.

Mexico's topography varies from a low desert plain in the north to the great central plateau, 1500 miles long and, at some points, 500 miles wide. Mexico City, site of the 1984 International Conference on Population held this August, is 8,000 feet above sea level. A lack of rainfall throughout the seasons contributes to Mexico's relatively dry climate.

With its 78 million inhabitants Mexico is far and away the most populous of the Central American countries. Its extraordinarily low crude death rate of 6 and high total fertility rate of 4.7 have in recent years led to soaring growth rates and mounting population pressures, as well as one of the world's youngest—17.4 years median age—national populations. Mexico City itself may very well be the largest single urban environment in the world. The United Nations, ranking the world's 25 largest agglomerations, has Mexico City surging to the forefront. It jumped from fourth in 1975 to third in 1980. Its population is projected to reach 25.2 million in 1995, a figure that would rank the city first, ahead of both Tokyo and Shanghai. Presently, Mexico City has over 15 million inhabitants.

Devastating declines in economic growth have plagued the Mexican economy since 1982. In 1976 Mexico, under the administration of President Luis Echeverria, had fallen into an international debt of $30.2 billion. The peso was allowed to float, and float it did—from 12.50 pesos to the dollar to a remarkably high 194 pesos to the dollar today. Inflationary pressures continue to hamper the Mexican economy.

Miguel de la Madrid, the new Mexican President and leader of the dominant political party PRI (Partido Revolucionario Institutional) was granted a $3.9 billion International Monetary Fund loan in November 1982, funding which he would use for his stabilization program. Currency controls were done away with. Increased prices on consumer goods and services have been implemented in an attempt to raise the gross domestic product.

Undoubtedly Mexico will experience drops in domestic buying power due to recessionary pressures. With plummeting local sales, Mexican industry will look to the export market in an attempt to beef up gross national product levels.

Government policy has been successful in reducing population growth. The 1970 to 1975 period was characterized by 3.2 percent annual population growth rates. Population programs were designed to reduce this increase to 2.5 percent by 1982 and 1.0 percent after 2000. Although replacement level fertility may be difficult to achieve by 2000, Mexico's growth rate has declined to about 2.6 percent as of 1982.

While Mexican officials attempt to reduce fertility, improve income distribution, restructure the agricultural sector and channel migration toward new areas so that no individual state grows at a faster pace than 4.5 percent per year, their efforts have not been unassisted. UN Fund for Population Activities direction and aid has been a significant factor since its initiation in 1972. UNFPA has been working on a project to aid the Foundation for Population Studies (FEPAC) with regard to family planning services.

The serious fiscal and social woes that confront Mexico today are serious, but, from a long-term view, hardly hopeless. Despite an arid climate, increasing arable land is possible, so that the country could raise more food not only to feed the growing Mexican population, but also boost the economy through increased exports. The recession has the potential, with financial packages in the form of loans and external aid, to recover from its acute spiral. ☐

World Bank photo by G. Franchini

Market in Alfonso, Mexico

R2750-1A

POPULATION TODAY™

Vol. 12, No. 10 October 1984 ISSN 0092-444X

FEATURES

2 REPORT FROM MEXICO CITY
International Conference on Population affirms need for more progress

2 EVERYTHING YOU WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT THE U.S.
PRB's latest data sheet

3 IMMIGRATION BILL IN DIRE STRAITS
New wave of opposition threatens to sink it

4 MALAYSIA STRIVES TO INCREASE POPULATION
Reverses 20-year-old policy

4 MAURITANIA WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY
Large families desired, contraception virtually unknown

5 PRB'S NEW PRESIDENT
Thomas W. Merrick chosen

5 PAA ELECTS NEW PRESIDENT
Paul Demeny to lead organization

6 OLYMPIC DEMOGRAPHICS
Who really won the 1984 Games?

13 SOUTHERN AFRICA SUFFERS DISASTROUS HARVESTS
Rapid population growth exacerbating problem

14 IMPROVED WORLD HEALTH ACHIEVABLE AT LOW COST
New Worldwatch Paper

DEPARTMENTS

SURVEY REPORT (Mauritania WFS) 4
SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY 5
DEMOGRAPHER'S PAGE 6
POPULATION UPDATE 13
TAKE A NUMBER 14
CURRENT READINGS 15
SPOTLIGHT (Alaska) 16

CONFERENCIA
INTERNACIONAL
DE POBLACION
MEXICO 1984

PRB photo by Art Haupt

Coverage of the International Conference on Population begins on page 2.

A Publication of the Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

They Came to Mexico City . . .

On Aug. 6, a decade of intense development of population policies and programs culminated with the opening of the International Conference on Population (ICP) in Mexico City.

CONFERENCIA
INTERNACIONAL
DE POBLACION
MEXICO 1984

Ten years had elapsed since the 1974 World Population Conference in Bucharest, Romania, when 135 nations reached a consensus that family planning was the right and responsibility of couples, and nations had the responsibility to help them achieve their family planning goals.

On the eve of the opening, as 3,000 delegates from 149 countries gathered in Mexico City, uncertainties about the Conference remained. Would it stick to the subject? Did the world need its population consciousness raised? At Mexico City (in contrast to Bucharest a decade earlier) the most vigorous calls for action to slow world population increase came from less developed countries (LDCs). Compounding the contrast, the U.S., a leading advocate of population control at Bucharest, journeyed to Mexico to articulate a policy that was staunchly anti-abortion and cast doubt on the view that rapid population growth retarded economic development.

No one had a confident fix on what course the Conference would actually take. Not yet.

SUNDAY AUG. 5: On this day before the opening, Amb. James Buckley and the rest of the U.S. delegation arrived in Mexico City. At a hotel press conference Buckley reiterated the Reagan Administration's opposition to abortion assistance as well as its newly expressed policy that viewed population growth as "a neutral phenomenon." But he also stated the Administration's support of assistance for family planning (though not abortion) at present or higher levels, and called claims that the U.S. was now against such assistance "press distortion."

Like the policy it expounded, the U.S. delegation was conservative, with a few moderate elements mixed in. Its members ranged from Buckley to AID director M. Peter McPherson, with author Ben Wattenberg handling demographic questions. Absent from the ranks of the delegation were any population specialists, notably the U.S.'s Coordinator for Population Affairs, Amb. Richard E. Benedick. Benedick, the State Dept.'s highest ranking population official for the last five years, was not named to the delegation, an act widely seen as a slap at advocates of longstanding U.S. views on population. (In Washington, Benedick, a career diplomat, asked to be assigned to another post, and as of Aug. 1 became Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Environment, Health, and Natural Resources. The post of Coordinator for Population Affairs remains vacant.)

MONDAY, AUG. 6: The Conference was given an official welcome from Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, who told the horde of delegates, observers and press assembled in the neo-baroque Palace of Fine Arts that Mexico had made progress with its population policy over the past 10 years, and warned that economic growth by itself would not solve population problems. He called for a just and

Continued on page 8

POPULATION TODAY
formerly INTERCO

VOL. 12, NO. 10 **October 1984**

POPULATION TODAY, the newsmonthly of population and demography, is published 11 times a year (a combined issue in July/August) by the Population Reference Bureau, Inc., founded in 1929, a nonprofit organization engaged in the objective dissemination of population information. The views and opinions of POPULATION TODAY's contributors are their own and do not necessarily reflect those of PRB.

STAFF
Editor: Arthur Haupt
Demographic Editor: Carl Haub
Consulting Editors: Leon Bouvier, Patricia Cancellier, Mary Kent, Thomas W. Merrick, Paola Scommegna, Jean van der Tak, Robert P. Worrall
Book Review Editor: Janice Beattie
Special Assistants: Janine Adams, Mena Rios
Circulation Director: Jacki Majewski
Manager of Development: Schuyler Richardson
Editorial Assistants: Tony Agresta, Maria Matan, Alex von Cube

Editorial and Circulation Offices:
Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
2213 M Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 785-4664

Reprint Permission: Material from POPULATION TODAY may be reproduced freely, provided that credit is given to "POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, Inc." and a copy of the publication in which the material appears is forwarded to PRB.

Back Issues: Back issues of POPULATION TODAY and its predecessor INTERCOM are available in limited quantities from PRB for $2.00 per copy.

Mailing: Printed in Washington, D.C. Mailed nonprofit postage rate in the United States; printed matter surface rate to Canada, Mexico, and to foreign subscribers.

Address Changes: Send current PRB address label and new address; please allow eight weeks for change.

PRB MEMBERSHIP

In addition to POPULATION TODAY, PRB members receive four in-depth POPULATION BULLETINS annually, the widely used WORLD POPULATION DATA SHEET wall chart, and selected special publications. Educator and library members also receive INTERCHANGE, a population education newsletter, four times a year, and ready-to-use classroom materials.

Annual memberships are as follows:

	U.S.	**All other countries**
Individual	$ 30	$ 37.50
University students*	10	12.50
Educator – associate**	10	12.50
Educator – regular	20	25.00
Library (public, university, school)	40	50.00
Corporation or institution	200	250.00

*With photocopy of student ID

**Does not include Population Today and Population Bulletins

Support Erodes in Congress for U.S. Immigration Bill

A fresh wave of opposition overtook the Simpson-Mazzoli immigration reform bill in August; and, for a bill that has already passed both houses of Congress, it remains in unusual difficulty.

Hispanic groups (who oppose the bill) joined forces with conservatives (who oppose it for different reasons). The Hispanics believe that the bill's penalties for employers who hire undocumented workers would institutionalize discrimination against all Hispanics. Conservatives oppose the bill's amnesty provisions, saying it would "legalize the theft of American jobs" from U.S. citizens. Together these unlikely companions are trying to make it hard for any elected official to cast an election-year vote for the bill.

And their efforts seem to be paying off. The loosely knit group of interests that joined together in June to approve the House version by five votes, now appears to be swiftly unraveling. In the wake of Democratic presidential nominee Walter F. Mondale's strongly voiced opposition to the measure during the Democratic convention, a number of Democrats who voted in favor of the bill on the House floor have withdrawn their support, which is crucial to the bill's final passage.

On top of this, several arguments against the bill have been given extensive media coverage, further eroding support for the bill.

Supply-side economists are arguing that immigrants, legal or illegal, are consumers and thus good for the economy. Others argue that the amount budgeted for Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) enforcement is too little to do any good. Penalties for hiring illegal workers have been enacted in several states including California with little impact.

President Reagan originally said he supported the bill, calling it "fair" and a "legitimate effort to control our borders." However, as the Republican convention drew near he indicated that he found the House version too costly and might veto it. He also said he "would not vote for any bill which would discriminate against Hispanics or anyone."

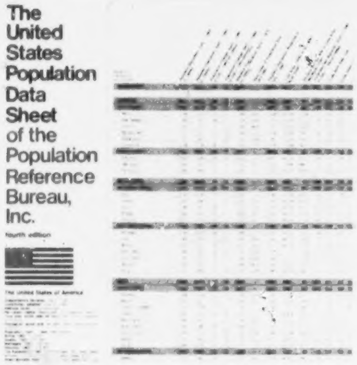
According to Hispanic leaders, there are nearly 5 million registered Hispanic voters in the U.S. They account for more than 17 percent of the Texas vote, said to be important to a Reagan victory, thus making Reagan's support for the bill doubtful.

Continued on next page

Everything You Wanted to Know About the U.S. . . .

The fourth edition of PRB's popular *United States Population Data Sheet* has just been printed and is included in this month's mailing to members. The *Data Sheet* presents 24 columns of information for the United States, its Regions and Divisions, the 50 states and the District of Columbia, in a three-color 18½ x 24 inch wall chart.

This year's *Data Sheet* reflects the continuing loss of population in the industrial areas of the North and the spectacular population gain of California, Florida, and Texas. Another side of population growth and decline not often noticed is also highlighted: birth rates. The *Data Sheet* gives the total fertility rate (TFR), or the average number of children born per woman for each state. This measure ranges from a high of 3.2 in Utah to 1.5 in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. States with TFRs below 2.1 are considered to be "below replacement," i.e., their fertility (fewer than 2 children per woman), is not enough to sustain population growth in the long term without in-migration.



The United States Population Data Sheet of the Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

A number of states not only have lower birth rates but older populations; these older populations can be caused by the low birth rates themselves and by out-migration of younger persons to sunnier climes. These two factors, low fertility and an aging population, have some interesting consequences.

States with these characteristics have very low "birth-death ratios," or births per 100 deaths. The *Data Sheet* also gives this rather novel way of looking at natural increase or decrease in a population. Thus, Massachusetts with an older population and low fertility had only 138 births for every 100 deaths from 1980 to 1983 while many Western states such as Texas had 259 and Utah had 500!

Since this ratio is very much a product of the states' age structure, it is obvious that many states in the West and South have a good deal of population growth in their future, whether or not they continue to attract large numbers of future migrants. The reverse is, of course, true for Northern states, even those with little or no out-migration. They will either have to raise their fertility (an unlikely prospect) or see a big migration turnaround to avoid future population loss. ☐

Copies of the *United States Population Data Sheet*, 4th ed. are $2.00 per single copy, 2-10 copies, $1.75 each; 11-50, $1.50 each; over 50, $1.25 each. Please send payment (with $1.00 handling for orders of $20 or less) to: Population Reference Bureau, P.O. Box 35012, Washington, D.C. 20013.

Simpson-Mazzoli

Continued from page 3

In a July press conference Sen. Alan Simpson (D-Calif.), Senate sponsor of the bill, vowed to make one last attempt to get the bill passed before the end of this congressional session. He threatened *not* to reintroduce the bill in January if it failed, and said he doubted that anyone else would. "If we don't get it this trip," he said, "it will be five or 10 or 20 years before anyone tries it again."

While not out, the bill is certainly down. To pass Congress and go to President Reagan for his signature, the differences in the House and Senate versions must be worked out in a conference committee made up of key senators and representatives. This committee began meeting in mid-September, and at press time had made progress in resolving some issues (e.g., it eliminated the Senate bill's requirement for a resident-verification system within three years; but also decided to include criminal penalties of up to six months in prison for employers who make a practice of hiring illegals). Whether a compromise bill will clear Congress before its session ends remains very uncertain. ☐

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

If you sometimes wonder whether we've made progress, consider this: Back in 1910, U.S. life expectancy was 50 years; in 1984 it's now first-magnitude stars (Shirley MacLaine, Paul Newman, Joan Collins, Sean Connery) who are 50 or over. Something about this trend is reassuring...

—Art Haupt

SURVEY REPORT

Mauritania

Mauritania, a country in northwest Africa with a population of about 1.8 million, conducted a World Fertility Survey in 1981. Somewhat smaller than Alaska, Mauritania consists primarily of arid and semiarid desert, except for a narrow band of fertile soil along the southern border on the Senegal River. The majority of the population live on subsistence agriculture, supplemented by occasional wage labor and food aid from abroad. High-grade iron ore provides most export income.

The survey found that Mauritanian women typically have large numbers of children; on average, 7.7 lifetime births per married woman. This relatively high level of fertility is in part due to very low use of family planning and the desire for many children. About 9 percent of the women surveyed had heard about some form of family planning and only 1 percent had ever used it; current use was not significant and was not reported.

Survey results give 9.2 children as the average number desired, a number which does decline as the woman's education increases. But only 3.6 percent of the women had attended school for more than six years and only 21 percent were literate. Still, even those women with six or more years schooling desired 6.5 children.

High infant and child mortality is also prevalent in Mauritania. About 20 percent of the children ever born to the women surveyed had died, while the women aged 45-50 had lost about one in four.

Thus, with a strong tradition of large families and no stated government policy, Mauritania is likely to experience a long period of additional growth; future rates of increase could, of course, be more rapid than today as life expectancy rises (it is currently 43 years) and death rates slowly decrease. ☐

WFS Finishes Its Work

The World Fertility Survey program, after 12 years of operation by the International Statistical Institute, terminated on June 30. First Reports from 39 developing country surveys have been published, with two more due out by the end of 1984.

ISI/WFS presence at the London offices will continue in two areas: The Archive will continue to function at its present location until the end of the year, and the Publications Programme will produce a number of reports before the end of 1984.

WFS publications will continue to be distributed through the Permanent Office of the International Statistical Institute in Voorburg, the Netherlands. ☐

Malaysia Wants Population Increase

Reversing a policy of nearly 20 years standing, Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammad of Malaysia has declared that his country needs a much larger population to act as a home market and thus stimulate the national economy.

In addition, the country's present labor shortage is hampering development efforts, according to the Prime Minister. At present, Malaysia does, in fact "import" workers from other countries (see related article on Indonesia , p. 5). Mohammad said that a goal of 70 million population would be appropriate for Malaysia, up from 15 million today. To put this in some perspective, the frequently cited World Bank projections show an ultimately stabilized population size of about 33 million, assuming that fertility falls to the "two-child family" by 2005.

It is noteworthy that Malaysia, classed as an "upper middle income" country by the World Bank has, at present, only a moderate level of fertility for a developing country, 4.4 children per woman, and that the government had initiated a goal to reduce the rate of growth to 2.0 percent by 1985.

The government is now concerned, however, that changes in social values and a too rapid spread of family planning may thwart efforts to maintain population growth. ☐

Merrick Named PRB President

Thomas W. Merrick became the new President of the Population Reference Bureau, Inc., on Sept. 1. Earlier this year, Robert P. Worrall, PRB President since 1979, had indicated his intention to step down to become a senior consultant.

Merrick, chosen by PRB's Board of Trustees, had been Georgetown University's Center for Population and Research since 1978. He is the first demographer to serve as President of PRB in its 55-year history. Prior to joining the Center, which is part of the Kennedy Institution of Ethics, he served as population adviser to the Ford Foundation in Brazil and as a demographer-economist in the Office of Population at the Agency for International Development. He holds a doctorate in economics from the University of Pennsylvania, and has served in a variety of consultative posts to international agencies in the population field, including the World Bank, the Agency for International Development, and the United Nations. He was Secretary/Treasurer of the Population Association of America from 1978 to 1981, and has served on PRB's Advisory Committee from 1977 to 1979 and its Board of Trustees since 1979. ☐

PRB's Annual Dinner To Be Held Oct. 18

Lester Brown will preview the Worldwatch Institute's State of the World—1985 Report at the 55th Anniversary PRB Awards Dinner, Thursday, October 18 at the University Club, Washington, D.C., beginning at 6:30 p.m. PRB's annual awards for outstanding service will be presented and new Honorary Fellows inducted. For ticket information call Norma Mitcheli at (202) 785-4664 or write Awards Dinner, PRB, 2213 M Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20037.

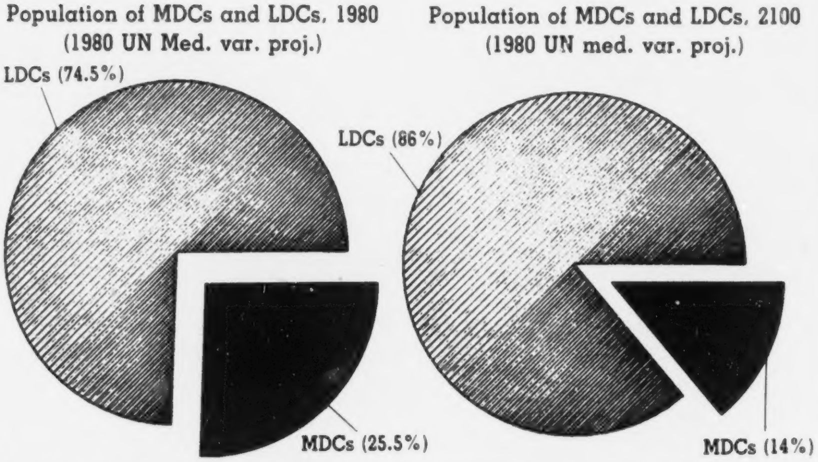
Paul Demeny to Head PAA

Paul Demeny has been elected President Elect of the Population Association of America.

Demeny, Population Council Vice President, will serve as President Elect of the demographic organization during 1985 and become President in 1986. (In keeping with PAA's practice of electing its chief executives nearly two years in advance, Demeny follows Jane Menken of Princeton University, who is now President Elect and will succeed Samuel H. Preston, the current President, in 1985.)

In other results of the PAA elections, conducted by mail during the summer and announced in August: Harriet B. Presser was elected First Vice President and Ronald R. Rindfuss, Second Vice President. Ann Miller, Julie DaVanzo, and T. Paul Schultz were elected to the Nominating Committee; Charles B. Nam, to the Publications Committee; and Andrew Cherlin, Michael S. Teitelbaum, Marta Tienda, and J. Richard Udry, to the Board of Directors. Terms begin Jan. 1, 1985. ☐

SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY . . .



The venerable pie chart often presents data in more dramatic fashion than other methods. Here we see two charts of world population, split into two groups: the more developed countries (MDCs) and the less developed countries (LDCs) as defined by the UN. The MDCs consist of Europe, the USSR, North America (Bermuda, Canada, Greenland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, and the U.S.), Australia, Japan, and New Zealand; the LDCs are everyone else. UN projections indicate that today's MDCs will see their share of total population drop from about one-fourth to less than 15 percent by 2100. This brings up another interesting question: by 2100, how many LDCs will be "less" developed, and less developed than whom? However, right now the per capita GNP gap is substantial—$9,190 (MDCs) vs. $750 (LDCs), as of 1983.

Demography, in Policy Change, Broadens Editorial Scope

Demography, the scholarly journal of PAA, has announced a broader editorial policy of welcoming "articles. . .of general interest to scholars of population policy" including "contributions from persons in all social science disciplines, whose work is related to the study of human populations." These articles "can be either technical or nontechnical in orientation," said Ann Miller, *Demography*'s new editor. Earlier, at the PAA meeting in May 1984, she had indicated that a change was coming.

She made the announcement with the endorsement of previous editors, and in response to a rising concern in the field that demographic scholarly articles may be getting excessively technical and narrowly focused, in contrast to the days before massive computerized analysis became commonplace. This view was expressed most recently in a Ford Foundation report written by Jack Caldwell and Pat Caldwell of the Australian National University, who asserted that university population programs had developed "premature hardening of the arteries" and recommended more effort be given to basic LDC population research, rather than statistical exercises. ☐

DEMOGRAPHER'S

A Demographer Looks at the 1984 Olympic Games

by Leon F. Bouvier

The 1984 Summer Olympic Games are history. That they were a success cannot be questioned—however success is defined.

Nevertheless, many controversies erupted. Some, like the Mary Decker-Zola Budd collison, do not fall within the realm of demography. One, however, does. During the Games, the young men and women of the U.S. gained more medals than had ever been won by any nation before, including the USSR in the U.S.-boycotted 1980 Games. Many countries were heard to complain, though, that their athletes received too little media recognition for their achievements. So, as so many times in the past, demography must come to the rescue and try to settle the question: What nation did in fact win the 1984 Olympic Games?

On the face of it, the U.S. won. Their 174 medals far surpassed those won by any other country. Indeed, the U.S. won more medals than the next three countries combined. But everything being equal, the U.S. would be expected to win more medals than Iceland because the U.S. population is one thousand times larger! And, as a well-known business economist constantly points out, the more people there are, the more geniuses there will be, and presumably, the more talented athletes.

To better determine "who won the Olympic Games," demographers can turn to their battery of statistical tools. The basic fertility indicator, for example, is the total number of births—how many births occurred in a specific year in a specific country. India has more births than any other country in the world, including China (which has more people) and of course, than Iceland (which has considerably fewer people!)

Similarly, the U.S. had more Olympic medals than any other country, including China, which won 32, and Iceland, which received but one.

"The Crude Medal Rate"

But demographers can develop better indicators of success than simply counting medals or births. When measuring fertility, the crude birth rate serves as a better, though still "crude," indicator of differentials between nations. Thus India's crude birth rate is higher than China's and it has more births despite having a smaller population. A similar crude rate can be applied to the Olympic Games—a "crude Olympic medal rate."

Of the 140 countries who participated in the 1984 Games, 47 received at least one medal. Of the 687 medals awarded, 514 (or 75 percent) were divided among 10 nations all of whom earned at least 24. To arrive at a reasonable "crude Olympic medal" rate, this analysis is limited to those 10 nations. As a batter in professional baseball must come to bat a certain number of times to qualify for consideration as a leading hitter, so too a nation should win a noticeable number of medals to qualify as the nation with the highest "crude Olympic medal" rate.

Table 1:
Crude Olympic Medal Rate

Country	No. medals	Population (in millions) (mid-1984)	Rate (per million)
Romania	53	22.7	2.37
Canada	44	25.1	1.75
Australia	24	15.5	1.55
W. Germany	59	61.4	0.96
United States	174	236.3	0.74
Great Britain	37	56.5	0.66
Italy	32	57.0	0.56
France	27	54.8	0.49
Japan	32	119.9	0.27
China	32	1034.5	0.03

The clear winner, according to these measures, is Romania with a rate of 2.37 medals per 1 million population (see Table 1). Both Canada and Australia performed very well. The U.S., while first in number of medals, ranks fifth in the Crude Olympic Medal Rate—0.74 per million. Put another way, the U.S. would have had to win 560 medals to match Romania's rate. As might be expected, China is low among the top 10 nations. Its rate (0.03) illustrates how hard it is for an extremely populous nation to achieve a high rate when compared to a moderately sized nation.

Thus this measure, while superior to a simple count of medals, is still far from acceptable if one is trying to determine "who won the Olympic Games." This measure "controls" for differences in population size between nations but it remains, as its name states, "crude."

The crude birth rate is "crude" because the denominator in the equation includes the entire population— males as well as females; young and old. A "pure" rate should include in its denominator only those individuals capable of performing what is included in the numerator. The general fertility rate has been devised for that reason. The numerator remains the total births in a given year, but the denominator is limited to females in their reproductive ages, that is, capable of bearing a birth.

Similarly, not all people in a nation are capable of performing in the Olympic Games. In the U.S. for

PAGE

Leon F. Bouvier is Senior Research Associate at PRB.

Table 2: Country Participation Rates

Country	No. participants	Population in millions	Rate (per million)
Australia	341	15.5	22.0
Canada	483	25.1	19.2
West Germany	444	61.4	7.2
Great Britain	363	56.5	6.4
Italy	338	57.0	5.9
Romania	127	22.7	5.6
France	265	54.8	4.8
United States	622	236.3	2.6
Japan	263	119.9	2.2
China	227	1034.5	0.2

example, very few demographers would qualify, however qualifications are measured. (An exception to this generalization might be certain jogging demographers from Austin and Ann Arbor.)

Quantifying Commitment

To win an Olympic medal, one must be sent by his or her country in the first place. The number of athletes a country sends depends on many factors: economic development or financial capacity of the nation; governmental motivation to support athletes; geographic proximity to the Games' site. The U.S. was financially able to send large numbers of athletes to Los Angeles, Calif. Bolivia, on the other hand, nearly 4,000 miles away, almost withdrew for financial (as well as other) reasons. Eastern bloc countries such as China and Romania seem to be particularly committed to developing and supporting Olympic-caliber athletes. In sum, the number of participants from any given country will vary independently of that country's size. Developing an "Olympic Game Participation Rate" allows us to determine the commitment of a country to the games as defined by the number of athletes per million population (see Table 2). As the data in Table 2 show, of the top 10 medal-winning nations Australia had the highest participation rate (22.0) followed by Canada (19.2). At the other extreme were the U.S., Japan, and China. Obviously, population size is not related to participation in the games.

Perhaps the most refined of all measures would be a "General Olympic Medal Rate," the number of medals per 1,000 entrants from a country (see Table 3). Using this measure, Romania again comes out on top with a rate of 417.3 per 1,000 participants. Its 127 participants received a total of 53 medals. Table 3 lists the top 10 nations ranked by their General Olympic Medal Rate. The United States has the second highest general rate—279.7. At the bottom of the list are the two countries which had the highest participation rates: Canada and Australia.

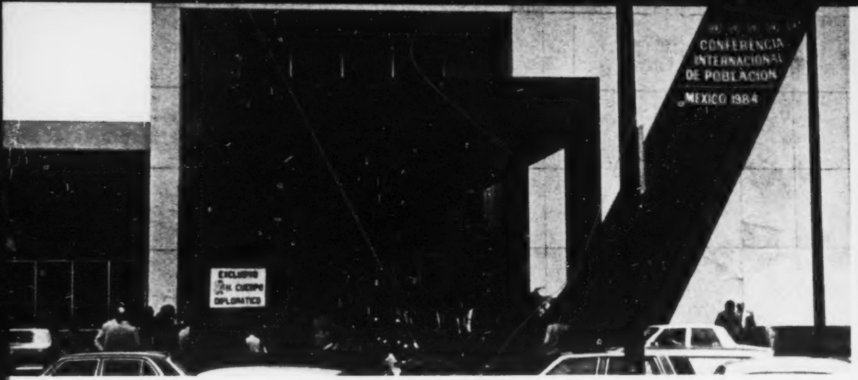
None of these measures is perfect. Many factors are not considered. For example all medals do not go to individuals. The China women's volleyball team received one medal; so did the winner of the high jump. Only total medals are considered here, with no differentiation among gold, silver, and bronze. All countries did not necessarily participate in all sports. Some may have selected specific areas of strength. There were 23 sports in all, including two demonstration sports (baseball and tennis) for which no medals were awarded. Both the U.S. and West Germany competed in all 23 sports; Italy 22, Canada 21, and Great Britain and Japan 20. On the other hand, Romania participated in only 13 sports, China 17. In attempting to determine a winner, all these factors would have to be considered.

Table 3. General Olympic Medal Rates

Country	No. participants	Medals	Rates (per million)
Romania	127	53	417.3
United States	622	174	279.7
China	227	32	141.0
West Germany	444	59	132.9
Japan	263	32	121.6
Great Britain	363	37	101.9
France	265	27	101.8
Italy	330	32	94.7
Canada	483	44	91.1
Australia	341	24	70.4

What nation won the Olympic Games? The U.S. had the most medals. Romania ranked first in both the Crude Olympic Medal Rate and the General Olympic Medal Rate. If a country's participation in the Games is as important as winning, then Australia should be considered too.

The true, correct answer is, properly, *none*. Unfortunately, this Olympic truth is often forgotten in the rush to use the Games as a surrogate for the conflict and competition between nations. But no nation won the 1984 Olympic Games or any other Olympic Games. Individuals or teams, competing as friendly adversaries, won. That, not international oneupsmanship, is what the Olympics are all about. ☐



Secretariat of Foreign Affairs.

Delegates.

International Conference

Continued from Page 2

coherent policy governing migration of Mexicans between Mexico and other, unnamed countries.

Then the buses were loaded up and the conferees were transported to the Secretariat of Foreign Relations, a modern office complex far from downtown in the Plaza of the Three Cultures, and a crowded site that the 3,000 Conference participants would get all too familiar with during the week. With TV lights anointing the proceedings, every seat filled, simultaneous translation piped in over earphones, Rafael M. Salas, director of the UN Fund for Population Activities, launched the proceedings ("I declare open the first meeting of the International Conference on Population"). He then turned the meeting over to the Conference's president by acclamation, Manuel Bartlett Diaz, Mexico's minister of the interior.

The Mexico conference was divided into two parts: the plenary (imagine a podium, then a floor the size of a convention hall full of desks, chairs, and name plaques for some 140-odd delegations, plus press, flags, and NGO people packed in back) was the principal deliberating body, but in practice it served mainly as a forum for statements from the delegations of the world--some 131 nations would address it during the week.

The central business of the meeting—finishing work on and approving Recommendations for the Further Implementation of the World Population Plan of Action (the official title)—was delegated to the Main Committee, a slightly smaller enclave under the gavel of Dr. Fred T. Sai.

Monday night President de la Madrid held a reception for the conferees on a military reservation in the city. While lavish receptions and dinners sound great, in practice they become one more venue of diplomatic and journalistic work—making contacts, sharing data, being "diplomatic," squinting at name tags, watching the halo of portable TV lights follow the President and Queen Nur of Jordan through the crowd.

TUESDAY, AUG. 7: A.W. Clausen, President of the World Bank, entered the growth is good/neutral/bad debate, telling the Conference "the evidence is overwhelming that rapid population growth impedes efforts to raise living standards in most of the developing world." He pledged the Bank's efforts to aid both development and family planning ("We've all reached the conclusion that this [split between the two kinds of programs] is a false dichotomy"). And echoing the Bank's 1984 World Development Report, he asserted that "population assistance could usefully triple, or even quadruple, between now and the end of the century."

The U.S. chose this day to introduce a Recommendations amendment praising a "free economic environment" as a boon to lowering fertility and improving the quality of life. Amb. Buckley told the press that "what's new about the American position is our view on economics." Other delegations indicated that if free enterprise were given a plug in the Recommendations, they wanted their philosophies represented as well. The U.S. was asked to come back with specific wording, and this issue became one of several controversies set spinning by the U.S. which were to be batted about by all parties during the rest of the week.

While the Conference was conducting its business in and out of the meeting halls, so were reporters, the meeting staff, and security people— and members of NGOs. Although Mexico City was strictly speaking an intergovernmental meeting, population-related NGO groups could attend in an observer status. NGOers were highly visible, trolling the corridors, buttonholing delegates and acquaintances, holding their own briefing sessions every morning in an adjoining building. In addition, they could address the plenary meeting, and some 16 NGO groups did so, including the National Audubon Society and the Population Council. The Population Institute, meanwhile, was busy on several fronts, holding a Strategic Planning Seminar, sponsoring scores of young journalists, down from the U.S. to cover the Conference scene, and holding its media awards dinner in cooperation with Televisa of Mexico.

Tuesday night Dr. Salas hosted a generous buffet dinner for a thousand or so participants at the Hacienda de los Morales restaurant.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8: When the U.S.'s turn came to address the plenary, Amb. Buckley, speaking to a jammed conference hall, reiterated that U.S. population assistance policy would henceforth deny funds to private nongovernmental organizations that "perform or actively promote" abortion. Reaction to the speech was mixed, with a number of delegations commenting on the irony of the U.S.'s policy change 10 years after Bucharest, when it had been in the vanguard of the nations promoting family planning to a then-ambivalent Third World.

At a news conference earlier, Buckley had said that aid denied any organization would be redirected to other organizations for family planning. The new U.S. position, he said, decried "the Malthusian analysis of gloom, doom, and global scarcity" which ignored the progress made during the previous 10 years.

Similar new language for the Recommendations was soon proposed by the U.S. in the Main Committee. It asserted that "in the developing countries in the last 30 years total fertility rates have fallen on average more than halfway toward a goal of population stability." It went on to say that life expectancy has "dramatically increased, caloric intake per capita has improved, literacy rates have significantly increased, disease has diminished and health care improved, and per capita income has grown substantially."

Opening Day.

Rafael M. Salas.

While acknowledging that in a number of countries there has been little reduction in fertility, and "much remains to be done and problems abound," the statement concluded by noting "the enormous progress that the people of the world and community of nations have already made" and urged more.

Charming, eloquent, and an earnest apologist for the new, iconoclastic U.S. policy, Buckley was the unchallenged star of the delegates (with Fred Sai probably the overall conference star). The press and the NGOers followed or reacted to his every pronouncement—perhaps most memorably, Sharon Camp of the Population Crisis Committee referring to the U.S. population views as "voodoo demographics."

To a considerable extent the U.S. delegation—whose chief spokesmen were Buckley, Amb. Alan Keyes, and staff assistant Terry Miller—seemed to be able to choose the areas of debate at will. Two different styles of diplomacy seemed to be operating in Mexico City. On the one hand was the U.S. delegation, assertive, flamboyantly rhetorical, dramatically presenting new language, repeatedly emphasizing the gravity with which it took the business of the Conference, reaching for every arrow in the parliamentary quiver. On the other hand was everyone else, who on all issues except Israel (a major exception) tended to fall into a rhythm of low-key statements and responses. The Soviet delegation (three Soviet delegations, actually— check your UN history) was not a significant force at the Conference, being mainly interested in promoting its disarmament paragraph (opposed by the U.S. as being an extraneous propaganda ploy) and in displaying conspicuous solidarity with the world's "progressive" forces.

The open secret of international meetings, including this one, is that anyone can just pick up his or her marbles and go home, and a great deal of effort goes into keeping people from being even tempted to exercise that fatal option. To hold-on to their audience, the participants painfully stitch together a conclusion that no one will object to. Consensus—the obsession of such meetings—is like stitching together a tent before a looming rainstorm. One tries to make it as capacious as possible, while encouraging all assembled to scrunch under it as snugly as possible. With luck, no one gets wet.

THURSDAY, AUG. 9: The Chinese delegation held a press conference to answer questions about their population policies. Public relations chief of the state family planning program, Shen Guoxing commented on the erstwhile two-child family policy: "It was a great achievement but it cannot be said it was a great success." Of the one-child family, first advocated by the government in 1979, he said it represented "the policy of a certain historical period. It is only a response to the expected baby boom of future years. We expect it will last 20-30 years."

He denied press reports of family planning coercion, commented that abortion rates in China were comparable to U.S. rates, and said that despite reports of female infanticide, the sex ratio of early age groups was within normal range. Regarding the famous experimental male contraceptive gossypol, pioneered in China, "there are certain issues to be solved . . . [it is] not used widely."

Besides China, various other countries brought up a variety of issues during the week:

The necessity for improving the role and status of women was mentioned by nearly every delegation, with the result that it was promoted into a separate section: ". . . The following recommendations take into account the need for actions to ensure that women can effectively exercise rights equal to those of men in all spheres of economic, social, cultural and political life, and in particular those rights which pertain most directly to population concerns."

High international interest rates drew many complaints from the LDC delegations. *Migration* did not come up often and was generally given kid glove treatment when it did—e.g., an emphasis on the rights of migrants. *Abortion* remained a touchy issue, mainly in deference to the U.S.'s well-known opposition, and stayed in the background. The U.S. did not introduce recommendation language, but the Holy See (Vatican) did, proposing that "abortion should not be a method of family planning." In the final Recommendations this became "governments are urged to take appropriate steps to help women avoid abortion, which in no case should be promoted as a method of family planning." Abortion as a backup to contraceptive failure was not mentioned.

China and India, accused in the past of having *coercion* in their family planning programs, categorically denied it. Pakistan and India clashed briefly over the disputed state of *Kashmir*. Afghanistan asserted that Pakistan grossly exaggerated the size of its *Afghan refugee population* (usually estimated at 2 million) so as to obtain more foreign assistance.

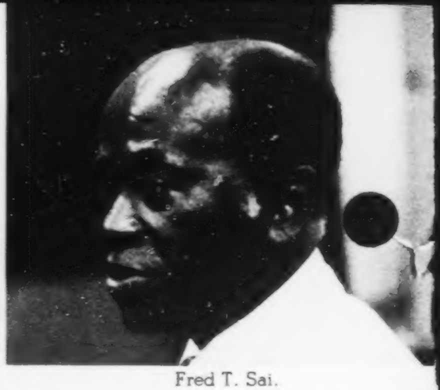
In their plenary statements, a number of countries alluded to their *national population growth goals:* India, a 1.2 percent growth rate by 2000; Lesotho, down to 2 percent; Malaysia, 2 percent by 1985; Mexico, 1 percent by 2000; Turkey, 1.76 percent by 2000. Tonga's delegate said the country hoped to alleviate its population pressures through emigration; Haiti pledged to restrain its emigration.

"A new international order" (a catchphrase for sharing wealth between North and South) and *"the sovereign rights of nations"* (which might be paraphrased as "the nation is always right") were two phrases constantly heard during the week.

FRIDAY, AUG. 10: By evening the last country and NGO had addressed the plenary, and the Main Committee had completed all its easy work and was

A representative.

The plenary.


Fred T. Sai.

facing the hard part. A particular problem was Recommendation 34, prohibiting governments from making forcible population transfers to or from territories they occupy. Because it also denounced the establishment of permanent settlements in occupied territories, the U.S. and Israel took the recommendation to be a reference to Israel's West Bank settlements and drew the line against it. Arab states and others supported it uncompromisingly.

On Friday as well, Ben Wattenberg of the U.S. delegation gave a press conference, and argued that contrary to what some might think, the U.S. policy was in the mainstream of population thinking; that "we are not denigrating or diminishing those problems" caused by poverty and population growth and were not pushing for an "either/or" policy of development over family planning—"we're for both."

Wattenberg's presence on the delegation gave it a more diverse base; in a sense, he and Buckley made something analogous to a "good-cop-bad-cop" team, with Buckley the more fervent (e.g., extolling free enterprise) and Wattenberg the more moderate and equable (e.g., volunteering that the U.S., like most nations, ran on a mixed economy). While the population writings of Julian L. Simon were clearly an influence on the new U.S. policy, Simon himself went to Mexico City as a journalist and—as one U.S. delegate took pains to point out—was not a member of the U.S. delegation.

SATURDAY, AUG. 11: As debate dragged on in extra hours in the Main Committee, civility and patience began fraying; at one point, the U.S.'s Amb. Keyes weighed in with dialogue from *A Man for All Seasons* to support the U.S. position. At another point, Dr. Sai told the venerable joke about the engineer, the doctor, and the lawyer ("Who do you think created Chaos?" rasped the lawyer). Mainly, Sai did a commanding job of holding together an increasingly irritated hallful of diplomats and gaveling through recalcitrant paragraphs. ("...With that, ladies and gentlemen, 29 is before you for adoption. [BANG!] Adopted.") Paragraph 34 continued to defy compromise, consultation, and redrafting, and was suspended until later.

That afternoon, Amb. Buckley announced that the UNFPA's Salas had given the U.S. written assurance that the Fund did not support abortion or coercive family planning, and that the U.S. was releasing the second half of funding for 1984—$19 million—which had previously been held up. This occurred a few minutes before a delegation of six U.S. Representatives arrived in Mexico City to hold a press conference and advise delegates that the Reagan Administration's announcement of a policy did not mean that Congress would acquiesce. "Almost every person on the planet thinks that population growth is a problem," said Rep. Pat Schroeder (D-Colo.).

For many population people, the crucial issue was whether the U.S. would continue its support of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF). The U.S. currently gives IPPF some $13 million annually in general support, but a small portion of IPPF's funding from other sources goes to abortion-related activities, and the new U.S. policy forbids aid to private international organizations which "perform or actively promote abortion in other nations." As of press time AID had not yet issued final guidelines or announced funding cutoffs for any group.

SUNDAY, AUG. 12: On TV the Los Angeles Olympics, which had been proceeding all during the Conference, were in their final day. Delegates could glimpse the men's marathon and the lavish closing ceremonies, but most of the Main Committee's day was spent debating the U.S. resolution about how much population progress had actually been made during the past 30 years.

Sweden's delegation objected. A "fallacy of averages... One gets a rosy picture that does not conform to reality." The Ukrainian SSR and Senegal supported Sweden, arguing that "a 30-years view doesn't give a clear picture"—a 10-year one would show the difference between Bucharest and Mexico City.

Switzerland supported the U.S. proposal. Australia and Brazil thought there was room in the document for some such statement. Japan, Argentina, Spain, and West Germany thought it was OK provided some modifications were made.

The U.S. (Wattenberg) told the Committee that by using 30 years it "wasn't trying to skew" the averages, and would be happy to change the time span. This debate was tabled while U.S. and other conferees went out to redraft the language.

As revised, the statement on fertility was more modest: "since Bucharest fertility has declined significantly in many developing countries." The other positive statements had also been scaled down; per capita income had grown "moderately"; "enormous progress" was now simply "progress."

The negative statements had grown: "In countries representing at least one third of the population of the developing world, fertility has not declined significantly... The absolute number of people in need is still very great in many countries and significant disparities in access to services still exist, complicated by uneven population distribution."

This revision met with less than enthusiastic response, with complaints about the hastiness of the draft. "Too many ideas in 15 lines," said Mexico. Some wondered whether other parts of the Recommendations might not already make a sufficient assessment. Delegates in committee chased the progress issue around at some length, alternatively of the mind that some sort of encouraging statement should appear, but the proposed language was not it; or feeling that, as the USSR put it, "this meeting is not a delebration" and any self-

James Buckley.

In the Main Committee.

congratulatory statement was out of place. The Tanzanian delegate commented that the statement was "a vision of hope, a vision of success. I wonder if it's the correct vision."

(At one point a UN specialist was summoned in to answer delegates' questions as to what percentage of LDCs had experienced significant fertility decline. The unsurprising answer: it depends on what percentage threshold is considered significant.)

Ultimately, the progress debate was carried over until—

MONDAY, AUG. 13: Dr. Sai summed it up: While there was a need to be upbeat about population, it was also necessary to show when no progress or even retrograde movement had occurred.

Many countries expressed considerably more ire about the proposed statement of economic optimism than they did about the demographic one. Brazil said that per capita income experienced rapid growth in 1970-1974 but from 1980 to the present it had probably dropped. (Brazil felt so strongly about this issue that it proposed dropping the entire paragraph rather than include any statement about per capita income improvement.) Spain called the demographics of the period more optimistic than the economics.

Norway, which said it had no strong feelings about the language ("no harm done") proposed "considerable" instead of "enormous" progress, with the proviso that "there is still a strong need for continuation and acceleration" in efforts to achieve the World Population Plan of Action.

Nothing new here, commented the USSR, which argued (as did other countries) that similar language already existed in a general way, in the preamble's second paragraph. Dr. Sai suggested that with the Committee's permission, the Secretariat staff would write into that paragraph the sense of what had been discussed this afternoon. This proved agreeable (BANG!), and when the final Recommendations were published the next day, this was how the consensus on the world's population progress ended up:

In many developing countries the demographic situation has improved since 1974; fertility has declined, morbidity has diminished, infant mortality has declined and life expectancy has increased. There have also been improvements in the social sphere. In many developing countries school enrollment and literacy rates have increased, and access to health services has improved. For the developing countries as a whole, there has been an increase in per capita calorie supply, though in some regions, such as Africa, per capita calorie supply has not improved. Economic trends have, however, been less encouraging. Although per capita income did not grow as rapidly since 1974 as in the previous 10 years, it was none the less true that per capita income did grow moderately in a number of developing countries during that period. During the latter part of the decade, however, many developing countries experienced little or no growth in per capita income, and many experienced actual decline in per capita income with the result that the gap between the per capita incomes of many developed and most developing countries widened during the period... Though the community of nations has made considerable progress in the pursuit of goals of the World Population Plan of Action, there is still a great need for continuation and acceleration in these efforts to realize those goals...

As for the recommendation on free enterprise, which the U.S. had doggedly pushed throughout the week, it modestly wound up as "where appropriate, entrepreneurial initiatives."

But the Committee and the Conference were not yet through. The most dramatic debates were yet to come. They concerned, however, not population per se but Middle East politics, and they were concentrated on Recommendation 34 (condemning settlements in occupied lands), approval of which had been postponed until the end.

UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived Monday morning to address the plenary. He and a group of delegates met behind the scenes on the recommendation and came up with compromise language to present to the body, which softened the language to the extent of reducing the settlements reference to a phrase ("including establishing any settlements") instead of a lengthy sentence. After receiving instructions from Washington, the U.S. delegation rejected this compromise, even though it had helped to frame it. Reading off a list of world atrocities involving population relocation—Afghanistan, the Baltic states, Cambodia—Amb. Buckley said in effect that it was unfair to single out one special situation, that of Israeli settlements. He also questioned the body's competence to interpret the Geneva Convention, invoked in the paragraph.

Several hours of intense parliamentary wrangling ensued. Was the assembly competent to put in such a statement? By roll-call vote, it decided that it was (52 yeas, 3 nays, 53 abstentions). Should those four words be struck? (3 yeas, 53 nays, 35 abstentions). The consensus on the compromise paragraph thus collapsed, and the Committee simply returned to the old, harsher language of Recommendation 34 (83 yeas, 3 nays, 15 abstentions). With that, the 54-hour work of the Main Committee—refining the Recommendations for approval by the plenary—was over.

Afternoon traffic.

A local.

Before the end, Buckley apologized for the "misjudgment" and political inexperience of the U.S. delegation at the UN preparatory meeting in acquiescing to the settlements language in the first place—although to have one diplomat apologize for the personal actions of a colleague is considered most unusual, and Buckley reportedly made the statement without State Dept. authorization. According to observers at the March 1984 prep com, the U.S. delegation there concurred (as did Israel) with the proposed occupied-territories language not because they didn't recognize the reference but because the language was safely general (it did not mention any countries and had wide potential application) and they feared debate might make it more specific. Months passed before the settlements paragraph became an issue within the U.S. Government.

TUESDAY, AUG. 14: The extra, final day of the International Population Conference was in many ways a replay of Monday's wrangles. The main question was whether the U.S. would (a) vote for the Recommendations as a whole, expressing its reservations on the side; (b) vote for the Recommendations excepting the one regarding occupied territories (now renumbered 36); (c) vote against the Recommendations as a whole as a protest against 36; or (d) question the Conference's competency to make such a recommendation. After some suspense, the U.S. finally opted for (d) and (b), in that order. (The *New York Times* later reported that Buckley had requested White House permission to abstain on the Conference's final document, but was told to participate in the consensus.) A wave of applause and relief swept through the Sala Juarez, as delegates realized that the occupied lands problem had at last been solved, that the conference was going to succeed in producing a document, and that the end was in sight. The recommendation condemning settlements was approved with the U.S. and Israel voting nay; the rest of the 88-recommendation document was approved by consensus.

With drafting completed by the General Committee, the Mexico City Declaration on Population and Development was also approved unanimously by the conference. This brief document, drafted by a 29-member steering body, was mainly a call to arms, without the prickly details of the Recommendations. It noted that population growth has declined as a rate but increased in terms of sheer numbers, and that for many countries the last decade was a time of economic instability and poverty. It called for renewed efforts to ensure couples the basic right proclaimed at Bucharest to decide the number and spacing of their children. It emphasized "the inextricable links between population, resources, environment, and development."

With the Recommendations (the nitty-gritty) and the Declaration (the call to arms), the work of the International Conference on Population was done, the officers were thanked and President Bartlett Diaz adjourned the Conference on Tuesday night, one day behind schedule. The assembly, press, and hard-worked UN staff stumbled out of the Sala Juarez for a celebratory round of cocktails. The delegates had done it. They had come to Mexico City, survived a week of parliamentary dispute and produced a successful document. Perhaps most important, the meeting had proved itself. It had been like a reunion of old friends who have not seen each other in some years. Beforehand, they may not have felt particularly motivated to attend, but afterward they are really glad they did it—the reasons were there all along.

Further, thanks largely to the U.S.'s heretical approach to population and its efforts to promote its own views, the whole question of "Why population programs?" became perhaps more controversial than ever before and was refought and rethought in the world's press—rather like the renewed furor over the theory of evolution that suddenly erupted in the U.S. in the late 1970s. Suffice it to say, that for the $2.3 million cost of the Conference, the population field got a billion dollars worth of free publicity.

What practical effect will the Recommendations have during the next decade? They are, of course, totally nonbinding. But they do represent a world consensus on population. And, in the process of meeting to agree on these Recommendations, the cross-fertilization of so many population people in one place cannot help but have a beneficial influence. As one participant put it, looking out over the room of delegates, "The population field has come of age."

Cutside the Foreign Affairs building all this time, Mexico City continued to bustle along through thunderstorms, cool weather, and oppressive smog, itself a microcosm of both population problems and development potential. Despite a population of some 16 million people, the city is far from a hopeless mess, but increasingly intractable urban problems abound: the 4 million honking cars, the coal-like exhaust smell of 8,000 buses, the 40 percent underemployed, including a highly visible generation of street people shining shoes and eating fire for a few pesos—and 300,000 new in-migrants a year. How Mexico City fares during the next 30 years will provide a good clue as to how the world will handle its increasing population. Only time will tell if the army of diplomats, officials, and kibitzers who convened during August will ultimately affect the fate of the city where they met. ☐

—Mexico City report and photography by Art Haupt

WORLD FOOD NEWS

West Africa as a whole seems to be recovering from the recent African drought, but most of Southern Africa has experienced a third year of "disastrous" harvests, according to Director Edouard Saouma of the FAO. And about 1.3 million tons of food aid will be needed in that subregion in 1984-1985.

Speaking to the UN Economic and Social Council, Saouma said the basic problem for agriculture in Africa is not population size as such. "Indeed, most countries of the region could, if they applied a high level of technology, in due course feed a population many times larger than any now in prospect," he argued. "The difficulty comes, quite simply, from the speed with which the number of new mouths to be fed is mounting up. Population growth of 3 percent a year, ranging up to 4 percent in some countries, presents an extraordinary challenge to the entire national food system." In addition, growth of urban areas adds to the national food deficits. Sub-Saharan African countries are now spending about one-quarter of their earnings from exports of agricultural and like products on cereal imports. □

World Food News is prepared by the North American Liaison Office of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

The Precarious Art of The Global Possible

In May, 75 world leaders in government, industry, science, agriculture, energy, and environmental studies gathered in Queenstown, Md., to address resource and population problems. The conference, called "The Global Possible: Resources, Development, and the New Century," was convened by the World Resources Institute. It concluded that severe world environment and resource challenges can be met, but only if vigorous new initiatives are pursued worldwide.

Gus Speth, president of WRI, spoke at the conclusion of the three-day meeting of the transitions necessary for a hopeful and sustainable world. These transitions, he said, are demographic, energy, resource, economic, and political.

To deal with global population growth the conference recommended that developing country governments should (a) adopt labor-intensive economic development strategies, (b) expand greatly the educational and employment opportunities available to women, (c) reduce death rates by making basic sanitary services and simple health care widely available, and (d) set and achieve an international goal of doubling access to family planning services in the Third World over the next decade. The goal of these and other recommendations is to achieve an eventual world population of not more than 8 billion.

WRI has published the conference's recommendation in a 40-page booklet, also called "The Global Possible: Resources, Development, and the New Century."

A second report now available, "Improving Environmental Cooperation: The Roles of Multinational Corporations and Developing Countries," urges multinational corporations to recognize their "profound interest" in achieving better environmental protection in developing countries. The panel also recommends that host governments carefully plan and execute environmental regulations to facilitate their complinace. □

Single copies of these reports are free from World Resources Institute, 1735 New York Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. (Multiple copy prices on request.)

Population Update

Estimated United States Population:

As of June 1, 1984	236,454,000
As of June 1, 1983	234,315,000

The above estimates include armed forces overseas and are from U.S. Bureau of Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 955.

Estimated World Population:

As of October 1984	4,783,000,000
Annual Growth	82,000,000

Estimated by extrapolation of the mid-1984 population given on the 1984 World Population Data Sheet.

Latest Provisional Statistics for the U.S.: May 1984

	12 months ending with May					
	Number		Rate			
Item	1984	1983	1984	1983	1982	1981
Live births	3,631,000	3,697,000	15.5	15.9	15.9	15.9
Deaths	2,024,000	2,006,000	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.8
Natural increase	1,607,000	1,691,000	6.9	7.3	7.4	7.1
Marriages	2,445,000	2,478,000	10.4	10.7	10.6	10.6
Divorces	1,164,000	1,183,000	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2
Infant deaths	39,000	40,900	10.7	11.1	11.4	12.3
Population base (in millions)	...	...	234.7	232.5	230.3	228.2

Note. Rates are given per 1,000 population, except for infant deaths, which are given per 1,000 live births. Rates are based on revised population estimates from the 1980 Census.

Source. Monthly Vital Statistics Report (Vol. 33, No. 5) from the National Center for Health Statistics.

Better World Health Would Be a Bargain

In both the developing countries and the richer nations, millions of lives are lost unnecessarily. According to the latest Worldwatch Paper, "Improving World Health: A Least Cost Strategy," by William U. Chandler, a relatively low expenditure could result in improved conditions which could extend the lives of many.

In the Third World, more than 12.5 million children die each year before reaching age 5. It is in this group that the greatest opportunity for low-cost health improvement lies, in the form of primary care. Training and emphasis on primary health care could halve infant mortality rates, Chandler reported.

Family planning services in particular increase the chance of survival of all children. Family planning participation rates jump dramatically when offered with primary health care, according to the report.

Needless to say, the total economic benefits of measures such as vaccinations, oral rehydration, and breastfeeding far exceed their costs. Clean drinking water and sanitary disposal of human waste can also improve health in the Third World.

In contrast, the developed world's premature deaths are often the result of overindulgence. Two-thirds of all deaths in the more developed countries are caused by heart disease and cancer, and "half of all deaths in middle-age due to heart disease and cancer could be prevented. Evidence links these early deaths to tobacco and diet, especially dietary fats and cholesterol," Chandler said. Low-cost educational measures and individual life-style choices could help reduce the incidence of heart disease and cancer.

Copies of Worldwatch Paper 59, "Improving World Health: A Least Cost Strategy," by William U. Chandler, are available from PRB. Single copies are $4.00 each; 2-5 copies, $3.00 each; 6-20 copies, $2.00 each; 21 or more, $1.00 each. Orders and checks (made payable to PRB) should be sent to PRB, P.O. Box 35012, Washington, DC 20013. (PRB assists Worldwatch Institute in the distribution of its papers.)

TAKE A NUMBER . . .

Kenya Dethroned?: Kenya's total fertility rate (TFR) of 8.0 children per woman has, for the past several years, given it the distinction of having the world's highest fertility rate. However, a recent World Fertility Survey has increased the candidate pool and the Yemen Arab Republic may now be on top. In the household portion of that survey, North Yemen's TFR was reported as 8.05 and on the more detailed individual survey, 8.5.

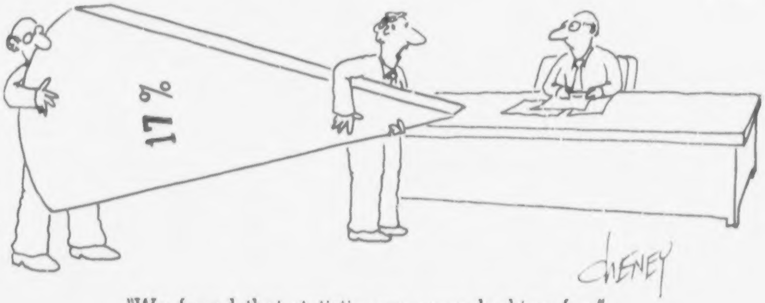
Changing Educational Attainment: The Census Bureau has reported some surprising shifts in educational attainment for U.S. men and women. It seems that the percent of women aged 25-29 completing college has leveled off since 1976 and that of men has actually declined. In 1976, about 21 percent of females 25-29 had completed four or more years of college and this proportion had stabilized at about 20 percent by 1981; for males, the proportion dropped from 28 percent to 23 percent. A lack of demand for college graduates is not the only explanation for the decine in enrollment rates from the early 1970s. More on this interesting facet of the U.S. scene in the next *PT*.

Florida's alligators: They're off the endangered list and in the news, as the alligator population, estimated at over 1 million, is legal game for trappers. 'Gator census techniques still need refinement, but certain facts are known, according to C.L. Abercrombie of the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Alligators have high infant mortality with 30 to 70 percent dying in the first year. Females reach sexual maturity in 9-12 years and lay 40-45 eggs at a time, about 30 of which hatch to form a "pod." Once past its perilous infancy, an alligator's life span can be 40 years. While the alligator was considered endangered in Florida until 10 years ago (when it was placed on the "threatened" list), that may only be a result of underestimated numbers in the past. In any event Abercrombie feels that the real problem may be the collision between alligators and the rapidly growing human population in Florida.

The Name Game: The goverment of Upper Volta has announced that the name of the country has been changed to Bourkina Fasso which translates as the "land of incorruptible men." Checking the map, it would appear that this leaves only one remaining geographical inconsistency—Upper Volta had, after all, existed without the seemingly necessary complement of Lower Volta. But the South Sandwich Islands (off South America) are still on the globe. The original Sandwich Islands changed their name long ago to Hawaii. No indication yet that Bourkina Fasso will change its capital's name from Ouagadougou.

addenda . . .

American Demographics drawing copyright 1984 by Tom Cheney; reprinted by permission of the artist.



"We found that statistic you were looking for."

CURRENT READINGS

PRB welcomes materials on population topics for possible inclusion in Current Readings. Publishers may address review copies to Book Review Editor, POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, 2213 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

NATURAL FAMILY PLANNING: DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMS, ed. by C. Lanctot, M. Martin, M. Shivanandan, E. Gould, J. Spieler and N. Williamson. Washington, D.C.: IFFLP, 1984. 202 pages. $10.00

This book focuses on natural family planning programs (NFP), their development, characteristics, and needs. It was the product of a Family Health International and AID-supported seminar that was held in conjunction with the Third International Congress of the International Federation for Family Life Promotion (IFFLP), Hong Kong, November, 1983.

The book is designed as a tool and reference for those engaged in, or contemplating developing, NFP programs. The first section of the book describes several dozen NFP programs worldwide. The second section provides an in-depth analysis of program development, training and services, and evaluation. The NFP movement primarily promotes the Billings ovulation (cervical mucus) method and the sympto-thermal method of family planning.

—Alex von Cube

MULTIDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES ON POPULATION AND CONFLICT, ed. by Nazli Choucri. Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse University Press, 1984. 220 pages. $13.95. ISBN 0-8156-2315-1.

The common denominator of these essays is that unless the demographic dimensions are recognized, any strategy for resolving political conflicts is doomed to failure. In her essay, Nazli Choucri gives a "national security perspective" on population. She summarizes conditions propitious for conflict, and stresses that the evidence linking conflict and population is not linear but does show an interactive and feedback relationship. Other selections include a review essay on density and crowding by Mark N. Cohen, and Davis Bobrow's essay emphasizing the contextual nature of population pressures; that is, they can only be fully understood in relation to a nation's security objectives, technology, political institutions, etc.

This book of essays, relating population to conflict and written mainly by political scientists, represents a promising attempt to relate population to the political dimension.

—Alex von Cube

THE LAND IS SHRINKING: Population Planning in Asia, by Gayl D. Ness and Hirofumi Ando. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1984. 225 pages. $25.00. ISBN 0-8018-2982-8.

A political-ecological perspective is what the authors term their sweeping historical account of the transformation from pronatalist to antinatalist policies in Asian countries in the past 30 years.

The authors set out to remedy the neglect of political and organizational factors in current population analysis. They present a series of logistic curves indicating that Asian populations made the "policy revolution"—transition from pronatalism to antinatalism—considerably earlier than did populations in other regions of high fertility.

—Alex von Cube

INTRODUCTION TO APPLIED DEMOGRAPHY, by Norfleet W. Rives, Jr., and William J. Serow. Sage University Paper series: Quantitative Applications in the Social Sciences. Beverly Hills, Calif., and London: Sage Publications. 96 pages. $5.00. ISBN 0-8039-2134-9.

The authors define applied demography as, generally speaking, demography that concentrates on measurement and interpretation of current and prospective population change, usually for specific geographic areas, and for purposes of planning and reporting. This is a handy, concise primer that summarizes various fundamentals of particular interest to the field (estimating total populations, household sizes, etc.) and also describes the U.S. Census data base in some detail. A 16-page directory lists state and federal-state data centers and vital statistics offices.

—Arthur Haupt

VITAL RATES IN INDIA: 1961-1981, by P.N. Mari Bhat, Samuel Preston, and Tim Dyson. Washington, D.C.: Committee on Population and Demography, National Academy of Sciences, 1984. 173 pages. $16.50 (Order from National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418.)

This report, prepared by the NAS Committee on Population and Demography's Panel on India, describes and analyzes the demographic progress of that country over two decades, a period in which fertility has dropped by more than one child per woman and life expectancy has increased to about 53 years.

Although India recognizes the importance of gathering accurate population figures, included in this report, its authors caution that "performing research on the demography of India can be a humbling experience . . . Demographic scenarios can be very different depending on how one chooses to correct [the data]. We are impressed by the degree to which demographic analysis in India must be a continuing activity of updating and integrating estimates."

—Arthur Haupt

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

ABORTION AND THE POLITICS OF MOTHERHOOD, by Kristen Luker. Berkeley: University of Calif. Press, 1984. 324 Pages. $14.95.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF POPULATION LAW 1982 (vol. 9). New York: U.N. Fund for Population Activities, 1984. 433 pages.

EARNINGS BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION (subject reports). Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census, 1984. 498 pages.

AN EVALUATION OF THE AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES FROM MEXICO'S 1979 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE SURVEY, by Joseph E. Potter. Columbia, Md.: Westinghouse Health Systems, 1984. 37 pages.

FAO PRODUCTION YEARBOOK, 1982. Rome, Italy: UWI Pub., Food and Agriculture Org., 1983. 320 pages. $30.50.

THE FORECASTING ACCURACY OF MAJOR TIME SERIES METHODS, by S. Makridakis et al. New York: Wiley, 1984. 301 pages. $39.95.

IDENTIFYING SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ANTECEDENTS OF ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY, by E.R. McAnarney and Corinne Schreider. New York: William T. Grant Foundation, 1984. 78 pages.

INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY, by Lynton Keith Caldwell. Durham, N.C.: Duke Univ. Press, 1984. 367 pages.

MORTALITY AND HEALTH POLICY: INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION, 1984, by Dept. of International Economic and Social Affairs. New York: United Nations, 1984. 320 pages.

OCCUPATION BY INDUSTRY PC 80-2-7C (Subject Reports). Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census, 1984. 664 pages.

THE POPULATION OF LATIN AMERICA, by Hernan Sanhueza. New York: IPPF, 1984. 30 pages.

RAPPORT ANNUEL ANNEX 1983, by Dept. de la Sante Publique et de la Population. Port-au-Prince, Haiti: Service d'evaluation et de recherches, 1984. 246 pages.

1983 REPORT: UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES. New York: UNFPA, 1984. 182 pages.

RETIREMENT AND ECONOMIC BEHAVIOR, edited by Henry J. Aaron and Gary Burtless, Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census, 1984. 498 pages.

STATISTICAL DIGEST 1983. London: UNESCO, UNIPUB, 1983. 333 pages. $13.50.

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1982, by Hungarian Central Statistical Office. Budapest: Ministry of Health, 1984. 380 pages.

SURVEY ANALYSIS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMS, edited by John Ross and Regina McNamera. Liege, Belgium: Ordina Editions, 1984. 310 pages.

SPOTLIGHT

ALASKA

Population (Est. 1983): 479,000
  Anchorage (largest city, est. 1982): 204,216
Births per 1,000 pop.(1982): 24.3
Deaths per 1,000 pop. (1982): 3.9
Land Area: 1,478,459 sq. kilometers (570,833 sq. miles)
1980 percent population born in state where now residing:
  United States: 63.9 percent
  Alaska: 32.0 percent
1980 percent population living in same house as 1975:
  United States: 53.6 percent
  Alaska: 32.2 percent
1980 percent living in same state 5 years ago:
  United States: 88.5 percent
  Alaska: 68.5 percent

by Jo van Patten

Alaska is a modern-day synthesis of the historical development of the United States, simultaneously frontier and 21st century.

Geographically the farthest north of any of the states, it straddles the Arctic Circle and borders on the Arctic Sea. There are more square miles within its border than people, giving it the lowest population density of any state, with 0.8 persons per square mile. Typical of frontier areas, there are more men than women—114 men to every 100 women; the U.S. ratio is 94.

The median age of 26.0 ~~years is~~ young; the U.S. median age in 1980 was 30.0 years. Only 11,547 persons were over 65 years in 1980, 2.9 percent of the state's total population; very low in comparison to a national proportion of 11.4 percent. On the other end of the age scale, 22.8 percent of the state's population was between the ages of 5 and 17 (U.S., 19.1 percent) and 37.5 percent was between 18 and 35 years of age (U.S., 29.6 percent).

Unlike most other states, Alaska's racial structure is divided primarily between white and native American. All other groups together comprise only 7 percent of the total, with persons of Hispanic origin only 2.4 percent. The native population is comprised of several different Indian groups: Eskimos in the North, Aleuts on the Aleutian Chain, Athabascans in the central or interior area, and the Tlingits and Haidas along the southern panhandle. The state's Indian heritage gives it a unique cross-cultural background.

With the passage of the Native Claims Settlement Act by Congress in 1971, many land areas within the state were deeded to 13 regional native groups, propelling them into a totally different, profit-oriented, economic style. Corporations were established to administer the trusts of land and money. These native corporations are unique to this state and an innovative attempt at settling the age-old native land rights problems. There is only one Indian reservation in the state.

Historically, Alaska has had a boom or bust economy. A gold rush caused a stream of immigrants at the turn of the century. The next influx of money and manpower came during the 1940s when the strategic military importance of the area became apparent. Again, in 1945, the economy turned down when the massive war supplies of men and materiel were no longer needed. In the 1970s the oil potential of the Northern Slope surfaced. As exploration began, so did construction of the pipeline which would carry the oil the length of the state to the ice-free port of Valdez. Another boom cycle in the economy was started, another major influx of men primarily in the 20-35-year-old range only to dwindle off after the pipeline was completed. Now that oil recovery in the North Slope area has moved into the production phase, Alaska's economy appears to be stabilizing.

A strong division between urban and rural exists within the state. According to the 1980 census, 64.3 percent of the state's population lived in places defined as urban, with almost two-thirds of this group living within the municipality of Anchorage. The state has estimated a 29 percent increase in population between 1980 and 1983, and 48 percent of this increase occurred in Anchorage. This dichotomy between urban and rural serves to illustrate some of the extremes of Alaskan life—sometimes because of the urban-rural division and sometimes in spite of it.

Alaska Div. of Tourism

Children play in Kotzebue, Alaska.

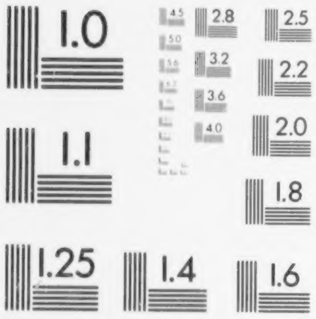
Per capita income varies from $15,611 at Bristol Bay (near the Aleutians), the highest in the nation, to one of the lowest in the nation, $3,123 in Wade Hampton (south of the Bering Strait). A subsistence economy—living off the land through hunting and fishing—coexists with television, satellite communications, freeze-dried dinners, and Paris fashions. Innovative methods and modern technology are used to develop resources as well as provide basic services, i.e., hundreds of miles of pipeline were specially engineered so as not to disturb the permafrost, while educational and vocational services are not uncommonly provided via telephone-linked computer terminals. Roads are minimal in the state. The main population centers of Anchorage, Fairbanks, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, and the Kenai Peninsula Borough are on a common highway. The majority of the remainder of towns and villages throughout the state can be reached only by air or water, including the capital city of Juneau, population 20,000. The main road to the state is through a foreign country (Canada), mainly a two-lane highway, not yet totally paved.

With the median number of school years completed at 12.8 years, Alaskans have one of the highest educational attainment levels in the nation. This and the youthfulness of the population are central factors in Alaska's future. Certainly adapting the many rapid technological advances to the unique circumstances of this state will require an innovative and resourceful population, willing to take risks. As Alaska completes the transition from frontier to "settled statehood," the adaptability of its population will be critical.

Jo van Patten is Labor Economist, Research and Analysis Section, Alaska Department of Labor.

0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
110
120
MILLIMETERS

MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NBS - 1010a
(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)


1.0
4.5
5.0
5.6
2.8
3.2
3.6
4.0
2.5
2.2
2.0
1.1
1.8
1.25
1.4
1.6

PHOTOGRAPHIC SCIENCES CORPORATION
770 BASKET ROAD
P.O. BOX 338
WEBSTER, NEW YORK 14580
(716) 265-1600

24:1

Congressional Information Service, Inc
Washington D.C

CIS